"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, southerly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,277 NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market extremely narrow and dull. Wheat, 81⅝; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7⅝.

FOREIGN.—Madrid newspapers think Premier Canovas will be strengthened by the United States Senate's action on the Morgan resolution. The Duke of Tetuan has reconsidered his determination to resign. Antonio Terry has been granted a divorce from his wife. Italy has decided to hold her colony in Erythrea. The German troops are to be armed with a new rifle. —Pages 5 and 19.

Page 1.

Two women were killed yesterday while walking on the railroad tracks in New Jersey—Mrs. Philip Haberman on the New Jersey and New York Road near Carlstadt and Mrs. Jacob Schleif near Plainfield on the Central Railroad.

Two policemen were shot at 91 Cherry Street while arresting Mrs. Ellen Price for selling whisky without a tax certificate. Neither was seriously hurt. The woman and her husband, who did the shooting, were locked up.

Page 2.

The first glimpse of the heavens through the new Yerkes telescope of the Chicago University was taken by President Harper at Williams Bay, Wis., on Friday night. The telescope contains the largest lens in the world.

Page 3.

Steel saws and knives were found in the cell of one of the men charged with the Yonkers bank robbery.

Controller Roberts, at Buffalo, yesterday, criticised Gov. Black's veto of the Graded Inheritance Tax bill.

Further testimony respecting the practical workings of the civil service rules was heard yesterday by the Civil Service Committee of the Senate.

Dr. Albanesius is undergoing treatment in an ophthalmic hospital. A patient reviving from the effects of dental gas, stuck a finger in his eye, nearly destroying its sight.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus yesterday and decided to begin their fight against the Tariff bill by a motion to strike out the internal revenue features relating to beer and tobacco.

The monument erected by Charles Broadway Rouss to the Confederate dead was formally accepted and dedicated by the New York Camp of Confederate Veterans yesterday. Former Postmaster General W. L. Wilson made an address.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce considered yesterday a bill to legalize pooling. Amendments were adopted limiting all pooling contracts and giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to supervise rate schedules.

J. Harsen Rhoades, speaking of the many bond issues authorized and floated by smaller towns and villages about to be consolidated with this city, advises that the legality of the debt be tested in the courts before the equalization of the city's debt. Gen. Tracy, speaking on the same subject, said New York was the worst sinner of all.

Page 4.

Esther Meisel, a four-and-a-half-year-old child, living at 71 Prince Street, Newark, burned herself to death by igniting matches in a bedroom.

Page 6.

Fleetwood Park opened with a good card of races. Several were exciting and afforded close finishes.

Pingry School won the championship of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association at Bayonne, with a score of 47 points against the 44 of the Newark Academy, last year's winner.

Page 7.

The annual meeting of the Society of Friends began in this city yesterday.

Princeton won on points in its contest on field and track with Columbia. Several records were broken.

Page 10.

At a meeting of feather importers and wholesale dealers in millinery, a letter of protest was adopted and forwarded to Secretary Gage urging that he revoke the Treasury order by which crude ostrich feathers are now charged with 35 per cent. duty.

Page 12.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday issued the general order for the State camp at Peekskill during the Summer.

Commissioner of City Works Willis of Brooklyn has issued a manifesto that causes the Worth men much amusement.

A suit involving a Spanish ore mine, claimed to be worth $3,500,000, has been brought by William D. Marvel of Flushing.

Cornelius Van Cott is now de facto Postmaster of this city. Mr. Dayton formally turned over the office to him and gave him a record of the Federal property which he has had under his care.

Gov. Black signed many bills yesterday, many of them affecting the City of New York. Senator McCarren's bill, allowing slaughter houses in Brooklyn to remain where they are, was among the number.

Page 14.

Miss Louise Muller caused the arrest of Michael Kelly, whom she charges with burglary. He denies the charge.

The Seventh Regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt and other army officers. Col. Appleton was complimented on the appearance of his men.

The Museum for the Arts of Decoration, founded by the granddaughters of Peter Cooper and established in Cooper Union, will be opened by June 1. It is intended as an aid to artisans in applying the fine arts to industrial manufacture.

Page 19.

The Prince of Wales opened the new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall yesterday.

Page 23.

Ralph Malbone, once a wealthy resident of Flatbush, was burned to death yesterday in a stable where he was employed as a hostler.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in Brooklyn, Bishop Littlejohn made the address of welcome, and two other Bishops spoke.

Mayor Wurster has called a Cabinet meeting for to-morrow, at which Corporation Counsel Burr is to explain the provisions of the new civil service law.

A magnificent silver service was presented to the cruiser Brooklyn yesterday by the citizens of her patron city. More than 5,000 people witnessed the ceremonies.

Page 24.

There is a hot campaign for the office of Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Order in this State.

Lawson N. Fuller will endeavor to drive an eight-in-hand in less time than it took his six horses to trot the distance last November.

Three boys sent in two alarms from Avenue A and Seventy-ninth Street "just for fun." A policeman caught them the second time they did it.

Two poolrooms are in full operation in Hoboken within a hundred yards of Police Headquarters. The city officials are acquiescent, and the Rev. H. A. Beatty says the moral tone of the city has fallen.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley have given the house 411 West Forty-sixth Street to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as an addition to Hartley House, which adjoins it. The new building is to be devoted chiefly to kindergarten work.

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QUERIES TO T. C. PLATT

Hitherto Unpublished Correspondence Made Public by John Brooks Leavitt.

NO ANSWERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED ALTHOUGH THEY WERE MADE OVER A YEAR AGO.

Sensation Caused at the Meeting of Good Government Club C—The Club Asks That the Citizens Union Name Early Full Municipal Ticket—Waring Wants To Keep His Place.

The meeting of Good Government Club C at 677 Fifth Avenue last night was interesting from beginning to end. The club is in active rebellion against the Citizens' Union, because no nominations have been made, and is unalterably opposed to any deal of any kind with either political party.

The temper of the club was illustrated before the speaking began by placards which adorned the walls. One of these was:

Grand Opera House,
Unique Performance,
Nov. 3.
Citizens' Union, one-act farce,
Patience.

Another said:

Outing!
Gruber-Choate Prosperity Association,
Twenty-first Assembly District.
Wetmore, Bliss, Lauterbach, and Low in their Celebrated Feat, The Harmony Quadrille,
also,
Athletic Sports and a Great Display of Squabs. Music by Olcott.

The third was as follows:

Parade!
Political Control of Public Franchise Association.
Francis M. Scott,
William C. Whitney, Marshals.
James C. Carter,
Elihu Root, Counsel.

The parade will form in Fourteenth Street and march up Eighth Avenue to Judge Beach's and be reviewed by the Appellate Division.

J. J. Chapman presided, and he exploded fun and epigrams, which were echoed in roars of applause and laughter, like bunches of firecrackers. In the very beginning he alluded casually to an alliance between Seth Low and the Jake Worth Association, and the allusion elicited a great burst of derisive laughter. When he said the only logical candidate of the Citizens' Union was George E. Waring, Col. Waring, who was on his right and only a few places away, looked serious, while a hundred men pounded on the two broad damask-covered tables and stamped their feet in approval.

Another Job for Waring.

It was apparent, Mr. Chapman said, that Mayor Strong had repudiated the platform on which he was elected. Col. Waring had cleaned the Augean Stables, and a great many people would like to see him try his hand at the balance of the job. [Long and loud applause.] As for Mayor Strong, it was a matter of public notoriety that he had slept well the night after he had appointed Mead. [Laughter and applause.] What better proof could be asked of a successful administration? [More laughter and applause.]

When Col. Waring was called on, an hour later, he said he had no idea when he came to the meeting of what was to be said. The fact that he seemed to be included in the list of candidates put him in a false position, and he had to be careful.

"I am not a candidate for Mayor and shall not be a candidate," he declared. The declaration was received with silence.

He said he had come to New York for a specific purpose. He had believed and had determined to prove that the streets of this great city could be cleaned; that the men who cleaned them could be cleaned, and that the reputations of those men, which had been anything but savory, could also be made clean. He knew if he was nominated for Mayor by the Citizens' Union, that he would be left. He hoped by very judicious conduct to be able to carry out his purposes.

"I will try to dodge along the hedge rows," he said, "so that Tammany when it comes in will say, 'Well, this fellow hasn't done anything very bad, and has done some good, and we will let him hold on. I am keeping out now for the sake of keeping in hereafter."

Much laughter followed this frank avowal, and President Chapman's dry comment on it was that it was the best political exposition he had ever heard.

Letter to Mr Platt.

The most interesting incident after this was the submission to the meeting by John Brooks Leavitt of the following correspondence and statement, which he read from typewritten sheets, never before made public:

"May 20, 1896.

"The Hon. Thomas C. Platt, 49 Broadway, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir: I have just received notice of a dinner of the Twilight Club for to-morrow night, at which the subject for discussion will be 'What Do You Think of ex-Senator T. C. Platt?'

"If you were only the President of an express company, this question would be so impertinent that it would be highly resented by our members as an unwarrantable intrusion into the sanctity of private life. Indeed, it would never have been proposed, I am quite sure. But as it is permissible to express views about the Queen of England, or the Czar of Russia, or the President of the United States, so, also, it is perfectly proper to express them in regard to a gentleman who occupies the unique position in our body politic which is now yours by common consent.

"In answering this question to-morrow night, if called upon, I wish to do so intelligently in regard to certain matters, and am not willing to take newspaper statements as my authority. We Good Government men learned a number of things in our campaign of last Fall, and among them a lesson in charity toward the politicians.

"We found out that we must not rely implicitly upon newspaper accounts. We came to reason in this wise. If The Evening Post is not more truthful about Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt than it is in its assertions about us then we have been misled by it into judging them too harshly.

"Having seen in the papers certain things about you stated as facts, and being now in a position where I may be asked as to what I think about them, I would like to answer calmly, rationally, and intelligently. It would afford me great satisfaction if you would vouchsafe me information upon the following points:

"First—(Afterward withdrawn as immaterial.)

"Second—Is it the fact, as claimed by the papers, that persons desiring to oppose or facilitate the passage of bills in the State Legislature pay money to you for the purpose of obtaining your influence against or in behalf of such bills?

"Third—If you do receive money for the purpose of influencing legislation at Albany, do you account to any one for the money so received?

"Fourth—If money is thus received, have you any objection to saying to what purpose it is applied?

"As these are questions in which thousands upon thousands of your fellow-citizens are, or ought to be, vitally interested, I can but feel that, however improper they might be under other circumstances, the situation as it exists warrants one of those citizens in putting them. My object is simply to obtain reliable information upon points which have become matters of public interest. Trusting that you may see your way to answer this letter, and promising that your answer will be faithfully read to the club, I remain,

"Very respectfully,
"JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT."

Answer from Mr. Platt.

May 21, 1896.

"Mr. John Brooks Leavitt, 111 Broadway, New York City.

"My Dear Sir—Ordinarily I would consider such a letter as I have just received from you as impertinent, if not insulting, especially the second, third, and fourth interrogatories as to my action in legislative matters.

"I certainly shall not in writing pretend to answer any such questions, but I would be very much pleased to have a personal interview with you, if you choose to call at my hotel this evening, (the Fifth Avenue,) or call at my office to-morrow morning. Yours truly, T. C. PLATT.

The statement then continued:

"On May 21st Mr. Leavitt wrote, stating that he would call at the time named unless engaged in court. On May 29 Mr. Leavitt called, sent in card 'in matter of recent correspondence'; Mr. Platt came out, said, 'I am very sorry not to be able to see you just at the present moment.' Mr. L. replied: 'Some other time, then,' to which Mr. P. said, 'Yes.'

"On Dec. 14 Mr. L. wrote Mr. P., asking him to appoint a time when the promised interview could be had, to which Mr. P. returned verbal answer stating that he would write reply to the letter, but no reply was sent. Mr. Leavitt then wrote the following:

"'Mr. John Brooks Leavitt presents his compliments to the Hon. Thomas C. Platt and ventures to remind the latter that his letter of Dec. 14 remains unanswered. Its bearer was told that an answer would be sent. Mr. Leavitt's pursuit of this matter is by virtue of the promise in Mr. Platt's letter of May 21. Mr. Platt will be good enough to remember that the statements about which Mr. Leavitt inquired are very specific.

"'(1) That Mr. Platt is in the habit of receiving large sums of money for the purpose of influencing legislation at Albany.

"'(2) That Mr. Platt does not account to any one for such moneys.

"'(3) That they are not always applied to the purposes for which they are received.

"'It was Mr. Leavitt's intention at the promised interview to ask Mr. Platt about a certain check for $30,000, drawn by a certain life insurance company. Mr. Platt will be good enough to see, on the one hand, that Mr. Leavitt's letter of May 20 could not be insulting unless such statements are false, and on the other hand, his refusal now to give an interview which he once preferred will suggest the inference that the statements are true.

"'If the statements are false, Mr. Platt is a wrongfully injured man and should be vindicated. If the statements are true, Mr. Platt is a broker in bribery, who converts the proceeds to his own use. Dec. 26, 1896.'"

Wants a State Ticket.

Mr. D. Rothschild was called out to speak for the Citizens' Union. He said that two months ago the Organization Committee of the union had met with the understanding that it was to report a full ticket for all municipal offices. That was the meaning and purpose of the Executive Committee of which he was a member. In case the Greater New York should become a fact, the committee was authorized to confer with bodies representing organizations similar to the Citizens' Union in the other municipalities of Greater New York and reach an agreement with them on a ticket representing the best sentiment and judgment of the greater municipality. The selection of suitable candidates to stand upon the platform adopted was the union's pledge and the only excuse for its existence.

Personally, he felt discouraged. Rumors were thick, supported by utterances of men supposed to represent the Citizens' Union, that that organization would name only three candidates—Mayor, Controller, and President of the Municipal Council. That presented the question whether the body of the Citizens' Union would consent to a deal. The only possible meaning of the three nominations was that the Citizens' Union was to be pledged to support other candidates nominated by one of the two political parties. In the issue between a deal for any consideration and a straight, direct fight all along the line, there should be no doubt.

There Must Be No Compromise.

J. H. Klein, member of the Organization Committee of the Citizens' Union, arose amid great laughter and applause to speak in behalf of T. C. Platt. After a burlesque confession, as Mr. Platt's representative, that while he was making a bluff at repelling them he was really anxious to make a deal with the Citizens' Union to secure its help in electing assemblymen, Mr. Klein said that as one of the Organization Committee of the Union he believed that its platform would be completed only when a straight ticket of candidates was named to stand upon it. [Loud applause.] Any cause that fell short of that requirement by even one name would be repudiated by nine-tenths of the people who gave the Union its strength. [Applause.]

"It is useless," he declared, "for Mr. Platt to try any deal with the Citizens' Union, because the union can deliver no goods on any deal or on anything looking like a deal. If we don't hear in a few days of a full ticket from the Organization Committee the union will be heard from through its Executive Committee. Patience is exhausted. The Executive Committee will be called on in a few days to call a meeting and name a full ticket. The time for action has come." [Tremendous applause, lasting a full minute.]

John Brooks Leavitt then submitted the correspondence given above, each section of which was greeted with cheers and laughter. Platt, he said, knew how to deal with Lemuel E. Quigg and other representatives of the "better element," [laughter,] but he could not deal with Good Government men because he could not call them down, and found, to his amazement, that they were sincere.

In a sort of running exposition of his correspondence with Mr. Platt, Mr. Leavitt said he had alluded specifically to a thirty-thousand-dollar check said to have been sent by a life insurance company of this city, which he openly named.

J. Kennedy Tod, Treasurer of the Citizens' Union, said the funds and enrollment of the union had both fallen short, and it was because the union had no nominees. Tammany might pay the tribute vice owed to virtue and nominate good men, but it would be only to betray. Tammany was out of the question. The organized Republican Party might nominate for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council the same kind of men the union would select, but it would do only to get ahead of the Citizens' Union. The men in that organization would never consent to be the tail of the Republican kite. (Frantic and renewed applause.)

Professor Felix Adler spoke on "Our Duty—Right or Wrong." He said it was the duty of the Citizens' Union and the Good Government Club to stick to their duty, whether they won or lost. He urged the need for autonomy for New York City, that it might be governed by the legislation of its own people and freed from the grip of Albany.

Simon Sterne said that public intelligence and public subservience have never been so general as now. The party organizations he believed help each other to repress public independence. He believed Senator Platt would rather see Tammany control Greater New York than an independent body of citizens. He could deal and traffic with Tammany; he could not with free and honest and thinking people.

George Tombleson and Harry White, called on as representing labor unions and working people, said the working people are tired of bosses and bossed organizations. Once convinced that the Citizens' Union means what its platform said, seeing men nominated to illustrate that platform, they would rally to its support.

SENATOR JONES NOT TO MEDDLE.

Says He Has No Thought of Interfering in New York Politics.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator J. K. Jones does not intend to interfere in any way in the political controversies of New York State politicians. He has been represented as saying as much in a newspaper article that immediately afterward quoted Senator Jones as saying that he would write a letter giving his views as to the New York situation.

"The publication is a self-denier," said Senator Jones. "The assertion attributed to me of an intention to write a letter contradicts the other assertion said to come from me that I will not interfere. You may say that there is not a word of truth in the intimation that I will interfere or attempt to instruct. I have not thought of writing a letter or giving my views about the New York situation."

SHERIFF DESHONG AT HOME.

Took with Him a Complacent Smile at Thoughts of His Inexpensive Experience Here.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 22.—Sheriff Deshong of De Soto stepped off the Clyde steamer here this noon with a most complacent smile on his features.

"Those fellows in New York thought they were having a mighty big time and making lots of fun of me," said De Soto's Sheriff to a reporter for an afternoon paper, "but I reckon they paid for it all. They did treat me in grand style, and I have nothing against them. I went to New York on business, and, after delivering my prisoner, I didn't mind being entertained. They thought they would have a big time with a Sheriff from the Everglades of Florida, and I let them have it, but I don't think they had all the fun, for I thoroughly enjoyed myself, and it didn't cost much, either.

"When I get home to-night and tell the people here how royally I was treated I reckon there will be lots of others will want to go to New York this Summer. Well, they can go and they can wear pistols in their belts and spurs on their boots, but I bet none of them will meet so many of the big bugs as I did. New York is a great city, and they have made it still greater, but I think De Soto County suits me, and I am going home. So, good-bye, and good luck to you."

And with this the High Sheriff of De Soto started for the station to take the train. When Sheriff Deshong went on board the ship in New York he had great fear of suffering from seasickness. So he went to Purser Filer and handed him all of his valuables, including money and a package of jewelry. He remarked at the time that he expected to get seasick, and was afraid he would not be able to reach the purser, so thought he had better see that his valuables were safe, so as to run no risk of their being stolen.

Strange to say the Sheriff, although he was making his first sea voyage, did not suffer at all from seasickness. He enjoyed the trip in great shape, besides several interesting games of poker. But if the Sheriff was a drawing card in New York, he failed to "draw" on board the steamer, and lost considerable.

COL. BUCK MAY LOSE OFFICE.

The Minister to Japan Should Have Gone to His Post Some Days Ago.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.—The present Minister to Japan, Col. Alfred E. Buck, is in danger of losing his official head. It seems that Col. Buck has transgressed a stringent law governing foreign missions, which provides that an appointee to a foreign office must assume the duties thereof within thirty days after taking the oath.

Col. Buck observed the latter formality on April 17, and thus he has overstepped his time already several days, and as yet has made no visible preparations for departure to Japan.

He is putting in his time at Washington, doing his utmost with the Republican officials for the benefit of his colored supporters in the line of office-seeking.

It is said that Senators Quay and Platt are going to press Buck's recall on these grounds, and that their action is inspired by the fact that the Colonel antagonized them in the recent Republican Convention. They say that he must at once depart for the scene of his labors, if he does not wish further to jeopardize his place.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

John F. Johnson of Logansport, Ind., Accused of Forging Notes and Making False Entries.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mr. Coffin, the Acting Controller of the Currency, has received a telegram announcing the arrest of John F. Johnson, President of the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., for criminal violation of the National Bank act. Mr. Coffin said that he had information to the effect that Mr. Johnson had procured from the bank about $200,000 on forged notes, and about $100,000 additional by making false entries in the individual ledgers, and by certificates of deposit. Before his arrest a transfer to the bank of property valued at $100,000 had been procured from Johnson by the Bank Examiner, acting under instructions from the Controller's office.

Mr. Coffin is of the opinion that the available funds of the bank, including the capital stock, will be more than sufficient to pay all depositors in full.

TWO WOMEN KILLED BY TRAINS

Mrs. Haberman Meets Her Death Near Carlstadt—Mrs. Schleif Run Over Near Plainfield.

CARLSTADT, N. J., May 22.—Mrs Philip Haberman, aged fifty years, of Woodridge, near this village, was killed by the Hillsdale express over the New Jersey and New York Road, due here at 9 o'clock this morning. She was on her way to this village to do some marketing. Her nine-year-old daughter was with her, but was a few hundred feet behind her mother. Mrs. Haberman did not see the train until it was too late. Her body was mutilated.

Her child escaped, and the grief of the little one was heartrending. Beside the child she leaves a husband.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 22.—Mrs. Jacob Schleif, a young married woman, twenty-three years of age, of Westfield, while walking on the tracks of the Central Railroad last night was struck and killed by a fast freight train. Her body was horribly mutilated.

PROGRESS IN GUATEMALA.

The German Minister to that Country Enthusiastic Over Its Future.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Baron Von Bergen, Imperial Minister of Germany to Guatemala, with his family and suite, arrived in the city to-day, en route from his post in the little Central American republic to the fatherland. Monday the party will resume the journey.

Baron Von Bergen has been sixteen years in Guatemala, and he speaks in high terms of the prospects of the country. Especially proud is he of the progress made in the capital city, where electricity, conveyed over fifty miles of mountainous country, is the chief power used. After a visit at his home, the Baron will return to his post.

A DISASTROUS CLOUDBURST.

One of the Garden Spots of Idaho Laid Waste by It.

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho, May 22.—A cloudburst has visited the valley of the Salmon River, causing ruin and desolation and laying waste one of the garden spots of Idaho County. Fruit farms were destroyed and placer-mining industry along the Salmon River and its tributaries suffered severe losses by the carrying away of dams and flumes. The settlers fled to the hills for safety. Cattle in the ravines and low lands were drowned and carried by the flood into Salmon River, which became a torrent.

The cloudburst covered a territory along the Salmon from several miles above John Day Creek to White Bird Creek, a distance of about twenty-one miles.

W. S. LADD'S BODY RECOVERED.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 22.—The body of the millionaire banker, W. S. Ladd, which was stolen from the grave last Monday night, has been recovered, and Daniel G. Magone, a middle-aged farmer, living near Oregon City, and Charles Montgomery, a young man who also resides near Oregon City, are under arrest.

Montgomery has made a confession implicating Magone and two other men who are yet at large. After Montgomery had made his confession he took the officers to the spot where the body was buried. This was on Magone's farm, one mile and a half below Oregon City, on the Willamette River.

The principal clue leading to the arrest of the men and the recovery of the body was a drawing knife with which the casket was opened and which was left at the grave. A blacksmith at Midwaukie made the knife, and when it was shown to him by the detectives he immediately recognized it as the one he had made for Magone a short time before.

TWO POLICEMEN WOUNDED

Shot by the Husband of a Woman They Were Arresting for Excise Violation.

ONE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

Bullet Cut a Furrow in His Scalp—His Assailant Had Fired Point Blank at His Head.

Two policemen on duty in plain clothes were shot last evening while arresting a woman who had sold them whisky in violation of the excise law. The woman's husband did the shooting. Neither policeman was seriously injured, although both were hurt sufficiently to necessitate the attendance of a surgeon. Their assailant was arrested for felonious assault, and the woman was loked up as a witness. She will have to answer for selling liquor without a tax certificate.

John Price, sixty years old, and his wife, Ellen, eighteen years his junior, keep a little store on the street floor of 91 Cherry Street, where they sell candy, cigars, tobacco, and sailors' sundries. They have one child, George, aged eight years. All live in the single room in the rear of the store. A few days ago Acting Captain McNally of the Oak Street Station was informed that in addition to the stock in their window they were retailing whisky. He assigned two young policemen, Robert L. Pless and Edward Schultz, to the case.

Yesterday morning, dressed in civilian working clothes, they visited the store and asked for a drink. Mrs. Price refused to serve them, and after a few moments, joking conversation, they went away. They returned last evening, bought some cigars, and suggested that a little whisky would improve the flavor of the tobacco. Mrs. Price told her husband to look after the shop, and invited the men into the back room and produced a bottle of whisky. The policemen say they drank and paid. Then Schultz told her she was under arrest. She walked quietly with him into the shop and screamed.

A Shot and a Struggle.

Price, who was leaning against the counter, reached over it for his revolver, and fired point blank at Schultz, who was a little in advance of the woman. The bullet struck him in the fleshy part of his right thigh, and he fell. Pless jumped on Price, a bigger and heavier man than himself, and together the men struggled out of the little door to the sidewalk.

The house 91 Cherry Street is about midway between Oliver Street and James Slip. Detective Hahn, standing on the corner of Oliver Street, and Policeman Cashel, on post at James Slip, heard the shot and were running toward the house when the men locked in each other's arms, staggered out. Before they were close enough to interfere, Price had wrenched his right hand loose, and, holding Pless off with his left, deliberately pointed the revolver at his head and fired. The ball struck Pless's head on the left side, just above the ear, and glanced upward, plowing a furrow along his scalp and going out through the crown of his soft-felt hat.

Pless retained consciousness and threw his arms around Price to prevent him firing again. Both men fell to the sidewalk together as Hahn and Cashel came up. Detective Armstrong arrived almost at the same moment. Quickly as the whole affair happened, an immense crowd had formed. Mrs. Price had made no attempt to escape, and was giving her version of the occurrence to her sympathizing neighbors when Schultz came from the shop. He did not know how severely he was wounded, and insisted on his right to take Price, then in the custody of Hahn and Cashel, to the police station.

While explaining the shooting to Hahn he became faint. Pless, too, needed a surgeon's care. An ambulance was called, and both men were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Pless was able to leave the hospital within a couple of hours, and Capt. McNally sent him to his home at 85 James Street, to lay off. Schultz remained in the hospital. He will be all right in a couple of days. He lives at 91 Cherry Street. Both policemen are unmarried. Pless is twenty-three years old and has been a policeman nearly two years. Schultz is twenty-six. He was appointed about three months ago. Capt. McNally says both are good officers.

When the prisoners were taken to the station house Capt. McNally advised them not to talk, and both declined to make statements. Price was born in England, and was formerly a longshoreman. The couple used to live at 82 Cherry Street. A Roundsman and two policemen were assigned to take an inventory of the contents of the store at 91 Cherry Street, and to lock it up. They found, among other things, a gallon demijohn nearly a third full of whisky. The little boy, George, who was found in the street in front of the store, was taken first to his mother and then to the Gerry society's rooms.

A CONSUL'S WATER TAX.

Mexico's Representative at Chicago Tries Vainly to Escape Payment.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Señor Felipe Berriozabal, 4,009 Drexel Boulevard, the Mexican Consul, will be obliged to pay the city for the water he has used during the current period.

The Mexican Consul, through his attorney, several days ago made application to have his water bill rebated. He claimed that under the amity treaty, entered into between this country and Mexico, April 5, 1883, all Consuls were exempt from special and general taxes of every kind, excepting those of commerce. Superintendent Lang of the Water Bureau referred the matter to Corporation Counsel Thornton.

To-day Mr. Thornton rendered an opinion in which he rules against the Consul, holding that no amity treaty is in existence under date of April 5, 1883.

THE UNITED STATES SUING.

Citizens of Shawnee Asked to Pay for Issuing Scrip.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 22.—At the June term of the United States court an extraordinary case will be tried, in which the United States is plaintiff and forty of the leading citizens of Shawnee are defendants. The suit is styled the United States against John Botts et al.

In August, 1895, a concern styled the Merchants' Exchange was organized at Shawnee for the purpose of issuing scrip on which to do business in lieu of money, which seems to have been a scarce article in that town. The suit is for the 10 per cent. tax imposed by the United States, the same as on all banks of issue.

MRS. L. WARDEN MISSING.

The Wife of a Providence Business Man May Have Taken Her Life.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 22.—Mrs. Leander Warden, wife of a business man of Providence and Kingston, has mysteriously disappeared, and the ponds and brooks in the locality of her home have been searched in quest of her body.

Thursday night Mrs. Warden went away without saying a word to any one regarding her intentions. There is a belief that the woman committed suicide, or that she met with foul play. On a previous occasion Mrs. Warden made an attempt to kill herself by taking arsenic, but it was an overdose and her life was saved by medical treatment.

New York to Nashville and Return, $25.30.

Tuesday and Thursday, each week, via Southern Railway, operating through sleeping car service via Asheville, through the Land of the Sky. Low rates other days. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

MORRISTOWN COMMON COUNCIL

Fight for the Control of the Fire Department—John Wright Leaves the Republican Party.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 22.—The new Republican Common Council was organized last night. City Clerk Ayres, in calling the roll, omitted the name of Alderman Reed, from the Second Ward. The omission caused the Alderman to inquire why his name had been passed. Clerk Ayres said that, as the Alderman had not taken the oath of office, his name had not been added to the new roll call.

Alderman Reed insisted upon his name being called, and this was done, after City Counsel Muir had administered the oath of office.

John Babitt was elected Overseer of the Poor, John Clift, Charles Axtell, and George Cory Police Justices, and William Montgomery Street Commissioner.

The Democratic members of the board made a stubborn fight to retain charge of the Fire Department, but were unsuccessful. J. Bradbury Stevens was elected Chief Engineer, Joseph Ambrose First Assistant, and David L. Fox Second Assistant.

As soon as William Montgomery had been elected Street Commissioner, John Wright, a ward politician who was an applicant, declared that for forty years he had worked for the Republican Party, spending his own money freely—"over $100 in the last campaign for Mahlon Pitney for Congress."

"The first thing I ever asked for," he said, "was this Street Commissionership, and Mahlon Pitney promised me I would have it."

Mr. Wright said that he would leave the party, and concluded by crying: "You may put me down a sound silver Democrat, and I want some one to carry the news to Mr. Pitney for me."

A BIG BLAZE IN HALIFAX.

Tailoring Establishment of Clayton & Sons Destroyed—Loss Over $75,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 22.—The most disastrous fire in Halifax for some time occurred to-night, and caused a direct loss of $75,000 to $100,000. It started at 9:30 o'clock in the workshop of Clayton & Sons, stone and brick building at Barrington and Jacob Streets, one of the largest custom and ready-made tailoring and clothing establishments in Canada. The building was entirely destroyed.

The firm gave employment to nearly 400 persons, and their clothing went all over Canada and to the New England States.

The fire demoralized the trolley service and caused the streets being left in darkness in the central portion of the city for some time.

DROWNING OF FIVE BOYS.

They Were Trying to Cross Mud Lake in Chicago on a Raft.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Five boys from the West Side were drowned to-day in that portion of the South Branch known as Mud Lake, 100 feet west of the Ashland Avenue bridge, while trying to cross the stream on an improvised raft. There were six on board, but the lad who was really the cause of the disaster, from his having started a panic among his companions, saved himself by jumping into the water before the craft had drifted into the deeper water.

The drowned boys were:

Frank Quinn, ten years old, 550 West Twenty-first Street.

Charles Coates, eleven years old, 550 West Nineteenth Street.

James Coates, same address.

Charles Svic, nine years old, 639 Blue Island Avenue.

Albert Svic, twin brother of preceding, same address.

CARNEGIE'S BUSY FURNACES.

A Statement that He Is Prepared to Use 5,000,000 Tons of Iron Ore.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—While the small furnace men and manufacturers have been bemoaning hard times, Carnegie's agents have corralled all the business in sight.

It was stated upon unimpeachable authority that Carnegie is prepared this year to consume 5,000,000 tons of iron ore, double the quantity he has ever used in one year. Practically all of this ore will be furnished by the Rockefeller mining interest.

To-day an agent of Rockefeler chartered fifteen ore steamers for the season. Rockefeller already owns eighteen ore steamers and has control of four boats of the American Transportation Company, and he intends to charter still others, as all these will be able to bring down only 2,000,000 tons of ore this season.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

Mandamus Proceedings May Force the Commission to Act with the Mayor.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Notice of mandamus proceedings to be instituted before the Supreme Court to compel the Civil Service Commission to classify the positions held by the present municipal administration to be exempted from the classified service was served upon the members of the commission to-day. At the same time the latter rendered an opinion to Mayor Harrison in regard to their interpretation of the law that it is believed will make such a proceeding unnecessary.

Almost without exception the civil service law as previously enforced is upheld.

The exceptions include bureau heads and a few other positions that are said to be clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the commission. Everything else is held to come under the merit system, and those who have given the matter close attention declare that the friends of municipal reform will find no cause for apprehension in the position taken by the commission.

In the main it is directly in conflict with the interpretation placed upon the law by Corporation Counsel Thornton and is contrary to the views entertained by Mayor Harrison and his chief advisers.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high on the South Atlantic coast; it is low in New England, throughout the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain plateau. A depression is central to the north of Minnesota. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States, also the Rocky Mountain plateau. It has fallen throughout the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature is lower near the South Atlantic coast, also on the Rocky Mountain slope; it is higher in the lake regions and Ohio Valley, also on the Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers have occurred near the New England coast, in the upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Increasing cloudiness, with showers, is indicated for New England, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. The weather will be generally fair in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will rise in New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and probably fall in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	54	46	49
6 A. M.	56	45	50
9 A. M.	58	52	53
12 M.	57	53	61
4 P. M.	75	66	66
6 P. M.	75	67	65
9 P. M.	72	57	60
12 P. M.	71	54	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58⅛
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

DINNER TO MR. WHITE

American Ambassador to Germany Honored by German-Americans at the Liederkranz.

NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE OF MEN WHO CLAIM THE FATHERLAND AS THEIR BIRTHPLACE.

Union in Peace of This Republic and of the Empire Pledged in Song and Speech—Eulogy of the Guest of the Evening—Carl Schurz's Patriotic Speech and Mr. White's Reply.

Andrew D. White, at the dinner given in his honor by German-Americans at Liederkranz Hall last night, must have felt for the moment as if he were going as Ambassador from a German colony to the German fatherland.

Everything was German—except the wine, which was French, and the speech of the Ambassador, which was English. The sentiment was German to the quick, and there was a deluge of German gutturals thundered by German throats and applauded by 225 Germans, who shouted their "hochhochs." and sang their "Wacht am Rhein" in ringing Teutonic polysyllables. Germany was pledged in glasses brimming over with French wine, and America and Germany were plighted and united forever in the fervid sentiment of the hour. Even the waiters spoke German, in hoarse whispers that rec

Germany, a German shouted in English, "He is a white man," and the sally brought forth a roar of applause.

At the end of Mr. Schurz's speech the audience arose, drank to Mr. White as Ambassador to Germany, and sang the chorus of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

CARL SCHURZ'S ADDRESS.

Mr. White Declared to be the Choice of Germans, and the Right Man in the Right Place.

Chairman Carl Schurz, in welcoming the guest of the evening, said:

"I am heartily grateful for the honor of having been chosen to preside at this banquet, and the speakers who are to follow me will also be thankful to me if I make my introductory talk quite brief. Our feast is not only in honor of a personality, but also of an event—an event of peculiar significance. It often happens in our great Republic that a man seeks an office. It is rarer that an office seeks a man; and still rarer that an office in search of an occupant finds the best man. Here we celebrate an occasion in which a high office has sought its man, and, in the best meaning of the word, has also found the right man; and it has so conspicuously found him that, among 70,000,000 Americans—among whom are many sharp critics—no two opinions can be found as to the entire fitness of the man and the office for each other.

"This is a happy event, which is well worth celebrating, aside from the high esteem and the warm friendship that we cherish for the man who has been so fortunately found by the office. The thought is impressed upon us by the contemplation of this fact how much more flourishing our community would be, and how much more this Republic would command the respect of the nations of the world through its greatness and power, if such toward events were less the exception and oftener the rule. Let us hope that this bright example that is here given will encourage emulation.

Mr. White Their Choice.

"It is said that Mr. McKinley, President of the United States, in the selection of the Ambassador to Germany, had striven to learn what were the wishes of the American citizens of German blood, and to grant them as far as possible. This merits recognition, and the unanimity with which Germans, irrespective of party, have welcomed Mr. White, gives a striking evidence of the fact that the President could not have been more fortunate in his selection.

"The President, as well as Mr. White, may find a personal satisfaction in the unanimous and hearty approbation of the German-Americans, for all our fellow-citizens from the old stock are not easily satisfied in regard to the character of the American representation in Berlin. I need not describe to you how it is that love for the old fatherland and for the new never clash.

"The well known figure of speech of the old mother and the young bride is perhaps a little threadbare, but it holds good in the present instance. We owe to the old mother respectful affection and to the young bride our life. And as we love and honor both in a different way, so we wish in our hearts that they will love and honor each other. And if we are sometimes a little discontented with the one, we do not wish that the other should remark a want of congeniality.

"We who are German born are by nature disposed to criticism. No kind of freedom, whether we admit it or not, can be dearer to us than the freedom of reason, and we enjoy this in the fullest measure, perhaps without thoroughly understanding it ourselves. It is the principal thing that makes our American home so homelike. We criticise our political, commercial, and social affairs without stint or mercy, but we do that quite among ourselves—among us Americans. To the outer world this criticism is not shown.

He Is a True American.

"It is natural that we should show our young bride, especially before the old mother, in the most comely and attractive manner, and to this end it is necessary that the United States establish in Germany its diplomatic relations in the best possible manner. On this account German-Americans welcome the appointment of our most honored guest with such warm gratification. In this Ambassador our fellow-Germans on the other side will find everything that goes to make a true American gentleman in thought and in the art of life—an American in every drop of blood, who understands not only the German speech, but also the German thought, German character, German knowledge, German culture, and German ideals; in whom the appreciation of and admiration for all that is best in German life has not lessened his patriotism, but has made him more of an American.

"The President in this appointment has not only taken into consideration the wishes of all German-Americans, but he thus also served the highest interests and honor of the Republic. This is as it should be. Therefore we can most cordially congratulate the President upon this choice; our new country upon the Ambassador it has sent, and our old country upon the man it is to receive. At the same time we may congratulate our distinguished guest upon the mission that he must fill. What higher duty could be given than that of promoting the interest of his own country so that peace and good will may be perpetuated between her and Germany? The old friendship between the United States and Germany is entirely natural. Any real enmity between the two countries seems to thoughtful minds inconceivable. It is true that in disturbed and beclouded minds there exists the fear of a tariff war between Germany and this Republic—a tariff war in which it is commonly the result that each of the contending parties punishes itself in order to bring the other to terms. There are enough temperate men on both sides to prevent any such results. We can surely trust that this healthy-mindedness will, in our Ambassador, be fully and firmly represented.

No Trouble Between Friends.

"We can be very sure that if there should arise between the United States and Germany occasional misunderstanding and dispute, it will be merely a word exchange between friends—a war of words that would result in making each understand that the friendship of the other is of far greater worth than any object of strife.

"American citizens of German birth tender our distinguished guest congratulation on his mission to the Fatherland. There could not be found a more worthy bearer of these greetings. May his work be as rich in blessing, and as happy, as our wishes for him are warm! Lift your glasses and clink them for the happiness of Andrew D. White, the Ambassador of the United States to Germany. May he live long!"

MR. WHITE'S SPECH.

Praise of Germany and Its People and the Debt This Country Owes to It.

Mr. White, on being introduced, spoke as follows:

"There was a time when I would have tried to express my feelings by addressing you in the language in which so many of you were born, but the passage of the years has so diminished my facility in it that I must ask your permission to speak in my own mother tongue. The personal character of your toast suggests a somewhat personal treatment of it, and I trust that you will allow me at the outset to allude to my own relations to Germany, which have grown with my years and which have brought to me the honor of responding to your call this evening. From these general considerations I hope to pass to matters of more general interest.

"Down to the middle of this century the knowledge of Germany possessed by the average American citizen, especially in the interior of the country, was vague indeed. To him every German was a 'Dutchman,' and the well-known question, 'What is the difference between Amsterdam Dutch and other —— Dutch?' presented itself to him not so much as an outburst of bigoted patriotism as a natural and legitimate inquiry. For the average American boy of that period the newly arrived Germans were a puzzle and an anomaly. They wore beards while other people were shaven; they drank beer while other people drank whisky; they smoked ornamented porcelain pipes while others used plain clay; and they spoke from their throats while other people spoke through their noses.

"To these new-comers dramatic representation, with music or without it, was a necessity of their development, and they seemed absolutely impervious to the fact that the average American Christian of that period looked on the drama always with distrust and often with horror. They rejoiced in dancing, while in the churches of the Puritans about them it was denounced as 'destructive of vital godliness.' They persisted in celebrating the mild rites of Bacchus and Gambrinus with the juices of the Rhine and Moselle, and the brew of Munich, Pilnitz, and Nuremberg, and yet remained imperturbably sober; while among their fellow-citizens to the manner born, even after the great total abstinence outburst in the forties, when all mankind was supposed to drink water, drunkenness still remained an American plague. On Sunday afternoons after service they enjoyed themselves genially with their wives and children in the open air and in the sunlight of heaven, evidently unaffected by the fact that the majority of their fellow-citizens of American birth thought it a duty to mope solemnly within doors, longing for Monday.

Began to Like the New-comers.

"But in spite of these anomalies, so puzzling to the average American youth of that period, a halo of romance began to envelop these new-comers. They came from the land of legend and poetry and song—the land of the Rhine and the Danube; of feudal castles; of the minnesingers, and of the great poets of the early years of our century. There was beautiful music in these strange men; Liederkranz and Sängerverein interpreted poetry in a way absolutely new and enchanting.

"Then came reports from American students who had wandered to Germany; men like Bancroft, Woolsey, Felton, Motley, and Lowell; and then, perhaps the most pervasive influence of all, the pleasing verse of Longfellow, in which German scenes, ideas, and customs were wreathed in song. There also came to studious young Americans appeals to their minds as well as to their hearts; the writings of Charles Follen and Francis Lieber aroused in them a new and higher idea of the meanings of American institutions and the possibilities of American life. Therefore it was that many American youth began to look with longing toward the land of these new-comers. England was indeed recognized as a 'mother country,' and though at times she had been a harsh mother, indeed, she still held their veneration; but Germany became a new 'mother country,' even to those of New England parentage—a mother country of hopes, ideals, aspirations."

Mr. White dwelt upon the conditions prevailing in Germany when he found himself on the benches of the University of Berlin in 1855. He paid tribute to the German intellectual giants of the time, and said that, notwithstanding the many States and frontiers which then existed, the deep German belief in well ordered freedom aroused admiration. He said the thinking young Americans who changed from the atmosphere of an American college or university in the middle of the century to the broader ideas of the Germany university, had exercised the influence to which, more than anything else, was due the vast change for the better which had taken place in American advanced education.

He then spoke of his next visit to Germany during the Civil War, when it was thought well that some Americans should use their influence abroad in favor of American securities which were being negotiated at that time.

Germany Detested Slavery.

"My own duty in this respect first fell at London, and afterward at Frankfort-on-the-Main," he added. "The truth of history compels me to say that nothing could be more bitterly unjust toward our country than the conduct of the men then controlling affairs in Great Britain. The fact that the struggle was really one between liberty and slavery went with them for nothing. The newspapers, from The London Times down, were full of every form of cruel taunt and haughty injustice. Englishmen who had for years reproached us for tolerating the slavery which their ancestors had introduced now cheered on the defenders of slavery. In Germany it was otherwise. Germans everywhere recognized the real question at issue in the American struggle. Everywhere on German soil was a deep detestation of human bondage. In this environment our temporary newspaper, 'Liberty,' flourished. Frankfort became a most beneficial centre of financial influences, and from first to last Germany stood firmly by us."

Having referred to the efforts on behalf of American liberty made by Germans in the Colonial days, in which he mentioned Leisler and Zenger, Mr. White continued:

"During the War of the Revolution, Kalb, Herchelmer, and von Steuben had fought on the side of the patriots, but in the civil war German-American patriotism burst into far greater flame. I trust that I may be pardoned in this presence for referring to one thing which marked an epoch; though I spoke of it on a former occasion in this city. Prince Bismarck, when Chancellor of the German Empire, once asked me regarding the cause of the great successes in America of Carl Schurz. My answer was 'that the speeches of Carl Schurz in the great struggle of ideas which preceded the civil war were of a sort entirely new; that they had a power different from any the country had before known; that while the usual American way of discussing the slavery question had been to develop a purely legal argument, based upon the Constitution, or a purely philanthropic argument, based upon the rights and needs of the slave, Carl Schurz brought to the discussion of the question a large political and social philosophy, showing the effects produced by slavery upon the whole country, upon its institutions and methods, upon the slave owner, upon the whole white population, and, indeed, upon the whole development of American civilization, and that he did this with an earnestness, an eloquence, and a masterly use of the English language which carried conviction everywhere'; and I may add that at the close of this explanation the great Chancellor said: 'As a German I am proud of the successes of Carl Schurz in America.'

"I mention this, not merely as a tribute of justice to the eminent statesman, orator, and patriot who presides over this banquet, but as indicating what the real service of Germany was to this country in those days."

America's Debt to Germany.

Coming to his later visit to Germany after the war of 1870-1871, "the time of Bismarck and Moltke and a galaxy of brilliant soldiers and statesmen," the speaker said the exhibition of German genius and patriotism then displayed infused into the American mind a deep respect for Teutonic peoples, and continued:

"The debt of the United States to Germany is not a mere matter of theory or of sentiment. Nothing can be more real or more fruitful in practical results. In politics we owe a debt to Francis Lieber, to Carl Schurz, and to a multitude of others for most effective efforts in developing worthily the best ideas of Hamilton and Jefferson. And the country owes this debt to the Germans not only on the questions between freedom and slavery down to 1860, and between the Union and slavery between 1860 and 1865, but in the vital issues which have arisen since. History will record it as a pregnant fact that the vast mass of Germans have been on the right side of these financial questions which in recent years have so agitated this country.

"To our debt in educational matters I have already referred, but I may add that German influence is hardly more marked in our universities than in that whole system of public instruction on the success of which our free institutions so largely depend. Americans also owe much to Germans in regard to practical instruction in agriculture and the arts.

"I might point out other fields in which the debt of this country to Germany might well be acknowledged, but I will simply add that in my opinion the greatest debt of all, that which should forever cause us to consider Germany as a mother country in a very high and true sense, is the fact that she has done so much to influence the higher ideas of American civilization.

"No influences have done so much to modify the idea that material considerations are the main or indeed the only considerations in the modern nation as those which have come to us from Germany. Every German scholar who has come to our shores has propagated higher conceptions of the meanings of existence and of the true glory of American civilization. Every German musician offering to us the treasures of German musical inspiration, from Bach and Beethoven, and Händel and Mozart, to Wagner and Brahms; every German artist who has aided to impress upon us the deeper meaning of sculpture, painting, and engraving; every German philosopher who in school or college has brought to our young men a closer knowledge of Kant's Categorical Imperative; every German man of letters, even the modest teacher of languages, who has introduced our youth to German literature; all these have contributed to deepen our life, to give us wider horizons, than any founded on mere matrialism. They have added to build upon the material basis of American civilization those structures which ennoble and uplift a nation.

"My fellow citizens of German descent," he concluded, "it is then with a profound gratitude to Germany and to those who represent it that I shall again revisit her capital. I shall go back to her as one goes from the family to which he is bound by the closest ties to revisit a mother—the mighty mother Germania."

BARON VON THIELMANN.

German Ambassador Sees No Danger in Tariff Differences.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech the entire party rose and cheered him three times, after which they sang "Hoch Soll er Leben," three times three. Mr. Schurz then introduced Baron von Thielmann, German Ambassador in Washington, as a lover of everything American, and then asked the guests to give him three cheers. This they did, and then sang, "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Baron von Thielmann spoke in a conversational manner, but in a low voice, and a good many guests had to move their chairs up to catch his words. He paid a high tribute to Mr. White, and claimed that the gentleman was not only the Ambassador of the American Republic to the German Empire, but he was also the Ambassador of American science and knowledge to German science and knowledge.

He then made some humorous allusions to Mr. Schurz's speech. He took issue with Mr. Schurz that the man often looked for the office in this country, and then said that as the office had sought the man in Mr. White's case, he hoped that he would be kept in Germany as long as possible, so as to save the office the trouble of looking for another equally valuable and esteemed man in his place.

In regard to Mr. Schurz's remarks on the subject of the tariff, he said that the words of those who feared trouble between the two countries on the tariff should not be taken seriously. There were some clouds in the sky, but not sufficient to cause any apprehension, and Mr. White himself and others would work hard to dispel those clouds.

Reinhard Sledenburg, following Baron von Thielmann, spoke briefly to the toast "The German Fatherland."

FREDERICK W. HOLLS'S SPEECH

Defense of the True Americanism from the False Which Parades Under Its Colors.

Responding to the toast, "The United States of America," Mr. Frederick W. Holls said that notwithstanding that, with the exception of their honored guest's speech, the German language only was to be spoken at the banquet, the celebration might well be called thoroughly American. The credentials they were giving to the Ambassador to Germany would not be valueless to him in the eyes of the German people.

"It is not," he added, "my intention to enlarge upon the expressions of personal esteem for Mr. White which have been so eloquently and tastefully made by our Chairman; neither do I wish to utilize this occasion for an unreasoning eulogy upon our great country. There is, however, one thought which I should like to emphasize. In these times, when there is so much hollow and false so-called 'Americanism,' parading under the label of jingoism, of nativism, and of a well-meaning but narrow-minded Americanism of German birth or descent should regard both our own country and the fatherland of our ancestors. The appointment of Mr. White is such a political action.

"Like all his countrymen who are able to see below the surface, Mr. White has ever perceived that which has told us so beautifully this evening, namely, that the foreign influence which is most needful for us Americans is not English spleen or French esprit, but, above all, German freedom of thought and German honesty. This German spirit our guest has helped to introduce into American historical studies and into American statesmanship.

Lesson in Mr. White's Career.

"His career is the best proof of the truth which we are so apt to forget in daily life, namely: that we honor our ancestry most by becoming patriotic Americans, thoroughly and unreservedly, and we are the best Americans when we use the advantages which we have on account of our ancestry in helping to permeate the life of our country with as many German virtues as possible. We are not lacking in sympathy and regard for the beautiful German fatherland and its great people when we protect our own direct interests in politics; when we remember our political mother country, England, with affection; when we maintain thoroughly and unreservedly that Yorktown is much nearer to us than Leipsic or Waterloo, and that to us Gettysburg is a thousand times more important than Sedan. On the other hand, it is not want of love for the United States of America and not an undervaluation of the grand history and progress of this country, when we wage an unrelenting warfare, with German frankness and energy, against corruption, fanaticism, and demagogy; when we insist that among the intellectual ancestors of this Republic the names of Luther, Copernicus, Leibnitz, Thomasius, and Lessing should not be omitted; when we vindicate the importance of Kant's Categorical Imperative and maintain that the best cure for all "fin de siecle" misery in literature and art is apt to be found not in American superficiality, but in the thorough study, above all, in Goethe."

Mr. Holls, before concluding by asking them to empty a full bumper in honor of the "leading Nation of the future, our own incomparable, dearly beloved country—the United States," referred to Mr. White's remark as to Bismarck's pride in their honored Lincoln. Mr. Holls said that Bismarck had mentioned as model Ministers, Bancroft, Phelps, and especially White, and the Iron Chancellor regarded the sending of such men as a true proof of friendship between the nations.

PROGRESS OF AMERICA.

Dr. Jacobi and Former Mayor Schieren Speak of Letters and Commerce.

Dr. A. Jacobi spoke on "Intellectual Life in America." He told the guests what he would say were he to go to Berlin and were he asked where he came from. He would tell them that he came from America, where enormous progress has been made in all directions, and that the American people had converted millions of negro slaves into free citizens.

He would tell them of the great statesmen and soldiers, of the great expansion of commerce, of the great scientists and inventors, of writers like Cooper, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and Holmes; of the great publishers who have been able to build palaces, (although the authors themselves did not make money quite so rapidly;) of philosophers like Emerson. He would point to the numerous public libraries that have been established, to the millions that have been given by citizens to education and art. He then paid a tribute to the guest of the evening, whose books, he said, bore the stamp of deep study, profound research, and discriminating thought.

Former Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn spoke on "German Trade in America." Two years ago, he began, he was deliberating whether he would send his son to a German university or to an American one. He made a trip to Ithaca and found that his son could get as thorough an education in the university developed by Mr. White as could be had anywhere in the world.

German trade, continued Mr. Shieren, has been steadily increasing in America. The new tariff will undoubtedly shut out many imports, but the German merchants are aggressive, and what they may lose here they will gain elsewhere.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LYONS, N. Y., May 22.—The residence of Daniel Moran, on Phelps Street, was damaged by fire to-day. Loss, $3,500; fully insured.

GOSHEN, Conn., May 22.—The old Collins place, a historic house, occupied by Daniel Doyle, was totally destroyed early this morning by fire. Loss, $4,000.

MANKATO, Minn., May 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the wholesale grocery house of L. Patterson & Co., and damaged several other buildings. Loss, $75,000; insurance, one-half.

Special Excursion to Washington
Saturday, June 5. Pennsylvania Railroad. $5.00 round trip. Apply Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.—Adv.

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical, and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite, and desire to be strong, healthy, and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite, and build you up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The One True Blood Purifier.

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Indigestion? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN
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EFFORTS TO SECURE PEACE

M. Hanotaux in Reply to an Interpellation States the Views and Objects of the French Government.

A SINGLE POWER IMPOTENT

All Obstacles Have Not Been Removed, but by Mitigating the Bitterness of Greek Defeat the Concert Will Accomplish Its Purpose.

PARIS, May 22.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day when M. Gautier interpellated the Government on Eastern affairs. In so doing the Deputy expressed the hope that France would not permit Thessaly to be taken from Greece or permit a European control of Greek finances. He also expressed regret at the fact that German influence at Constantinople had superseded French influence there.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, in reply, said he hoped, in view of the accord of Europe, Turkey would renounce her pretensions. But, he added, although the task would be slow, it was reasonable to believe that the counsels of the powers would ultimately prevail. [Applause.]

M. Hanotaux dwelt upon the good results the concert of the powers had already effected, and said: "We have now arrived at the foreseen moment when it has become necessary to use moderation and reason, and that the voice of humanity should prevail. The supreme object of the powers was to maintain general peace. Although they were unable to prevent the war between Turkey and Greece, they succeeded in localizing it, and now, as is the duty of the concert, they are striving to soften the defeat of the vanquished.

"The maintenance of general peace, the status quo in the East, a pacific and unanimous mediation in behalf of moderation and autonomy for Crete, is the outcome which Europe seeks to promote by pacific means. In taking part in the work the Government has faithfully observed its promises to the Chamber, and believes it has acted in the best interests of France and according to the sentiments of the people.

"The Government is accused of alternately being English, German, and Russian. Does any one seriously think that, in the conflict of passions agitating the East, the intervention of any individual power would have been practical, judicious, or effective? Who will now venture to say that such an initiative would not have been the most rash of adventures? Who would have assumed such a responsibility?

"The basis of the mediation of the powers has already been submitted, and we have no doubt, in view of their unanimity, Turkey will bow to the will of Europe and renounce excessive claims. In any case, the Governments of the powers are solicitous above all to maintain their agreement and to spare no effort to attain this result. To this the Government of France proposes to devote itself, conjointly with the concert.

"We must, however, be on our guard against illusions and we must warn you against too easy optimism. The task which remains is complicated, and will probably progress slowly and may more than once be disturbed by a recurrent outbreak of passions and impulses. Difficulties beset every step. Nevertheless, we must hope the counsels of wisdom and reason will ultimately prevail. The powers are unanimous, the Balkan States have always yielded to advice given on all sides, and the Sultan has hearkened to the appeal addressed to him. These early indices ought to inspire confidence in the future, and we ask you to help in the task of the Government, to which the concert is devoting its best energies, the work of concluding peace, which is at once so complex and delicate." [Loud cheers.]

The subject was then dropped.

Graeco-Turkish Diplomacy.

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LONDON, May 22.—The Graeco-Turkish trouble is now fairly entered upon its diplomatic bargaining stage, and the negotiations are expected to last for some time. Many important differences have to be settled, and the Sultan of Turkey may be counted upon to drag the affair along as much as possible, with the view of bringing out the latent jealousies of the powers. His prompt compliance with the Czar's request to arrange for an armistice is not attributed entirely to his desire to please the Czar, but it is looked upon as a stroke of diplomacy intended to excite the resentment of some of the other powers and thus weaken the concert.

Thus far, everything tends to show that the powers remain in entire agreement on the question. A European conference is discussed; but it is not thought will take place until the preliminaries of peace are arranged. Then the Ambassadors at Constantinople, with the delegates of Turkey and Greece, may meet to settle upon the treaty of peace. There is a strong feeling in favor of international control of the Greek finances, without which the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and the interest on the Greek debt is declared to be impossible.

The Greeks insist that if an indemnity is imposed upon them, there will be a general collapse, and serious internal troubles will occur. They estimate the damage done to Thessaly at 25,000,000 drachmas, and they say another 10,000,000 drachmas will be needed to supply the peasants with food and tools. Moreover, they add, the revenue will be greatly reduced, owing to the immense damage to cultivation throughout the country, due to the absence of thousands of workers. This year's budget will probably leave a deficit of 60,000,000 drachmas. The Greek statements, however, are now received with a certain skepticism. It is pointed out that by the admittance of the Greeks themselves, 70 per cent. of the interest of the debt, which they have not paid, has been set aside in order to have money for the war, and that, consequently, Greece is certainly in a condition to continue paying 30 per cent. interest, and probably considerably more, if her finances are placed under international control.

Advices from the scenes of the recent fighting mention the possibility of a serious epidemic of disease when the heat increases, owing to the putrefying corpses and horses left rotting in every ditch.

The popular feeling at Athens against the royal family of Greece does not diminish. The stories of the "excessive prudence" of Crown Prince Constantin at the front have done much to weaken the dynasty. The correspondent of L'Eclair of Paris, at Athens, says:

"The people are intensely violent, utterances are heard against the royalties, and groups loudly discuss them in the streets. Upon the boat from Stilide, to Athens I heard a popular poet declaim insulting verses against the King, and not one of the 300 passengers, including officers, lifted a voice in defense of him."

The correspondent of L'Eclair adds that a former Minister said to him:

"'We are all republicans, but we have not the men to found a republic, and the dynasty is profiting by the quarrels of the parties which are struggling against each other, not on the programmes, but on questions of personality. The King, Queen, and Princesses are passing a bad time. When visiting the hospitals, the Princesses have been requested not to enter some of the wards, owing to the intense excitement of the wounded, and in other wards the King was greeted with murmurs and often with insulting and sarcastic retorts to his questions. The Crown Prince is the most execrated. Even his friends admit he dare not enter Athens for many months.'"

GREECE STILL UNYIELDING.

A Statement that She Will Not Pay an Indemnity Nor Give Up Territory.

PARIS, May 22.—Advices received here to-day from Athens say that the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Skouloudis, in conversation with several of the foreign Envoys at Athens, has declared Greece will not pay any indemnity to Turkey nor agree to a rectification of the frontier.

THE TURK TAKES ADVANTAGE.

Occupies and Fortifies Strategic Points After Armistice Was Arranged.

ATHENS, May 22.—A telegram received from the Crown Prince confirms the news of the reported advance of the Turks after the arrangement of the armistice, and the occupation and fortifying of strategic points half an hour distant from Lamia, giving a great advantage to the Turks in the event of the renewal of hostilities. These facts have been communicated to the Ministers of the powers, and the Government has protested against this forward movement of the Turks.

ROYAL FAMILY MAY EMBARK.

An Austrian Cruiser Ready to Receive Them in Case of Flight.

LONDON, May 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that the Austrian cruiser Kronprinzessin Stefanie has been ordered from Salonica to Phalerum, near the Piræus, (the port of Athens), to remain there at the disposal of the royal family of Greece, if required to convey them from that country.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Gen. L. H. Manning and Secretary Brewster Cameron, Tucson, Ariz.; Mayor George E. Greene, Binghamton; C. C. Bancft, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Aldrich, Boston; J. M. Thompson, San Francisco; A. M. Gorman, Washington; J. M. Coombs, Philadelphia.

BARTHOLDI—W. H. Bullard, Cleveland; Charles Judson, Hartford; F. W. Godfrey, Rochester.

BREEVOORT HOUSE—A. M. Halb Dare and D. Wilson, Winnipeg; Miss Joel R. Reed, Albany; C. Lennington and family, Baltimore; G. G. Ashmore, Schenectady.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Charles V. White, Boston; George E. Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio; Manwell Allard, Market Holbrough, England; Charles Sykes, Huddersfield, England; Benjamin Anderson, Leicester, England.

BUCKINGHAM—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Reick, Garnersville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Butler, Boston.

CONTINENTAL—W. A. Pullippi, Kilegom, Holland; F. J. Everett and Mrs. Everett, Philadelphia; J. and Mrs. Aldridge, Buffalo; W. V. and Mrs. Stanley, Boston.

ENDICOTT—W. L. Beau, Boston; Charles Thaw, St. Louis; the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, Orange, N. J.

EVERETT—Remsen Whitehouse, J. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Robert Coleman, and Mme. de Genvellac, Paris, France; Dr. Warrington Eastlake, Tokio, Japan; Dr. Lester Curtin and two daughters, Chicago; Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee; Lieut. A. Rose Houston, Wisconsin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Livingston Mines, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary John D. Long, United States Navy; Nathaniel Page, Washington; Supt. of Public Works George W. Aldridge, Rochester; R. Fernandez Guardia, Costa Rica.

GERLACH—C. H. King, Jr., Mrs. King, and Miss King, Cleveland.

GILSEY—A. J. Miston, Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.; William and Mrs. Haven, Philadelphia; Mrs. Valney T. and Miss Mallatt, Indianapolis, Ind.

GRAND—Major H. G. Hasbrouck, Fort Monroe, Va.; N. B. and Mrs. Ellis, Boston; Lieut. Charles P. Echols, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Talley, A. Wall, Montreal; C. B. Hull, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Stifer, Chicago; J. S. Lemon, Washington; Robert Hoyt, Danbury, Conn.; W. B. Guion, New Orleans; the Rev. F. I. Farmelle, Hartford; G. G. Bowles, member of Parliament, London, England; John O'Clove, London, England.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Harris, Sandon, British Columbia; Ex-Gov. John C. Underwood, Lexington, Ky.; T. Loates, Newmarket, England; William B. Birge, Buenos Ayres; Theatrical Manager L. N. Scott, St. Paul, Minn.

HOLLAND HOUSE—W. T. Allen, William Seager, C. M. Caldwell, P. J. Waldron, and C. A. Muison, London, England; S. J. Wilkins, Chicago; J. S. Clauss, Cleveland; Col. William H. Stevenson, Bridgeport.

IMPERIAL—M. S. and Mrs. Blish, St. Mary's, Ind.; S. Hunton and A. J. Trimble, Duluth; L. S. Buffington, Minneapolis; H. P. Mills, St. Paul; F. E. Stafford, M. J. Kelly, and J. C. Mason, London, England; J. J. Pratt, Yuba City, Cal.; James W. Kirk, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Frederick Harris, Albany; A. B. Cass, Los Angeles; J. B. Lester, Chester, Penn.; Sidney Howard, Boston; W. B. Clark, Kansas City; H. J. O'Neil, Chicago; John C. Newton, Holyoke; Solicitor General C. G. Mason, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis; C. B. Andrews, Albany.

MARLBOROUGH—E. San Du Val and wife, Washington; Charles Petere, Atlanta, Ga.; H. M. and Mrs. Burchard, Marshall, Minn.

METROPOLE—Frank D. Lewis, Chicago; A. P. Pendleton, Philadelphia; E. P. Allen, Buffalo; H. Sand and Mrs. Terhune, Freehold, N. J.; F. D. Hart, Utica.

MORTON—J. W. and Mrs. Rose, Boston; A. and Mrs. Ferris, Philadelphia; H. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. J. G. Adams, Montreal; Col. J. W. Clous, United States Army; Mrs. C. Louis Gabhart, Montreal; Ell De Feyre, Quebec; Joseph Dixon, St. Louis; C. W. and Mrs. Odell, Leicester, England; Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lowe and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lowe, Fitchburg, Mass.; J. P. Chamberlain, San Francisco; Hugo Wechsierg, Berlin, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Trask, Lincoln, Mass.; H. Bradley and A. J. Glen, Basin, Mon.; John A. Kelly and family, Hartford; M. T. Bennett, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. Duglass Burr, Singapore, India.

NETHERLAND—Mrs. William D. Bishop, Bridgeport; James H. and Mrs. McMullan, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Alexandria, Fla.; Editor A. H. Berlo, Galveston News, Texas.

NORMANDIE—J. Howard King, Albany

PARK AVENUE—Mr. and Mrs. Hayhurst, New Zealand; Capt. H. B. Brownlow, London, England; Dr. Henry B. Beyer, United States Navy; W. Willoughby, Washington.

PLAZA—L. W. Thurlaff, Ogden, Utah; Jerome and Mrs. Orcutt, Bridgeport; Meredith and Mrs. Whitehouse, Manchester-by-the-Sea, England; Henry Lawrence, T. P. Lawrence, and T. Powers Harris, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD—Sidney and Mrs. Starr, Rochester; George and Mrs. Fish, Trenton, N. J.

ST. DENIS—The Rev. C. W. Kirkley, Birmingham, England; Hugh Lockyer, Liverpool, England; W. C. and Miss Matthews, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Prior, Hartford, Conn.

SAVOY—Preston Hix and family, Rye, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, New Orleans; H. G. Hilken, Baltimore.

SINCLAIR—E. F. Lamb, Boston.

STURTEVANT—Dr. T. Edwards, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Charles N. and Mrs. Pratt, Rochester.

UNION SQUARE—W. A. Clark, G. H. and Mrs. Poole, Boston; H. W. Cardoza, Panama.

VENDOME—William H. Tatge, Chicago.

WINDSOR—Dr. and Mrs. George F. Jelly and Miss Louise Jelly, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville, Mich.; H. J. Para, Costa Rico; Julius Feize and Hopson Englehardt, Bremen; J. La Motte Morgan, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Y. Burns, Narragansett, R. I.; H. St. John Brown, Japan.

WALDORF—M. H. De Young and W. C Ralston, San Francisco; Congressman Rowland B. Mahaney, Washington; ex-Minister to Ecuador Senator John C. Spooner, Madison, Wis.; ex-Collector John M. Campbell, Philadelphia; Judges Hanna and Arnold, County Court, Philadelphia; Capt. Seetham, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Ballerstein, millinery; Netherland Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; O. Young, dry goods, 90 Spring Street; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers; 621 Broadway.

Gray & Fuller Company, Springfield, Mass.; F. E. Fuller, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; E. Mullen, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

O'Brien, J. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. B. Crowley, black goods, 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Putnam & Shrague Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. B. Sprague, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Reinerth & Co., New Orleans, La.; W. Reinerth, caps; Hotel Albert.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Tex.; W. Sanger, carpets, 32 Lispenard Street; Hotel Savoy.

SINCE THE WAR.
100,384 Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384.
Prepared by Muller, 74 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, Gouty, Sciatic, Inflammatory, etc. Pleasant to take. 75c Bot. Druggists. Book free

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Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

SPAIN AND BELLIGERENCY

Madrid Newspapers Think Canovas Will Be Strengthened by the Senate's Action.

DUKE OF TETUAN RECONSIDERS

Senor Sagasta Says the Liberals Will Not Attend the Sittings of Either House Until the Duke Makes Reparation—Spain's Finances.

MADRID, May 22.—The newspapers here consider the adoption by the United States Senate of Senator Morgan's belligerency resolution to be a very grave step. They say it will tend to strengthen the Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, in checking the proposed Liberal attack on the Ministry.

The Duke of Tetuan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who tendered his resignation yesterday, after boxing the ears of Señor Comas, a Liberal Senator, causing a commotion and the suspension of the sitting of the Senate, has withdrawn his resignation, on the advice of the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, who, the personal question of the dispute having been closed by the seconds of the two parties deciding a duel was not necessary, and in view of the pending important international questions, thinks the Ministry should not be disorganized.

The law students have made a manifestation in front of the House of Senator Comas, hooting the Duke of Tetuan. They were dispersed by the police.

Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, has informed Premier Canovas del Castillo that the Liberal Senators and Deputies will not attend the sittings of either house until they obtain satisfaction on account of the assault by the Duke of Tetuan on Prof. Comas. They also demand the resignation of the Duke of Tetuan.

Señor J. Nevarro Reverter, Minister of Finance, in the Budget Statement to the Cortes, estimates the revenue at 883,278,-771 pesetas, ($170,473,802,) and the expenditures at 873,865,877 pesetas, (€168,656,114.) In order to provide a revenue to meet the extraordinary budget, the Minister of Finance proposes to raise a loan, with the Almaden quicksilver

THIS CITY'S NEW BURDENS

Smaller Villages and Towns Pile Up Indebtedness Expecting New York to Pay It.

J. HARSEN RHOADES PROTESTS

He Suggests that Taxpayers Test the Legality of This Debt Before the General Equalization After Consolidation—Gen. Tracy Blames This City.

One of the subjects brought to the attention of the Savings Banks' Association at its annual meeting in this city Thursday, and emphasized as of special interest to officers of savings banks, is the tendency of municipalities in this State to create debts. J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the association, called attention to the matter because a very large proportion of these debts are held and carried by the banks.

In his treatment of the subject, however, Mr. Rhoades made it one of vital interest to the citizens of the City of New York.

"It is full time," said he, "that we were aroused to existing tendencies when we see the authorities of a great city like Brooklyn calmly consenting to the creation of $4,000,000 of indebtedness on the part of the county officials, which county was embraced within the City of Brooklyn, such increase of indebtedness being created within fifteen days of the termination of the legal existence of the country, so far as its debt-making power was concerned.

"To-day the smaller villages and towns now to be absorbed in the Greater New York are rushing to create new and large indebtedness, in amount sufficient to ruin them as they exist at the present time, in order that public improvements far beyond the existing needs of a small population can be carried out, and the debt assumed by the city into which they are to be merged, and these bonds are being taken in the hope and expectation of reaping large profits in selling them to the savings banks, under the delusion that such bonds will be assumed by the Greater New York under its new charter; while the Legislature, in the face of the bill to create a Greater New York, did not hesitate to authorize millions of dollars of expenditures in the general grab made by all the municipalities concerned to increase their debts before the consolidation took place.

"If such acts as these are not morally dishonest, they tread closely upon the heels of dishonesty, and it is a marvel to my mind how the authorities of these cities will permit these things to take place before their eyes without an injunction restraining such acts, and they certainly will be neglectful of their duty to the public and the taxpayers if the legality of the volume of the debt so created is not tested by the highest courts before being assumed in the general equalization of debt."

Bonds Sold Since the New Year.

To show the extent of these proposed and actual increases in the debt of cities and towns embraced under the charter of the Greater New York, Mr. Rhoades appended a list of bonds sold since Jan. 1, 1897, as follows:

$85,000.	Far Rockaway, L. I., 5s	Jan. 25
120,000.	Flushing, L. I., 4s	Jan. 28
618,000.	Queens County, 4s	March 29
45,000.	Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I., 5s	April 5
150,000.	Jamaica, L. I., Sewers, 4s	April 7
200,000.	Jamaica, L. I., Roads, 4s	April 12
450,000.	Jamaica, L. I., Roads, 4s	April 20
202,000.	Richmond County, 4s	April 14
53,000.	Newtown, L. I., Schools, 4s	April 29
620,000.	Newtown, L. I., 4½s	April 28
20,500.	Long Island City, 4½s	April 26
80,000.	Brooklyn, 3½s	
70,000.	Richmond Hill, L. I., 4s	May 1
$2,722,500		

Also these bonds advertised for sale:

$15,000.	Corona, L. I., 4s	May 14
400,000.	Brooklyn, 3½s	May 18

There have been authorized besides bonds for New York to the amount of $21,165,000, for Kings County $4,310,000, and for Queens County $780,000.

The extraordinary sums voted for local improvement by such places as Newtown, L. I., for instance, would never have been thought of, it is argued, but for the belief that after consolidation the present City of New York will have to foot the bill. This belief "mellowed the taxpayers," and caused them to run up bills which they would never have dreamed of incurring but for reliance on Father Knickerbocker's pocketbook.

In his argument before Gov. Black in opposition to the Greater New York, charter, Col. William E. Rogers asked for delay in order that the charter might be amended by making each borough pay for its own improvements and expenses. Joseph Larocque argued that the charter would "rob the present City of New York of all its property, practically speaking, by creating a new city, inasmuch as it would be divided, under consolidation, among the various counties to be annexed. This usurpation of property, he contended, without the process of law, was clearly unconstitutional. The charter was signed, and the debt-making of the various municipalities has gone on without let or hindrance. So far as is known, no one has taken or proposed any action to protect the interests of this city.

The suggestion of restraint by injunction made by Mr. Rhoades as a part of the duties of others is the first symptom yet manifested of an appeal to the law.

Gen. Tracy's Views.

This suggestion was called to the attention of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, one of the Charter Commission, yesterday, and he was very emphatic in the expression of his opinion that it is now too late for New York to take any such step. He said the only way New York could escape bearing her part of the common burden of debt would be to amend the charter before its provisions go into effect. And he added, dryly, that he did not see how that could be done.

"If it be true," said Gen. Tracy, "that these municipalities have been recklessly incurring indebtedness, as charged, it is certainly a very serious matter. It may have been an unfortunate omission not to draft a supplemental bill forbidding these municipalities to contract debts."

In view of the authorization of $21,165,000 of bonds for New York and of $4,310,000 for Kings County, Gen. Tracy remarked that he thought New York was the chief sinner.

Arthur Von Briesen does not agree with Gen. Tracy that it is too late for New Yorkers to act. He believes the proper provision for self-protection would be to attempt to restrain these municipalities by injunction before bonds are issued. New York, he said yesterday, might retaliate by spending for her own needed improvements all the money she can within the Constitutional limits.

A Mean Attempt to Swindle.

He said he regretted the action of the outlying towns as a mean, swindling attempt to gain an unfair advantage under the accident of law, and believed it could be successfully resisted in the courts. It was only a question of whether it would pay to antagonize these men who are to be voters in the Greater New York, and who might become ugly and refuse to assist in the efforts to maintain good government.

Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange, was asked if he knew of any sentiment among real estate men in favor of making a fight against the so-called equalization of debt under consolidation. He said he is afraid the matter has gone so far that people have grown indifferent from hopelessness. The American characteristic of folding their hands and hoping for the best seems to be in evidence in this matter. Real estate men realize, however, that under consolidation it is going to be a hard matter to adjust any system of public improvement so that New York will get her own. It is for that reason that New York is wisely trying to spend as much of her money as possible upon herself.

DR. ALBANESIUS'S MISHAP.

A Reviving Patient Stuck Her Finger in His Eye.

Dr. Otto H. Albanesius, a dentist, of 37 Central Avenue, Jersey City, is a patient at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, as the result of a peculiar accident.

He was extracting teeth for a woman last Sunday night. She was placed under the influence of gas. The assistant who had hold of her hands relaxed his grasp for a moment, when the woman threw up her hands. The point of one of her nails entered Dr. Albanesius's right eye and pierced the skin over the iris. He regarded it as a trivial matter, but on Thursday he was obliged to go to the hospital.

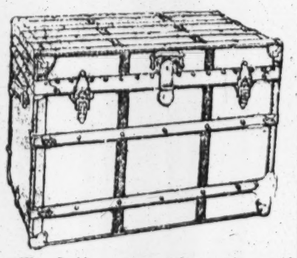
He may lose the sight of the eye, but Mrs. Albanesius said last night that that would not be known until next week.

American Specialty Co.,
Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Great Sale of Fine Trunks.

Once a year (*and once a year only*) we make a special sale of Trunks for the direct purpose of advertising that department.

This season's sale will begin to-morrow morning, and consists of a Combination Wardrobe and Bureau Trunk, in which every conceivable convenience has been adroitly provided. They are in two large sizes and will be sold at



$6.50 Each.

Identically the same as illustration.

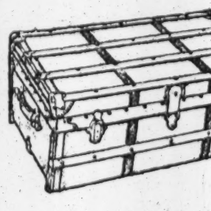
To fully appreciate the value which this special price represents, a familiarity with trunks selling for $12.00 to $15.00 is necessary. For Novelty, Serviceability, and Price they surpass everything ever offered and are bound to force a readjustment of trunk prices.

These trunks combine in the highest degree lightness in weight and extraordinary strength, the top of trunks having four narrow hardwood slats, each protected by iron clamps.

The interior is entirely cloth lined and contains TWO TRAYS, one of which is provided with EIGHT COMPARTMENTS, including a SECRET DRAWER for valuables and sections for UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, CANES, and SMALL WEAR.

ABSOLUTE AND IMPLICIT TRUST can be placed in our statement that these goods are finely made, not only for quality, but as to the requirements of taste and fashion as well.

In this sale will also be offered a Steamer Trunk of precisely same quality at



$6.00

suitable for either lady or gentleman

American Specialty Co.,
Fifth Ave. Hotel.

MILES ORDERED TO LONDON.

He Is to Represent the United States Army at the Queen's Jubilee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—By direction of the President, Secretary Alger to-day sent a cable message to Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, who is now at Constantinople, instructing him to arrange his affairs so as to enable him to be in London not later than June 15, to represent the United States Army at the ceremonies in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne.

Gen. Miles went to the Levant to make personal observations of the condition and operations of the armies of Turkey and Greece, and it is understood at the War Department that he started from Constantinople this morning to join the Turkish Army, near the southern border of Thessaly. It is expected that he will be able to complete his observations at the respective military headquarters in time to enable him to comply with his amended instructions.

As has been stated, the United States Navy will be represented at the Queen's jubilee by Admiral Miller, on the armored cruiser Brooklyn.

THE SENATE POOLING BILL.

It Will Legalize Pooling Under Certain Restrictions—Rate Schedule to be Supervised.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce was in session for almost three hours to-day, considering the Pooling bill. Owing to the fact that several of the members of the committee were absent, no final conclusions were reached. All sections of the bill received attention, however, and it is believed that the measure has been made acceptable to a majority of the members of the committee.

The Foraker bill was used as the basis of the proceedings of the committee, but various amendments were suggested and several informally agreed upon. The bill will practically be a substitute for all existing laws regulating commerce between the States, and will legalize pooling under certain restrictions. One of the amendments agreed upon to-day limits all pooling contracts to four years' duration, and requires that they shall be submitted to the commission for approval.

Another gives the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to maintain supervision of rate schedules during their continuance and to demand that reasonable changes be made by railroad companies upon the written complaint of any community.

The committee will meet gain next Wednesday, when it is hoped that a report will be authorized.

ROBERTS CRITICISES BLACK.

Speaks of His Carping at the Dudley Bill as Choking at a Gnat to Swallow a Camel.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Asked by an Associated Press correspondent for an opinion as to Gov. Black's veto of the Graded Inheritance Tax bill to-day, Controller Roberts said:

"I have no special reason to find fault with the Governor on account of his veto. This graded inheritance tax proposition is one upon which men can honestly differ. But when he says there is no necessity for such a bill because the present law taxes personal property, I think he makes a mistake. The law has proved abortive here and everywhere else as regards taxing personal property. The fact that less than 13 per cent. of the assessed value of this State is personal property shows how general the evasion is. One hundred and seven estates taken from the Controller's books, with an appraised value after death of $216,000,000, showed an evasion of over 98 per cent. in life.

"This bill would compel this shirking personal property to pay its share of tax. It hardly can be said that there is no need for new tax laws as long as it is manifest that one class of people is paying vastly more than its share and another only a fraction of what it should pay.

"To carp at an alleged unfairness in the Dudley bill and overlook the existing gross unfairness is to choke at a gnat and swallow a camel.

"The graded principle of this bill is now in operation in the corporation tax laws of this State, and in nearly all the civilized countries of the world."

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS MEET.

They Decide to Oppose Revenue Features of Tariff Bill Relating to Beer and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus to-day and decided to begin their fight upon the Tariff bill as soon as the bill is taken up in the Senate by a motion to strike out the internal revenue features of the bill relating to beer and tobacco.

This result was reached after a discussion in which practically all the Senators present participated. The conclusion was unanimous that this was the wise and politic course to pursue. The talk was based largely upon the proposition to increase the tax upon beer, which was generally criticised as an effort to increase the price of "the poor man's beverage," which was pronounced wholly unjustifiable in time of peace and with $120,000,000 of idle money in the Treasury. The proposed beer tax was condemned as a war tax.

The discussion of other features of the Tariff bill was only desultory, and no conclusion beyond that stated was reached. The sugar schedule was the subject of frequent remark, and there was discussion of the advisability of offering a substitute for it, but no conclusion to that effect was arrived at. It was made apparent that every Democratic Senator present probably would vote against it.

Senator Gorman urged the advisability of the introduction of a substitute for the entire bill, and made a speech in support of the proposition, but it was soon made apparent that the sentiment of the caucus was almost unanimous in opposition to this course, and the proposition was not pressed to a vote. Mr. Gorman gave only a brief outline of a substitute. He said he thought a bill could be prepared which would levy a revenue duty on tea and coffee and other articles which would increase the Government customs receipts sufficiently to make the Wilson bill satisfactory, and thus score a point of importance.

The general sentiment of the caucus was opposed to any policy of delay. No set speeches will be made in opening the debate, and there probably will be no effort from the Democratic side of the chamber to prevent the taking up of the schedules immediately after Mr. Aldrich's preliminary statement is concluded.

At the conclusion of the caucus Senator Gorman, Chairman, gave out the following statement concerning it:

"The conference of Democratic Senators was held to-day, and it was unanimously agreed by them that, notwithstanding the delay in furnishing the comparative statements which would enable them intelligently to consider the bill, there would be no opposition to proceeding immediately with the consideration of the same on Tuesday, as they recognized the business interests of the country require as speedy a disposition of the question as is consistent with an intelligent consideration of the measure. They were further unanimously of the opinion that the excessive increases in rates on imported articles provided for both in the Dingley bill and as reported to the Senate should be antagonized only to the extent of exposing their enormities. Recognizing, however, that the Republican Party is committed to these increases, the Democrats will be content with only a fair discussion upon these propositions.

"The Democrats were further unanimously of the opinion that they would oppose the increased tax on beer, tobacco, cigars, and the other items embraced in the internal revenue schedules. Neither party was committed to such increases, and there is no Governmental necessity for such increased burdens upon those articles."

The Democrats expect that disagreements will develop among the Republicans, and for this reason no general opinion was expressed in the caucus as to the time that will be consumed by the debate.

FATAL RUNAWAY IN RAHWAY.

Richard Avery, a Well-Known Citizen, Thrown from His Carriage.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 22.—Richard Avery, seventy-seven years of age, and one of Rahway's best-known citizens, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse.

He was taken into a neighbor's house and a physician was summoned. Internal injuries are feared.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Further Testimony Before a Senate Committee as to Their Practical Workings.

SOME CHANGES RECOMMENDED

Results in the Printing Office Better than Under the Spoils System—Congressional Appointees—Evidence Affecting Government Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Civil Service Committee of the Senate continued its sessions to-day. Several letters were received from chiefs of bureaus, among them one from Mr. Miller, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who suggested the propriety of amendments to the civil service rules. He thought the number of excepted places should be increased. These exceptions should in all cases include the Chief Deputy and Cashier of Revenue Collectors in the larger districts. He also suggested that the Collector should have control of the selection of a large number of his subordinates.

Commissioner of Patents Butterworth expressed the opinion that the rules, as recently extended and administered, divorce duty and responsibility from the executive and administrative authority, essential to produce desirable results. He advocated a change permitting heads of departments to select their executive staffs, regardless of the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission

The first witness was Almont Barnes of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Barnes said there were employes in the Agricultural Department who came in as temporary per diem employes, and have remained there as clerks without passing the civil service examinations. He had in one case informed the commission of the facts, but was told that the commission did not care to interfere, "as Secretary Morton was a pretty difficult man to handle."

Albert Baker, who was the private secretary of Public Printer Benedict during his term of office, said that the civil service rules had proved a more desirable means of securing employes than the old system of appointment on the advice of Congressmen. He said one non-union man who had been appointed was dropped after five or six days for "incompetency." He said it would require a good deal of backbone on the part of the Public Printer to make permanent appointments of non-union men.

Better Results Obtained Now.

Harold Benedict, brother of the recent Public Printer, also expressed the opinion that the results under the present system were 50 per cent. better than under the "spoils system." Under the old system men were retained because of political influence who were incompetent. All appointments under Mr. Palmer had been made through political influence, and a large per cent. of them had been incompetent.

Replying to Senator Pritchard, Mr. Benedict said that all employes of the office when the classified service was extended to it should have been made to pass an examination. It was announced by Senator Pritchard that the Public Printer would be asked to furnish a statement of the politics of all employes of his office. According to the witness, Public Printer Palmer began making appointments immediately after Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892, and during the eighteen months thereafter in which he held office had made appointments at the rate of fifty a month until the office was greatly overcrowded. Four-fifths of the appointees were Democrats, appointed by Mr. Palmer, although a Republican, to secure the friendship of Democratic Congressmen.

Many of the appointments were made when there was not sufficient work for two-thirds of those in office, so when Mr. Benedict took charge he made wholesale discharges, most of those discharged being Republicans.

Appointments Secured by Congressmen.

Senator Elkins was desirous of knowing how many appointments had been secured by any one member of Congress, and the witness answered that about seventy-five were credited to Representative Richardson of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, and about 200 to Senator Gorman, Chairman of the Senate committee.

The witness asserted that Mr. Palmer, at the close of his first term, had made desperate efforts to retain his office by getting the friendship of Democratic Congressmen.

Senator Pritchard gave an opinion that the classification as skilled laborers of those who were not skilled laborers had done more than anything else to bring the office into disrepute.

The witness thought the selection of chief of division and other high officers should be left to the Public Printer.

J. L. Kennedy, formerly of the printing office, explained that Mr. Palmer had made many appointments during the time specified by Mr. Benedict because of "the hard times," and it had been thought better to give employment to many men part of the time than a few men constantly. The civil service law, he said, failed to protect the employes, because it did not prevent their discharge. In the fifteen months before the printing office was put under the civil service law 910 Republicans had been discharged.

Secret Service Agents Not in Politics.

Mr. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Service of the Post Office Department, appeared to deny statements recently made by a witness, Mr. Hill, that the secret service force had been used as a political instrument. He explained that the agents had been paid from the lump appropriation for the service, and denied that they had been used for political purposes. Regarding the reduction in the Philadelphia office, the department had discovered that the office could do the work with 100 fewer carriers. The discharged men had then protested on the ground that they were Democrats, but now clamored for reinstatement, claiming to be Republicans.

Mr. Machen denied that he had drawn money in the name of an agent, Lorenz, and retained it. He denied that the agents had been assessed for Gov. Campbell's Ohio campaign of 1895, asserting that about half of them had held a meeting and agreed to contribute of their own accord. He admitted that the Civil Service Commission had recommended to Postmaster General Wilson the discharge of Mr. Bellman, the chief of the agents, for receiving contributions, but explained that Attorney General Olney had held that Mr. Bellman had acted as the agent of the Secret Service men in so doing. Mr. Bellman had opened the pay envelopes of the men, taken the amount of their contributions, and forwarded it to the Campaign Committee at their request.

John N. Howlett, a Washington constructor, who had taken an examination before the Civil Service Commission for Supervising Constructor in one of the departments, testified that the examination had been entirely impractical, having more to do with letter writing and scholarship than construction. Mr. Howlett, who had been in business for forty years successfully, had failed to pass the examination, although he had put up some of the finest buildings in Washington.

The committee adjourned for a week.

SECRETARY SPAULDING HERE.

He Is Making an Inquiry into Affairs at Ellis Island.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has gone to New York. Gen. Spaulding will look into the personnel of the Ellis Island force, with a view to making any necessary changes. He will also examine the new improvements on the island, and probably will give some consideration to the question of the establishment of a so-called clearing house for the benefit of immigrants. In a general way the plan approved by the Commissioner General of Immigration contemplates the erection of a building on Ellis Island where may be displayed maps, charts, photographs, printed descriptions, sample products, &c., of the various States, where immigration is needed, together with the prices paid for various classes of labor. If found advisable, each State might be represented in the exhibition building by a special representative. This question is under consideration at the Treasury Department.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding visited the Custom House yesterday to talk socially with Collector Kilbreth, who is at Southampton. He was received by Special Deputy Collector Couch. The Assistant Secretary visited Ellis Island later. Commissioner Senner, Deputy Commissioner McSweeney, and Supervising Inspector Quinlan took him around the buildings, explained the method of examining immigrants, and introduced to Miss Spaulding, who accompanied her father, some of the picturesquely dressed peasant girls from Europe.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Best Footwear

Is none too good for children, especially at the seaside or mountains.

Our Tan Shoes,

Made on our own lasts, in a range of widths, lengths, shapes and styles to be found only here, meet every requirement for all ages, and the prices are as low as warranted by the superior quality of the goods.

Sizes, 2 to 7, hand sewed, $1.14.
Sizes, 5 to 8, designed especially for first walking, light spring heels, flexible soles, $1.35.
Sizes, 7 to 10½, made extra strong, spring heels, heavy soles, button or lace, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 4½, $3.25.

Shoes To Prevent "Toeing In."

Gives the little foot just the correction needed, neat and dressy, $2.00.

Shoes To Support Weak Ankles,

Without discomfort to the wearer, $1.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

GEN. Z. R. BLISS RETIRED.

He Served One Day as Major General—Gen. Brooke's Delayed Promotion.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Major Gen. Z. R. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, at San Antonio, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day on his own application under the forty years' service clause, after one day's active service as a Major General. Col. J. F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, the senior officer present, has been temporarily placed in command of the Department of Texas.

The nomination of Gen. John R. Brooke, Commanding the Department of the Missouri at Chicago, as a Major General, vice Bliss, retired, has been made out at the War Department, and probably will be sent to the Senate Monday. Major Gen. Brooke was "jumped" by Gens. Wheaton, Forsyth, and Bliss, whom he outranked, in order that these officers might be enabled to retire with the rank and pay of Major Generals. In the expected event of the confirmation of Gen. Brooke four Colonels of the line will be advanced to the grade of Brigadier General, to fill vacancies caused by the recent retirement and promotion of general officers.

COAL IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Discovery in Colombia of One of the Largest Fields in the World.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The discovery of one of the largest coal fields in the world is reported to the State Department by the United States Consul at Carthagena, Colombia. The fields are in the Department of Bolivar, in Colombia, eight to ten miles from the Bay of Cispati, and forty-eight miles from Carthagena. The coal is semi-anthracite and anthracite, and is good steam coal. The fields contain about 300,000,000 tons and comprise 215,000 acres.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 118, of which 56 were appointments to fill vacancies by death or resignation and 56 were removals following the expiration of the four-year term. The changes in New York were the following: Beaver, M. E. Gorton, vice H. F. Down, removed; Petersburg, F. D. Nichols, vice S. E. Reynolds, resigned; Ulsterville, Ira Toffatt, vice S. E. Hallett, removed; Wolfhill, George White, vice James Hughes, resigned.

Making Steel Rails in China.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Walter Kennedy of Pittsburg, Penn., has taken charge of the Chinese Iron Works at Han-Yang, under instruction of Sheng Taoti, and is making good steel rails 30 feet in length at the rate of 120 per day. United States Consul Child, who reports the fact to the State Department, says the Chinese officials are well pleased at the skill Kennedy has evinced in getting the plant in order. The rails are shipped to Shanghai to be used on the Wosung Railroad.

Senator Aldrich's Comments.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Aldrich of the Republican side of the Senate Finance Committee expressed the opinion to-day, when informed of the decision of the Democrats to move to strike out the internal revenue part of the bill, that the motion would fail. He said it was "most unusual, not to say unprecedented," to attack the last part of the bill first. He said he had heard no criticism from any source of the provision to increase the beer tax.

Resignation and Reinstatement.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Deputy Sixth Auditor Crawford of Louisiana has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

Luther R. Smith of Alabama was to-day reinstated as Assistant Attorney General at $2,000 per annum.

Pension Requisitions Issued.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Pension requisitions were yesterday issued by the Secretary of the Interior as follows: Boston, $641,000; San Francisco, $651,000; Augusta, Me., $501,000; Columbus, Ohio, $3,568,000; Detroit, $1,442,000; Washington, $1,468,000.

DEFECT OF THE BIG DRY DOCK.

Engineers Report that It Will Cost $29,000 to Make Repairs at the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The report of the Special Board of Civil Engineers appointed to ascertain the cause of the failure of the large No. 3 dry dock at the New York Navy Yard was received at the Navy Department to-day. The board found that there was a large hole just in front of the dock, made originally by the disturbance of the projecting sheet piling by a dredge. Through this hole the water rushed behind the piling and around the sides into the dock at the rate of over 10,000 gallons a minute.

The board hopes that the damage may be repaired by divers, which would obviate the necessity of constructing an expensive cofferdam to reach the defective place. Even in this case the expense of repairing the dock is placed at $29,000, a sum too large for the available appropriation of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and requiring direct appropriation by Congress. In view of the obvious necessity for the immediate beginning of the repairs to prevent serious damage to the battleships, it is expected by the department officials that Congress will not delay in making the necessary appropriation.

Senator Morrill Improving.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Morrill of Vermont, who has been ill with a slight attack of bronchitis, continues to improve. The Senator probably will be out next week, although hardly in time to be present at the opening of the tariff debate in the Senate on Monday.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD

Veterans of Both Armies Unite in Dedication of the Monument at Mount Hope Cemetery.

AN ORATION BY W. L. WILSON

The Shaft Erected by Charles Broadway Rouss to His Dead Comrades Is Formally Accepted—Three Graves Already in the Plot.

The monument to the Confederate dead, built by Charles Broadway Rouss in Mount Hope Cemetery, was formally presented to the New York Camp of Confederate Veterans yesterday.

It was determined by the camp two years ago to build a monument in honor of the dead members of the camp and through them of the Confederate dead generally. Mr. Rouss was a private of Mosby's cavalry and is a member of the camp. He was one of the first men approached for a subscription, and promptly asked the privilege of building the monument to his former comrades at his own expense. His request was granted, the Mount Hope Cemetery Company offered the site and a suitable plot, and the offer was gratefully accepted.

The monument was built by Teynter Brothers, who made a liberal voluntary contribution in the shape of extra work and a beautiful quality of stone. It is 60 feet high and stands on a base 10 feet square. The pedestal is 9 feet high. The whole is of New England granite. On one square there is inscribed in raised brass letters: "Sacred to the memory of the Heroic Dead of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York." The opposite side bears the verse, also in letters of raised brass:

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!
Love rules, her gentler purpose runs.
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

Trains on the New York and Putnam Road yesterday carried a large number of people to the station near the cemetery. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a procession was formed, headed by Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band. The posts and delegations from the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations of former Federal soldiers had the place of honor. Among them were the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans 50 strong, Capt. P. L. Flynn; the Naval Cadets, 20 strong, Capt. Repello; Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, G. A. R., of New York, Commander Robert Muir; Alexander Hamilton Post, Commander Reddy; Sumner Post, No. 24; Winfield Scott Hancock Post of Hightstown, N. J.; Barry Post, No. 27, of Rahway, N. J.; Lafayette Post, No. 144, New York; Noah L. Farnham Post, New York; the Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J., Gen. J. Madison Drake commanding; Middleton Post, No. 500, G. A. R., Brooklyn; the Old Guard, New York, represented by Lieut. Clements, Capt. F. A. Allen, Sergt. George Homans, and Sergt. Major James Hamel.

The Confederate Veterans' camp was under command of Commander Col. A. G. Dickinson, and turned out nearly 100 strong. Many members of the Southern Society, led by ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, the President, were also in line, as were a number of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Daughters of the Confederacy attended in full force. Besides the local branch, delegations from Charleston, S. C.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Nashville, Tenn., and other cities, were present. One of the visitors was Miss Capers, daughter of Bishop and Gen. Capers of South Carolina.

During the march from the station, the band played a medley of Confederate and Union airs.

Three Graves Beneath the Shaft.

A stand had been built on the slope of the hill just below the monument and the three graves already at its base. These graves were frequently referred to by the speakers during the exercises. They are those of Capt. W. W. Tayleure of the Petersburg (Va.) Rifles, Gen. Thomas Jordan, and William E. Florance of the Washington Artillery, New Orleans. All have died since the building of the monument was begun.

The stand was decorated with red, white, and blue, and the flags carried in the procession, a beautiful silk United States flag and the emblematic flag of the Confederate Veterans, were placed upon it. Charles Broadway Rouss had a special place on the stand, and was the recipient of constant attention. Chairs had been placed below the stand, and were occupied by hundreds of women. The other three sides of the square surrounding it were formed by the Confederate and Union veterans and the Southern Society.

Commander A. G. Dickinson called the assemblage to order and introduced the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Granberry, Chaplain of the Confederate Veterans' Post, who offered prayer.

The band played and the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

William S. Kelley, who had been chosen by Mr. Rouss to present the monument in his behalf, was then introduced, and after briefly reciting the history of the gift, formally offered it to the veterans. It was already consecrated, he said, by the broad and kindly charity and comradeship that bestowed it and by the honored graves beneath its shadow, doubly consecrated by the presence of those once called "the enemy," now known by the sweet name of brothers, more than doubly consecrated by the presence of the women whose constancy and devotion are unchangeable.

Commander Wilkinson accepted the gift in behalf of the camp. He spoke especially to the Union veterans, expressing in warm and earnest words the appreciation by the Southern people and soldiers of generosity and kindliness of their former foes, dedicating the monument as a memorial, a pledge, and an expression of unending peace, union, and fraternity among Americans.

Address by W. L. Wilson.

Former Postmaster General W. L. Wilson reached the stand just before Commander Wilkinson finished. When he was introduced he was received with much applause. He said that thirty-two years ago he and Mr. Rouss, privates in the same company, had laid aside their equipments and started by separating paths in what then seemed even a harder struggle than the certain future. Gen. Wilson alluded pathetically to Mr. Rouss's blindness, which deprived him of the pleasure of seeing the noble memorial to his comrades, which his beneficence had erected. The monument, he said, built in New York and dedicated jointly by wearers of the blue and gray, was the fulfillment of the last prophecy and cherished hope of Gen. Grant. The only rivalry in the future will be generous emulation in the performance of the duties of citizenship of a common country.

As the dead of the Confederate armies died with their faces to the front, so the living who have been true to the dead have lived with their faces to the front, meeting not servilely but with hearty and ungrudging faithfulness the duties of society and country. Mr. Wilson's oration was delivered between almost continuel outbursts of applause.

Gen. John C. Underwood of Nashville, Tenn., also spoke. The ceremonies closed with the decoration of the monument and the graves by the Federal and Confederate veterans and women and children, the bugles sounding "taps."

LABOR TROUBLES IN NEWARK.

Unemployed Italians Attempt to Assault a Foreman.

NEWARK, May 22.—The Italians employed in excavating for the East Branch sewer created another disturbance to-day.

During the rain yesterday the excavation was flooded, and there was no work to-day for thirty of the 260 men employed. These men first tried to get the others to quit, but when they would not do so, several of the unemployed men secured pick handles, and would have made it warm for the foreman, but the Third Precinct police were informed. The patrol wagon brought the reserves and the Italians were disarmed. The police remained on duty the remainder of the day, to prevent trouble

Big Turtle at the Aquarium.

An immense green turtle, captured off the coast of Florida, was added to the attractions of the Aquarium yesterday, and divided attention with the big sturgeon that arrived Thursday night. Eugene G. Blackford presented the turtle, which weighs 210 pounds, and from nose to tip of tail is between four and five feet. The carapace is about three and a half feet in length and two and a half in width. He seems satisfied with his quarters in the turtle pool. He is fed on clams.

POSTUM CEREAL.

EASY TO GET FAT.

If Your Drink is Right.

Skinny people generally are so, because of their inability to digest the food which is passed from the stomach into the bowels. The bowel digestion is weakened. Starches of the grains make fat tissue, but if the bowel digestion is weakened by coffee, tobacco, whiskey, etc., the person remains skinny. Leave off the weakening habits and use in place of coffee, Postum Cereal, the health coffee. It is made by the Postum Cereal Co. (Lim.), Battle Creek, Mich., entirely of grains, and is fattening. It looks like the finest Mocha coffee. Persons who care to lay aside their hurtful habits and eat plain well cooked food and some fruit, and drink Postum Cereal Food Coffee, will feel a great improvement in a week's time. Nature is a powerful builder if left free to work without drugs and poisons.

It should not be forgotten that 80 per cent. of the body is liquid, therefore a healthful liquid is of the greatest necessity.

Wily grocers sometimes work in cheap imitations of Postum Cereal Coffee if the customer will stand it.

JAIL BREAKERS CHECKED

Fine Steel Saws and Knives Found in the Cell of One of the Yonkers Bank Prisoners.

INFORMED ON BY A "TRUSTY"

The Men Had Just Been Transferred to the Queens County Jail Because the Westchester Building Was Not Considered Safe Enough.

"Walley" O'Connor and Patrick Flannigan, the two men who were held on Thursday for robbing the Yonkers Savings Bank of $4,400 at the point of a pistol on April 12 last while Cashier Lyman Cobb, Jr., was alone, were received at the Queens County jail on Friday afternoon. That evening a "trusty" informed the Deputy Sheriff and keeper of a plot to break jail. Flannigan's cell was searched, and two fine steel saws and the blades of two knives which had been filed into saws were found in Flannigan's cot. These were taken from him and he was placed in another cell. Sheriff Doht stated yesterday that he was of the opinion that all the prisoners who were removed from White Plains to Long Island City were concerned in a jail-breaking plot.

Sheriff Johnson of Westchester County has sent his worst prisoners to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, because the Westchester County Jail is insecure. Edward Jacques, one of the Bedford Park murderers, who killed Walker Adams in his store some time ago, got out of the White Plains Jail several months ago, and has since been at liberty.

There have been numerous escapes from the Queens County Jail in Long Island City. A short time ago four boys who were in the upper tier of the jail got out by means of tying their blankets together.

Some years ago two men, one of them with a wooden leg, got into the jail yard and scaled the same fence. Both got away. The most daring escape was that of Charles Rugg, the negro murderer, who strangled Mrs. Mable and her daughter at Brookville, and who killed two other persons.

At that time ex-Mayor Debevoise was in the jail awaiting trial on a charge of misappropriating the public funds of Long Island City. He was not treated like a common prisoner, and assisted in the work of looking after the prisoners. Murderer Rugg on the night of his escape pretended illness, and Debevoise, who was acting as a keeper, entered the murderer's cell to give him some medicine. Rugg, who was a powerful negro, knocked Debevoise down and then sprang at Jailer Murphy, and took the keys from him. Rugg then let himself out of the two big iron doors and ran up the Court House stairs to the Grand Jury room. He jumped through a large plate-glass window and landed on the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He was afterward recaptured, after being out several days, and was eventually hanged in the jail.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Receiver of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Road Files His Annual Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Receiver E. O. Hopkins of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad has filed his annual report for 1896. The report shows total receipts for the year of $1,395,337.23, divided as follows: Receiver's accounts, $1,350,522.60; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville accounts, $14,814.63. This denotes a falling off in receipts from the total receipts of 1895, which were $1,385,383.26. The total receipts from Jan. 13, 1894, when the road went into the receivership, are $3,789,164.96. The disbursements for 1896, as shown by the report, are as follows: Receiver's accounts, $1,308,559.61; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville's accounts, $17,534.79; total, $1,326,094.40, leaving a balance in the treasury on Dec. 31, 1896, of $239,242.83. The receipts for 1895 were $1,368,054.53, and from Jan. 13, 1894, until Dec. 31, 1896, $3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Week's Dealings, Both by Private Contract and in the Auction Room, Almost Without a Feature.

AUCTION ROOM EQUALLY DULL

Small Demand for Long Island City Lots—Promising Auction Schedule for the Coming Week—Mortgages Filed.

A fair amount of dealing in dwellings and smaller properties has continued through the past week, but there has been no transaction of sufficient size or importance to command special attention. The possibility of any noteworthy activity grows less from day to day, and with the 1st of June only a week away brokers generally express little hope of any revival before Fall.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Kalman Haas has sold to John O'Neill, for $210,000, "The Portland" apartment house, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102. Mr. Haas purchased the property in May, 1896, from the late Theodore F. Havemeyer for $175,000.

Crist & Herrick have sold for Jeremiah Pangburn to the A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company two two-story brick buildings, 23 and 25 Horatio Street, 32 by 88.

Thomas C. Smith has sold to the city for a total of $160,000 the lots on Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The most westerly six lots, on grade, owned by Thomas H. O'Connor, were sold for $10,500 each; the next two, owned by George S. Hasbrouck, and excavated to a depth of eight feet, for $11,500 each, while the most easterly two, also excavated, owned by Price W. Hasbrouck, brought $11,500 each. The entire plot will be used by the city for a school site.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Barbara Ewan to the Builders' League, for $15,000, the lot 76 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

John P. Leo has sold to H. C. Torborg, for $13,000, the three-story dwelling 589 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 90.

W. W. Bryant has sold to Louis Bahlue, for $15,000, two lots, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 375 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25 by 100.

Henry Gambert has sold to Louis Bahlue, for about $54,000, the two five-story brown-stone-front apartment houses, 20 and 22 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Solomon Marx has sold to Joseph Cirrito the four-story stone-front dwelling, 10 West Eighty-second Street, 18 by 102.2. In exchange Mr. Cirrito gives a five-story flat, Eightieth Street, north side, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Charles M. Kaeppel has sold for John W. Decker, to Mrs. Eleanor A. Borgen, for about $8,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 907 Cauldwell Avenue; also, for a Mrs. MacArthur, to H. B. Roach, for $12,000, four lots, southeast corner of Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100; also, for the Schaffer estate, to M. Wagner, for $4,500, the two-story frame dwelling, 618 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 90.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for John P. Leo, to Walter Stabler, the new three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 805 feet west of the Boulevard, 19.6 by 100. In part payment, the buyer gives the three-story flat, 752 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 24 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the executors of the estate of Ida Nulle, the old building, 1,693 First Avenue, 20.6 by 100. The same firm has also bought from Jane Fagan the front and rear tenements, 9 Pitt Street, 25 by 100.

S. Van Rensselaer Cruger & Co. have sold for the Taylor estate the five-story brown-stone front flat, 281 Seventh Street, 24 by 73.2.

The auction sale of building lots of the Van Deventer estate, in Long Island City, conducted on the premises yesterday afternoon by William M. Ryan, attracted a good-sized crowd, but the prices offered were not satisfactory. It was accordingly adjourned sine die after 25 of the 264 lots had been sold. Joseph H. Van Deventer, the owner of the property, was present and made a private sale of two adjoining lots, between Van Deventer and Wilson Avenues, on Luyster Street, for $400, to H. Geds. These lots were each 25 feet front and over 96 feet in depth. Most of the other lots were 25 by 100. Mary Dentinger bought the first one sold, at the northwest corner of Stemler Street and Van Deventer Avenue, for $420, the highest price paid. Three lots adjoining it on the west, and fronting on the avenue, brought $335, $345, and $350, respectively. Four lots on the west side of Stemler Street, about 175 feet north of Grand Avenue, were sold for $290, $290, $300, and $295 apiece. Two lots similar to these, 100 feet north of Wilson Avenue, brought $215 apiece. Six adjoining lots, on the east side of Grace Street, north of Van Deventer Avenue, brought $215, $215, $220, $205, $195, and $195, respectively. Three hundred and five dollars was paid for a lot on the southwest corner of Luyster Street and Van Deventer Avenue, and three lots adjoining it and facing on the avenue brought $245, $225, and $235 respectively. Two lots 90 feet north of the avenue, on Luyster Street, brought $160 apiece, and a similar lot 400 feet north of these brought $200. F. A. Curry was the heaviest buyer. Other purchasers were S. J. Swan, F. M. Bacon, V. M. Ryan, N. Markey, T. G. Whytal, and S. Kelfater.

The Auction Rooms.

Little has come from the auction rooms to enliven the otherwise uninteresting week. The sale of lots at Riverdale and Mosholu by Philip A. Smyth was withdrawn after a few parcels had been sold at figures not regarded as satisfactory. The four unfinished five-story brick flats, 1,369 to 1,375 Fifth Avenue, were knocked down by Edward J. How & Co. on Tuesday, to A. C. Bachman, for $166,800. Of the four parcels in the vicinity of Canal and Hudson Streets, offered on Wednesday by Bryan L. Kennelly, only two found buyers.

To-morrow Bryan L. Kennelly will offer the old Taylor homestead, known as "Linwood," at Rye Neck, Westchester County. An attractive sale of Bay Ridge lots, on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, Ninth and Fort Hamilton Avenues, will be conducted by Jere Johnson, Jr., at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, on Tuesday.

George R. Read announces three sales that should cause lively competition among bidders. On Wednesday three vacant lots near the foot of West Thirtieth Street will be offered. On Thursday, the large vacant plot included by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-sixth Street, the proposed Herald Square Hotel site, will be sold in foreclosure. At 59 Liberty Street, on the same day, 36 East Twenty-second Street, and 154 East Thirty-third Street will be disposed of. These two houses are the remainder of the Travers estate, to which also belonged the 413 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, sold by Mr. Read in December last.

Among the adjourned sales scheduled to take place this week is that of the northeast corner of West Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, by William Kennelly, and also that of the D. G. Yuengling Company's brewery by James L. Wells.

A forerunner of numerous Decoration Day open air biddings is the sale of seventy lots on Westchester, Washington, and Greene Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, by Philip A. Smyth on Saturday.

There were recorded last week 368 mortgages for $5,724,595, of which 47, for $2,244,505, were at 5 per cent; 260, for $31,361,305, were at more, and 61, for $2,118,755, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 385 mortgages for $6,405,717, of which, 167, for $2,621,225, were at 5 per cent; 158, for $1,139,692, were at more, and 60, for $2,734,709, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MAY 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 77 Montgomery Street, east side, 363 feet north of Water Street, 20.8 by 47.5, two-story and attic brick building with frame shed at rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 8½ acres of land and 2 acres of roadway, together with three-story dwelling, barn, &c., at Rye Neck, Westchester County.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, referee, 83 Park Avenue, east side, 19.9 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 19.9 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,730; subject to another mortgage for $41,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ranson, referee, Green Lane or Avenue, 101 feet south of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 19 by 100, frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,816.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Frank Adams Acer, referee 824 and 826 Elton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, two three-story frame tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Bartow S. Weeks, referee, 128 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 274 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,926.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 309 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 149.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,471.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 143 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 37.8 by 103.3, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $53,400.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,916.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Blair, referee, Fort Washington Ridge Road, centre line, 329.2¾ feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, runs northwest 288.9 by northeast 115.2 by southeast 303.3 by southwest 114.3, vacant; Fort Washington Ridge Road, lot adjoining above on the north, runs northwest 303.3 by northwest 280.6 by northeast 98.2 by southeast 271.7 by southeast 311.6 by southwest 102, vacant; Fort Washington Ridge Road, lot adjoining the above on the north, runs northwest 311.6 by northwest 271.7 by northeast 98.2 by southeast 262.9 by southeast 306.2 by south 102.3. Due on judgment, $14,165.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 359 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 616.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue 19.2 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; 147 and 149 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 145 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 98.9, four-story brick building, with store, on 147; three-story brick building on 149, three-story brick building at rear of each; 1,570 Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, 20.5 by 80, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with store in basement and first story.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William Romer, referee, Clinton Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Warren Street Lot 31 on map of village of Mount Hope 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,480.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Adams, referee, 145 to 153 East Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 125 by 100, one, two, three, and four story brick buildings, brewery, &c. Due on judgment, $81,791.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, runs east 156, by north 50, by west 15, by north 25.0½, by west 12.0¼, by south 16.4¼, by west 128, by south 58, three two-story frame dwellings, with corner store, and three three-story frame dwellings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles Stewart Davison, referee, 130 West Eighty-third Street, south side, 332.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 32.4 by 102.2, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,109.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Irving Washburn, referee, Pelham Road, south side, 91.25 feet west of Liberty Street, 25 by 81.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $778.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 by 100, vacant, all title and interest of John W., George, William, and Frederick Fink on Dec. 18, 1895.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale, 250 lots at Bay Ridge, situated on Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Streets; Ninth and Fort Hamilton Avenues.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.—By George R. Read, executor's sale, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, fronting on river, 100 by 31.6, vacant; Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 175 by 31.6, vacant; Thirtieth Street, north side, 272.9½ feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 48.0½ by 31.6, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Walton Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 2,778 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,186.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 240 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.1 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,476.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, 448 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Avenue A, 19 by 79, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $8,216; subject to another mortgage for $11,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 133 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 492 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,153.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 149 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 366 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 15 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,100.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 542 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue B, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at rear. Due on judgment, $7,378.

At the Swan Hotel, Westchester Avenue, near Unionport Road, by M. M. Silliman, referee, foreclosure sale, Eighth Street, north side, two lots, each 23.4 by 108, being part of Lot 184 on map of Unionport. Due on judgment, $3,694.

At the Swan Hotel, Westchester Avenue, by Irving N. Tompkins, referee, foreclosure sale, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, adjoining the above, 33.4 by 109. Due on judgment, $1,950.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 900 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Alexander Avenue, 40 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 1,352 to 1,360 Broadway, 101 to 113 West Thirty-sixth Street, and 617 to 623 Sixth Avenue, being a vacant plot bounded by the streets named, 105.9 by 197.2 by 98.9 by 159.4½. Due on judgment, $124,003; on mechanics' lien, $17,065; subject to other mortgages for $700,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 173, 175, and 177 West Forty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, 60 by 75.3, three five-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $29,557.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 249 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,160; subject to other mortgages for $5,500.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 132 Bleecker Street, south side, 50 feet west of Macdougal Street, 25 by 98, three-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 330 to 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick distillery, together with engines, fixtures, &c. Due on judgment, $27,108.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, Lorillard Street, southeast side, at intersection of east side of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5 by 50 by 91 by 61, vacant, except strip 1 by 91 along easterly side, and also portion, 31.9 by 67 by 24.3 by 62.6, taken in the opening of North Third Avenue.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,695; subject to other mortgages for $15,500.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,341.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, runs east 258 feet, by northwest to a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 417 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by west on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street 217, by south 199.10, two-story frame cooperage and one-story brick wagon shed on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, vacant, on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, runs south 66 by east 100, by south 10.4½ by southwest 71.11½, by southeast along Lawrence Street 150, by northeast 110, by southeast 25.3, by southwest 113.6, by southeast 50, by northeast 120.4, by southeast 153.5¼, by northeast 119.11, by north 84.5, by west 225, except such portion of above-described premises as has been taken for the opening and extension of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; one, two, three, and four story brewery, ice houses, stables, storehouses, and dwellings. Due on judgment, $332,956.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, Valentine Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Clark Street, Lot 4 on map of property of Minna Bresler, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,960.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 387 Mount Hope Place, north side, 100 feet west of Fleetwood, or Madison, Avenue, 19 by 125, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,820.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 36 West Eleventh Street, west side, 507.2 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 21.8 by 94.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling, with three-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 525 East Twelfth Street, north side, 324 feet east of Avenue A, 22 by 103.3, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,038.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. Britton Havens, referee, 1,628 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, four story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,316.

By J. M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 780 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 117.5 feet west of Brown Place, 17 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,346.

At 59 Liberty Street, by George R. Read, executor's sale, 36 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 204.11½ feet west of Fourth Avenue, 26.2½ by 98.9, four story and basement brownstone-front house; 154 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 187.7¼ feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9¼ by 25.1, three-story and basement brick house.

On the premises, by Rolland B. Archer, referee, foreclosure sale, Concord Street, west side, near Kossuth Avenue, Lot 27 on map of ninety-three building lots at South Mount Vernon, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,583.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, Lot 263 on map of village of Melrose, 25 by 118.5, excepting thereout the easterly 3 by 118.5. Due on judgment, $5,836.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 157 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 270 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,098.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 109 East Ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 37.6 by 23.4, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,464.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 215 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 230 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,213; subject to another mortgage for $13,500.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,058.21.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.—On the premises, at 1 P. M., by Philip A. Smyth, seventy lots on Westchester, Washington, and Green Avenues, Twenty-fourth Ward.

On the premises, at 1 P. M., by H. C. Mapes & Co., 276 lots in Van Nest Park, Twenty-fourth Ward. This sale will be continued on Decoration Day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 366 West Fifty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 83.11; Peter J. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $28,000.

Nos. 323 to 332 West Fifty-second Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 83.11; P. J. and M. A. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owners; Peter Herter & Son of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $112,000.

Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 86.8; Giancinto Graziadio of 2,186 First Avenue, owner; S. D. Cohen of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $56,000.

No. 1 Forsyth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87; Feinberg & Polstein of 224 Henry Street, owners; Michael Bernstein of 241 East Broadway, architect; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Willis Avenue, for two four-story rick tenements, 24 by 73; Bertini Sakariasen of 1,027 Tiffany Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 47 and 49 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone music conservatory, with store; Eliza McDonald of 161 Pine Street, owner; A. Spence of 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 168 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Gussie Goldstein of 168 Madison Street, owner; Samuel Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 200 Monroe Street, to a four-story brick and stone public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 587 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 710 Seventh Avenue and No. 1,578 Broadway, to two three-story brick and frame dwellings, with stores; Moritz B. Phillipps of 691 Madison Avenue, owner; George A. Flagg of 9 Grand Circle, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 22.

AVENUE A, e s, 83.9 ft n of 58th St, 16.8 x75; Louis S. Schnitzer to Max Schnitzer, one-half part $1

AVENUE A, n w corner of 4th St, 25x108, Unionport; Catherine E. Allison to Charlotte D. Allison .....

LOTS 137 and 292 13, map of property of Edward T. Young; Mary McManus to Mary Maloney .....

PARK AV, s e corner of 121st St, 75.7x90; Morris Goldstein and wife to Samuel Otto and another, one-half part; .....

PLEASANT AV, e s, 76.4 ft n of 115th St, 19.7x64; Anna Weymann to Minnie Weil .....

PRINCE ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 20x71.3; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Henrietta P. Siefka and others .....

2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 101st St, 25x90; Albin Wilsom to Mary A. E. Wilsom.. 19,500

4TH ST, s s, Lot 47, map of Unionport; Catherine E. Allison to Charlotte D. Allison .....

6TH ST, s s, Lot 116, map of Unionport, 100x216; Catherine E. Allison to Charlotte D. Allison .....

7TH ST, s s, Lots 151, 153, and 348, map of Unionport; Mary H. Beckford to Charlotte D. Allison and another .....

14TH ST, s s, Lot 348, map of Unionport; Elizabeth Conrad to Elsie J. Allison and another .....

39TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 197.6 to 35th St; George T. Clarendon to Henry Clews 250,000

60TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Albert L. Parkes to Bertha Lowenstein.. 25,000

80TH ST, 207 West, 25x102.2; Jeannette Hilgers to Simon Marx .....

82D ST, 10 West, 18x160; Simon Marx and wife to Jeannette Hilgers .....

91ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.8; Andrew Wachter to Amelia Schwartzler..

112TH ST, s s, 153 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x100.11; Alfred E. Fountain and wife to Emilie Tower 100

116TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Jane Gallagher and wife to Benjamin Franklin .....

118TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; Mary J. Brennan to Harry M. Brennan, one-sixth part .....

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x 100.11; William Rankin and wife to David Cohen .....

126TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Frances A. Jones, administratrix, to Frederick W. Devoe..... 8,800

Recorded Leases.

HOFFSTADT, Isidore, to C. J. Purcell Company; 244 and 246 West 23d St, 3 years $1,500

DAVIES, Alice S. H., to John H. Halloran; 213 and 215 6th Av, all, 5 years. 13,500

Recorded Mortgages.

COHEN, David, to William Rankin; s s of 118th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year $17,800

DEVINE, Mary, and others to J. and M. Haffen; n s of Westchester Turnpike, adjoining the lands of Leonard Mapes, &c., contains 5 acres, 1 year..... 6,000

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, to Frederick Gallagher; n s of 116th St, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 1,200

HALBERT, Maria, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 10th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

HILGERS, Jeannette, and husband to Simon Marx; 10 West 82d St, installments 5,500

LOEW, William L., to Frederick W. Loew; 194 South St, 1 year..... 2,000

McCARTHY, Mary A., and Julia A. Dougherty to Richard S. Emmet, executor of Benjamin F. Little, deceased; s s of 161st St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 1,000

MAYER, Karl F., to Helene Haussner; s s of 123 ft e of Rose St, 25x 200 to Retreat Av, 3 years..... 2,000

STEWART, Mary M., widow, to Helen M. Edgar; s s of 92d St, 184.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 3,300

SCHOENBERG, Rosalie, as trustee, &c., and Solomon and Romeo Rosenfield and Rosalie Schoenberg, individually, to Ascher Osterman; 30 9th St, s s, 450.9 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 3,983

SAME to same; 264 West 34th St, 3 years 3,983

Assignments of Mortgages.

Saturday, May 22.

BAKER, Ella, to Augustine J. Smith..... $3,605

JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr to William Mohr, two assignments 8,000

KILPATRICK, Thomas, to Henry C. Copeland 3,000

PITCHER, Frederick W., to Clara S. Dickerson 1,250

ROE, Alfred, and another, as trustees of estate of John J. Palmer, to William Ziegler 75,690

SCHMOLZE, Frederick, to Mary Schmolze 1

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, e s, 60 ft n of 23d St, 40.11x100.5; Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, as guardian, &c., against David Steinfeld and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

9TH AV, s e corner of 21st St, 110x100; Robert C. Mayfield against Jarvis B. Smith and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

41ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 27x98.9; Margaret A. Whitten against Laura A. Darragh and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

36TH ST, n s, entire front from Broadway to 6th Av, 162.4x103.9x197.2x100; T. P. Galligan & Son against Douglas H. Snyder, owner and contractor..... $120

61ST ST, 413 East; M. S. A. Wilson against Bertha Eckel and Edward A. Weisz, owners; August Hoeberman and Charles Macholdt, contractors..... 115

SAME PROPERTY; George Schweitzer against John Doe, owner and contractor 101

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 100x100; Albert H. and William Page against John Walker, owner and contractor 1,263

DELANCEY ST, 191-193; Tony Malkowitz against Francis B. Robert, owner; Fred Mueller and Fred Rusch, contractors, (continued lien) 200

WEST BROADWAY, 542 and 544; Julius Franke against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor..... 100

Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, entire front from 142d to 143d St, 199.10x30; G. W. Rogers on C. F. Rogers to Maxwell & Dempsey 188

HONOR MEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Cadet W. G. Du Bose of Georgia Leads the Graduating Class After an Interesting Struggle.

ANNAPOLIS, May 22.—The annual examination will settle what the monthly reports during the academic year have indicated, who are the four honor men of the four classes of naval cadets. The honor man of the graduating class is always a figure of national interest. He is a bright young Georgian this year who has had an interesting struggle for supremacy, William Gunnell Du Bose, son of Surgeon William G. Du Bose, United States Navy. For two years, 1894 and 1895, Cadet Du Bose stood at the head of his class, but on the third year, 1896, the position was taken by a fine scholar from Michigan, Ernest F. Eggert, who leaped to the head of the class with a wide gap between himself and Cadet Du Bose. The young Georgian's spirit was aroused, and on the homestretch this year Cadet Du Bose finished in the lead. Cadet Du Bose has the command of the battalion, was the manager of the football team last year, and is a keen appreciator of the social side of academic life last year. He was born in Virginia of South Carolia stock, but took the residence of his father and grandfather, who reside in Georgia. He and Cadet Eggert have been chosen to enter the Naval Construction Corps of the Service.

The honor man of the second class is Naval Cadet John Halligan, Jr., son of John Halligan of Boston. Cadet Halligan is twenty-one years old and was born in Boston. His father is a well-known merchant of Irish descent. Congressman O'Neil gave Cadet Halligan his appointment. Before entering the Academy Cadet Halligan was a pupil of the Boston English High School.

In the third class the first honors will be worn by Naval Cadet George Sparrow of Ohio. Cadet Sparrow is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, the son of Joseph Sparrow, a retired merchant of that city. He is nineteen old, and before he entered the academy was graduated from the Cleveland High School, class of 1895.

The fourth class gives another denial to the exploded theory that the South cannot contend on the mental field with the scholars of other sections. The leader of the fourth classmen, sometimes called "Plebs," is a young North Carolinian, William B. Ferguson, Jr., of Waynesville, Haywood County, N. C. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1896, and entered the academy May 20, 1896, and was appointed from the Ninth Congressional District.

CHILD FELL FIVE STORIES.

Broke Both Legs and Several Ribs, but Will Recover.

Samuel Lacomble, a two-year-old child, fell five stories through an airshaft to the cellar yesterday afternoon, at 213 East Tenth Street, and was not killed. Both of his legs and several ribs were broken.

The child was playing ball in the dining room, and ran against the wire window screen, knocked it out, and fell into the cellar with it. The boy will recover.

CHILD BURNED IN NEWARK.

Little Esther Meisel Ignites Matches in a Bedroom with Fatal Result.

NEWARK, May 22.—Esther Meisel, the four-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Frederick Meisel of 71 Prince Street, burned herself to death to-day by igniting matches in the bedroom. When her parents heard the cry of fire they rushed to the street, having no idea that the child was in the bedroom.

When the firemen reached the scene they found the little girl dead. Her charred body was wrapped in a blanket to keep the body from the view of the parents.

WELDLESS TUBE PLANTS SOLD.

Henry W. Hartman Goes to England to Consummate a $3,000,000 Deal.

Henry W. Hartman, Vice President of the Elwood Weldless Tubing Company was a passenger on the steamship Campania, which sailed yesterday.

Mr. Hartman is going to Birmingham, England, where, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday, he will consummate a deal involving $3,000,000 for the transfer to an English syndicate, as exclusively announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES Friday, of patents and interests whereby they will control two of the largest weldless tube plants in the world—those at Elwood City and Greenville, Penn.

NEW COMPANIES IN JERSEY.

Natural Air Gas Company of Jersey City Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—The Natural Air Gas Company of Jersey City was incorporated to-day, with a paid capital of $1,000,000. Charles N. King of Jersey City holds 9,994 shares of the stock. The remaining six shares are held by George W. C. Phillips, John J. Mulvaney, Nelson R. Vanderhoof, Le Grand Bouker, and John Jennings of Jersey City, and August C. Kellogg of Elizabeth.

The Delaware River Power Company was also incorporated to-day.

The company will construct a dam in the Delaware River, near Lambertville, where the incorporators operate a large paper mill. The capital stock is $100,000.

League of Mineral Painters.

The National League of Mineral Painters held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Their most important business was the election of an Advisory Board for the year 1897-8. These were selected: President —Mrs. S. E. Le Prince; Recording Secretary —Mrs. A. B. Leonard; Corresponding Secretary—Fanny Rowel Priestman; Treasurer—Mrs. H. G. Montfort; members of the committee—Mrs. Hattie Bradwell, Chicago; Mrs. C. P. Doremus, Bridgeport; Mrs. G. M. Chatterton, Louisville; Mrs. L. Bryan, Columbus, and Mrs. Neal, New York City.

Girl Hurt by a Cow in Jersey.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., May 22.—While returning from school late yesterday afternoon the young daughter of William Fairservice of Main Street, Belleville, was attacked by a cow on North Stephen Street. She was knocked down and severely injured. Before the cow could renew the attack she was rescued by several passers-by. It was the second time the girl had been injured in the same manner.

The Willimantic Linen Transfer.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., May 22.—The Directors of the Willimantic Linen Company are completing arrangements for transferring the company to an English syndicate. The capital stock of the company is $2,000,000, divided into 80,000 shares, the selling price of late being $17 to $20 a share. The price to be paid for the stock by the syndicate is to be $31.23 a share. Plans of the new syndicate have not yet been divulged.

POPE'S RULING FOR AMERICA.

Parishes Made Up of Foreigners Will Be Absorbed Gradually.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Information was obtained to-day that Rome has just transmitted to the Catholic Church in the United States the most significant ruling of recent years, bearing on ecclesiastical matters in America.

The decision, which has reference to parishes made up of foreigners, is literally as follows:

First—Children born in America of foreign parents, whose native language is not the English, are not obliged, when of age, to become members of the parish to which their parents belong; but they have the right to join a parish in which the language of the country—that is, English—is used.

Second—Catholics not born in America, but knowing the English language, have the right of becoming members of the parish in which English is in use, and they cannot be compelled to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the rector of a church built for people who continue to speak the language of a foreign country.

The evident purpose of Rome is to make English the language of the American Church as speedily as possible, and thus to encourage the development of a spirit of more perfect union among members of the Catholic faith. Parishes in which a foreign language is used are tolerated as temporary institutions, which will disappear as soon as the conditions making their erection expedient will have passed away. The present ruling is perfectly consistent with the enlightened general policy adopted and followed by Leo XIII.

Archbishop Corrigan could not be seen yesterday concerning the above dispatch. The Rev. Dr. Brann, at whose residence Papal Delegate Martinelli has been a guest for some days, said that he had heard nothing about any such ruling. Nothing about it was known at Auxiliary Bishop Farley's residence, in East Thirty-seventh Street.

Vice President Hobart at Home.

PATERSON, N. J., May 22.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart was in this city to-day. He arrived at his office in the Second National Bank Building early in the morning and was busy the greater

BERLIN'S BIG FLOWER SHOW

Magnificant Display of Roses, Azaleas, and Rhododendrons in Treptow Park.

AMERICAN BICYCLES FAVORED

Opposition to the Proposed Removal of the Botanical Gardens—German Manufacturers Want a Tariff Against American Wheels.

BERLIN, May 10.—Spring is peculiarly gracious to Berlin, owing to her many parks, and to the climate, which does not hurry out the leaves as April and May hasten forward the foliage at home. Hail, sleet, and snow are by no means rare, even in May, when the cherry blossoms are nearly gone and the roses are beginning to bloom. The Thiergarten is at the stage which is never surpassed for beauty later on, because the leaves have only half their future size, and in color are as freshly green as early meadows. And the houses fronting on the Thiergarten, as well as on the principal streets, vie with each other in stands, beds, and trees of flowers. Among the trees the magnolias are the favorites; among the shrubs azaleas. But, naturally, the most popular flower of all is the rose, as if in compliment to the nightingales which make the copses of the Thiergarten resound late in the afternoon and early in the morning. If that small bird is anxious to "lean its breast against a thorn," the Berliners have done all they could to satisfy its desire.

The gardeners plant the front gardens of the big houses with magical promptness about the middle of April, affecting especially slender rose stocks that bear one or two fine roses at a time. That they are capable of offering a regular, big rose tree, with a thick trunk growing from a transportable flower pot, the branches set close with blossoms, can be seen at the great flower exhibition now open at Treptow Park. In two of the buildings of the Industrial Exhibition of last year, the Chemical and Fisheries Buildings, together with a number of new hothouses, the gardeners of Prussia, Saxony, and Hessia, have brought together a varied exhibit. Many are the prizes. One is a great artistic effort of the Royal Berlin Porcelain Works presented by the Emperor, consisting of a kind of tureen with most elaborate figures on cover and corners, and four paintings on the sides representing fruits. The pâte is of that more than creamy yellow, of which the porcelain manufacturer is so fond; the modeling of the nude and draped figures is intelligent. But compared to the hard white porcelains which this factory made a hundred years ago some of them noble in their simplicity, this modern work looks worried and pretentious. Other prizes are given by the Empress, by guilds of Berlin, and by the patrons of the show, who comprise "eminent" merchants as well as famous statesmen, barons of the sugar refineries, and "kings" of the industries.

Palms and Shrubs.

The Chemical Building, in which these and many other prizes are duly ranged, is given up to palms and evergreen shrubs at its north and south ends, while all between is a garden with lovely stretches of color blazing from red, yellow, and pink roses, azaleas in every hue of white, pink, yellow, red, and purple, and "Alpine roses," as the Germans call rhododendrons, in almost as many colors. Not all of the varieties are pleasing, when one comes to examine them. It is clear that in the effort to produce a "novelty 1897," various ambitious gardeners have been content to secure a singular combination of colors or a far from beautiful shade, just for the sake of the novelty. What strikes the layman most is the dexterity of the flower forcers in turning out so great a proportion of petals to green leaf and stalk. They seem to have a magician's skill, whereby they can force a plant to substitute flowers for leaves. This is particularly evident with the azaleas, which are like great hemispheres of flowers set close together so that one sees hardly a suspicion of green leaf or branch. The rhododendrons are not so large, so varied, or so magnificent as one sees them in the London and New York flower shows, apparently because they are not such great favorites as are roses and azaleas with the British public.

One end of the Fisheries building is devoted to a magnificent show of palms by a grower from Niederschönhausen, together with other plants valued for their leaves, like the araucandia, with its green flat branches as if made artificially even and correct. Another great palm grower from Leipsic has two handfuls of fine fans, so that Leipsic herself is making a notable show of flowers and shrubs during May, June, and July. This gardener thinks nothing of going to China for rare specimens and negotiating at first hand in his own broken Chinese with the gardeners of the Celestial Empire. He makes a specialty of the Sago palm, (Cycas,) whose long fronds are worked up by Leipsic manufacturers into all sorts of objects, more or less tasteful, and sent to market in America and Asia.

The "Souvenir Industry."

Germany has taken England's place in the fabrication of "local souvenirs," which travelers buy in the fond belief that they are made in the places where they are sold. The polished or partly polished shells bearing inscriptions such as "In Memory of Saratoga," "Souvenir of St. Augustine," &c., not to speak of thousands of boxes and shells with the names of European spas and seaside resorts upon them, are worked up in Berlin, Leipsic, and other places and exported to the devoted spots in order to decorate in time the mantelpieces and parlor tables of the multitude in all climes. Vast quantities of so-called Japanese goods are also turned out in competition with the extraordinary cheap (and bad) objects with which Japan has been flooding the world since 1870. The American sea Captain, if he still exists, is no longer safe in buying for home presents what is offered him in the South Seas and the China ports as souvenirs of distant lands. By signs known only to experts, these also may have "made in Germany" written all over them.

Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

Berliners who care for their city are in high dudgeon over the efort to sweep away the Botanical Garden on the old highway toward Potsdam, now in a thickly built region, to make room for blocks of middle-class tenements. Here are old trees brought from Asia and America by Humboldt's time, a notable palm house with palms of enormous height, rockeries with desert vegetation, cactuses, and the like, a round house with tank for the Victoria Regia water lily of Brazil. Though Berlin has more than one hundred parks, they are none too many, and efforts are being made to soften the marble-hearted fiscal tyrants and cause this charming old breathing spot to be kept as a regular city park. The Zoological Garden, a continuation of the Thiergarten across one arm of the Spree, is a great boon to the quarter where it lies, because during the day children crowd its walks with safety, and in the afternoon two bands discourse excellent light music to throngs of older folks.

Germans have always been renowned for their love of potted plants. A very pretty custom is this: Whenever people know that a friend is about to take up new quarters—and the flat-dwelling Berliners comprise a huge host of constantly flitting families—they send a potted flower to greet the newcomers on their arrival. And since weddings, birthdays, Christmas, and Easter are special times for flower gifts, it is no wonder that the gardeners here drive a thriving trade.

American Bicycles in Demand.

It is becoming every year harder to find pleasant suburbs for an outing. On a Sunday the Grünewald to the west and Treptow Park to the east are black with pedestrians, bicyclists, and carriages. Hitherto great expense has been met to provide riders with bridle paths, because the officers of the great garrison and military academies must ride. But the extraordinary development of the wheel makes the riding paths almost out of place. Cyclists are compelled to keep the road, and are zealously hunted from sidewalk and bridle path by the city and suburban police. If the movement does not slack, special paths for the bicycle will have to come.

American wheels are in such high favor that German makers are at their wit's end to stem the tide. As the sporting papers, almost without exception, are at the mercy of German factories, they have "swowed a swow and kep' it true" not to notice American wheels, and to decline their advertisements. It is a boycott which the larger papers will presently follow. Meantime the competition has forced the native makers to supply a far better article than they did last year, so that the claim to equal American wheels, while still far from the truth, is nearer true than it was. The cry is loud that some means should be found to lay on American wheels an import duty, at least as great as that which meets German machines in the United States.

The immense boon of the bicycle to the people is nowhere seen to greater advantage than here, where one notes of a Sunday thousands and thousands of Berliners, young and old, men and women, defiling through the staid old streets of Potsdam, having come out to get a breath of sweet, moist Spring air. Each bicycler carries a spray of cherry blossoms on his handle bar. Discussion of the make of the wheel is now as maddening here as it is at home. Many American wheels can be detected by their smart lines and easy motion, although their outward appearance is copied with paint by German makers of an inferior article, especially the wooden rims and dirt guards, which are imitated by painting tin rims and guards yellow. There are also many American wheels imported in parts and finished here with some American or supposed American trade-mark added.

The royal family still holds out against the cycling fever. In Berlin, at least, nobody of the Court is expected to lower himself or herself by publicly indulging in this leveling sport.

EUROPEAN REFLECTIONS.

III.

BERLIN, May 8.—The average American who visits the Continent of Europe leaves his ship in England or France, coming to Germany by way of Belgium and Cologne. He takes a trip up the Rhine, goes to Switzerland, then spends a large part of his time in France, and never visits Berlin, the capital and most important city of the German Empire. Berlin is unfortunate in her geographical situation. Neither in the immediate neighborhood of the sea nor of a great river, she has to depend for her development upon the energy of her citizens and the munificence of her rulers.

The house of Hohenzollern has bestowed a great deal of affection upon Berlin. The protection thus given, together with the patriotism of her citizens, has made her what she is to-day, a most magnificent town of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants; a great industrial and consuming centre, well worth the full attention of our American manufacturers, who, strange as it may seem, are largely represented here by sub-agents only, while their general agents are located in smaller and more distant cities, like Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort and the like. It is an anomaly, and I hope that through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES the attention of American manufacturers at large may be drawn to this fact, so that they may come here and be represented in a city which, with her magnificent streets, buildings, monuments, bridges, fountains, &c., as well as through the general beauties of her surroundings bids fair to be a great rival of Paris, the ever beautiful capital of France.

Trade with Germany.

Is it that we do not inform ourselves, or do we willfully shut our eyes to the doings of other nations? Our greatest rivals in the German trade are England and Russia. They furnish wheat, rye, barley, hemp, flax, linseed, coal, hides, furs, hogs, horses, lumber, woolen threads, cotton threads, some meats, besides some ores, fish, and other articles. Most of these are supplied in competition with the United States. In cotton, petroleum, and lard we have the undoubted lead, and hold the trade in these commodities, which cannot be replaced by substitutes.

Why is it, then, that with an export to Germany of $130,000,000 in 1895, against an import from that country of about $92,000,000, we want to provoke a state of affairs which must lead to financial difficulties for both our export and import trade? Germany could well understand that the United States, for the purpose of revenue as well as protection, should levy some protective duties, but she cannot realize why the United States should indulge in a policy which must hurt the most vital parts of her commerce and must inure to the benefit of her competitors. The merchants here cannot understand why (as it has been the case for some years now) with every chance of Administration in the United States a change in her tariff laws must be the inevitable consequence. Working and trading as the Germans do with England, Russia, Austria, Italy, France, and other countries for centuries, and with fewer changes of tariff laws than have taken place in the United States in a generation, they conclude that something must be radically wrong in a country where people vote continuously for the destruction of their best interests and the rupture of their established political and commercial relations. "You will see it some day," they say, "but then it may be too late."

We are decidedly shortsighted. We are pleased to be told that we are the greatest nation on the face of the globe, but, nevertheless, we do not in all respects live up to our great reputation.

Passing through the main thoroughfares of this magnificent city and inquiring about this or that stately and palatial building we are told: "It is the Russian Embassy," "the French Embassy," "the British Embassy," &c. All of these are palaces owned by these respective countries. These mansions are equipped in the style becoming the representative of a great country.

Where is the Embassy of the United States, the great transatlantic Republic? Situated on a side street, a modest building bears the sign, "Embassy of the United States." Unlike the others mentioned it does not seem to be owned by the country represented. At least I imagine so, or certainly the ground floor would not be occupied by a barber's shop, a wine saloon, and a small dry goods store. Can we not afford to own a building in the City of Berlin and in other capitals of like importance, so that we would be represented in a manner commensurate with the greatness of our country? I appeal to every true American, having the honor of his country at heart, to use his influence that our Ambassadors and representatives may be permitted to represent us in a manner not inferior to other great nations, and befitting our country's standing and importance.

Why Germans Dislike the Greeks.

The war between Greece and Turkey does not by any means create as much excitement in Europe as people in the United States impagine. What at first looked like the beginning of a great international European war has dwindled down to a mere controversy between the two principals. The victories of the Turks have silenced the small kingdoms and principalities of Southeastern Europe, who were ready for a general uprising had victory favored the Grecian arms.

Strange to say, German sympathies are with the Turks, quite contrary to the sentiments of the people in the United States. This is not by any means due to purely ethical reasons. It seems that not long ago Greece needed money, ostensibly for the purpose of building railroads. The loan was largely subscribed for by German capitalists, and the bonds to be issued were to be a lien on the proposed railroads, franchises, &c. The money, when obtained by the Greek Government, was applied to other purposes than building railroads. The bonds subsequently had no underlying security, and proved a great loss to the investors. Nobody will therefore blame the Germans who had to pocket the loss for their lack of sympathy in this case.

Those who would secure educational opportunities for their children should send them abroad to study the conditions and demands of foreign countries. America, with her enormous wealth in agricultural products, with her growing industries, and the great inventive genius of her mechanics, is destined to become the purveyor of all those parts of Europe for which nature has failed to do as much as for the United States, or which are overpopulated and starving in spite of working mines and busy factories. Germany has trade schools which are unrivaled in thoroughness and diversity, children and young men are carefully educated and prepared there by teachers of much learning and theoretical and practical knowledge. France, England, Italy, and even Japan and China send their children to learn and improve upon the home methods and industries. To obtain this fundamental knowledge is essential alike for the future exporter and importer, who would explain to his workmen and clerks what is wanted "on the other side," and what can be had there.

Effects of Dingley's Tariff.

We have not yet heard the last word from this side should the Dingley bill become a law in its original form. The people here are thoroughly aroused. With the powerful agrarian party opposed to the United States, with large stocks of lard, pork, corn, and wheat on hand, and big crops coming, we may need Germany and Europe more than they need us this Fall.

The Imperial Government has been asked this week in the Reichstag what steps were proposed to be taken in case the Dingley Tariff bill became a law. The Secretary of the Exterior, answering rather evasively, replied that Parliament could safely trust to the administrative part of the Government to do its full duty as soon as developments warranted it.

Herr Ahlwardt (who on his first reappearance was greeted with ridicule) predicted the election of Bryan and the triumph of the silver party in the event of the Dingley bill becoming a law, and, to tell the truth, that is the opinion of many well-informed men. Will the Republican party risk it?

ROBERT GANZ.

SPAIN IN LATENT FERMENT

Emilio Castelar Discerns the Development of a Social Revolution with Definite Results.

HIS DEDUCTIONS STRIKING

Article of the Former President of the Defunct Spanish Republic in La Espana Moderna—He "Is the Man of the Future," Says Le Temps of Paris.

The latest journals from Madrid are filled with communications and articles apparently voicing the sentiment of every phase of Spanish society, which show plainly the discontent of the people with the moribund state of the present Government. The Republican leaders, who a few months ago were rampant for declaring war upon the United States, for real or fancied insults to the Spanish flag, now turn their attention to their domestic troubles, and as badly attack Señor Canovas and his associates. Señor Sagasta, Republican leader against the monarchy, who in January last addressed a communication to El Liberal announcing that the United States possibly contained a population of 25,000,000, and that a Spanish army of 50,000 could march victoriously from Boston to California in two weeks' time, now boldly, in the same organ, predicts the downfall of not only the Ministry, but of the throne itself. Not so, however, with his colleague, Emilio Castelar, at one time President of the former Republic of Spain, who, with a pen more subtle and a stronger appreciation of the suggestive, praises the advance that Spain has made during the last half century, while he leaves to the reader's imagination what he implies concerning her future.

A Social Revolution Brewing.

In the last number of La España Moderna, Señor Castellar writes as follows concerning Spanish affairs:

"At the present moment Spanish society is in a state of revolution more or less latent, more or less profound, more or less continuous, similar to that of almost all other countries of Europe—and has been since the end of the last century, when the City of Madrid deposed Don Carlos III., and broke the tranquillity which had so long existed between King and people. Within the last five years Spain has reached an era in which she ought to give a clear and absolute solution of the problems which have been developed from her successive revolutions, and to conceive and nurture a modus vivendi, the principles of which shall contain something of the past, but with much of the progress to be desired for the future; such, for example, as the compact between modern Italy and the House of Savoy, between independent Hungary—that is, almost—and the House of Hapsburg, between the French democracy and the conservative republic.

"No one can deny that such an arrangement would disturb the lofty ideals of many democrats, who, having paid for their freedom in the abstract, cannot content their generous ambitions with anything less than absolute liberty—complete democracy and a radical republic. I, too, am one of those who have dreamed of those gains for the benefit of the country.

"But we should not take these dreams, whose indefinite outlines spread their wings before us like the dawn of the future, for the highest degree of comparison with which to judge the present. We must look back to the sad realities of the past, for in this case we have directly before us two realities which may be true terms of comparison, and not the ideal, inaccessible, and unpalpable, extended in the vague ether where Utopian visions flicker like ignes fatui.

"Those who have seen an almost absolute monarchy, and to-day see a democratic monarchy, who at one time scarcely dared express their thoughts for fear of censure, and to-day can write whatever they please; those who have been called the illegal party, and who now see opened before them Parliament and the Government; those who have been debarred from the universities for advocating free agency of will and the proper standard of science, and to-day have the right to teach whatever they believe and think; those who saw an intolerant Church united to an almost absolute State, crushing every expansion of the soul, and to-day know no bound to the expression of their thoughts; those who have been indignant at slavery and the crime of buying human beings to be bought and sold as in the days of ancient Nineveh and Babylon, and today know that there is not a single slave under the Spanish flag, are well content with the work of the last forty years."

Castelar the Coming Man.

That the apparent spirit of tranquil conservatism and "laissez faire" in Emilio Castelar is not misunderstood even beyond the Pyrenees, it is important to quote from a recent number of Le Temps of Paris:

"Emilio Castelar is, at this time, the statesman upon whom all Spaniards found their hopes. If grave events shall plunge the noble nation of Spain into the whirlwind of foreign war or interior revolutions so that the present order of things shall be swept away, he it is that all patriotic souls of Spain will call into power.

"Emilio Castelar represents, in the eyes of his countrymen, the man of the future, the only one whose prestige and great genius could rally diverse opinions around the same flag—in short, save Spain."

MRS. TERRY DIVORCED.

French Court Finds the Marriage According to United States Law and Grants the Husband a Decree.

PARIS, May 22.—The hearing of the cross divorce suit brought by Antonio Terry against his wife was concluded to-day in the Fourth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. A divorce was granted to both parties, and the custody of their child was given to its grandmother, who was ordered to place the child in a convent until she is eighteen years of age or until her marriage. The mother will be allowed to visit the child, and the latter will divide her holidays with her mother and father. Alimony to the amount of $800 per month is allowed Mrs. Terry.

The court found that Mr. Terry's marriage was according to United States law. This will have bearing on the property questions involved.

ITALY TO HOLD ERYTHREA.

Chamber of Deputies Supports Rudini's Colonial Policy.

ROME, May 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected, by a vote of 229 to 140, the order of the day proposing to abandon the Italian colony of Erythrea, on the east coast of Africa, and adopted the order of the day, supported by the Government, approving the colonial programme of the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini. In the latter case the vote was 242 to 94, in favor of the Government.

THE LESE MAJESTE DEBATE.

Two Peculiar Results of Recent Attitude of the Reichstag.

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BERLIN, May 22.—The Reichstag debate on the abuse of the lèse majesté paragraph of the Penal Code is bearing fruit. The Leipsiger Zeitung, the official organ of the Saxon Government, publishes an article deprecating the habit of the Emperor of talking freely on various subjects and occasions, adding that it "directly provokes replies from those feeling themselves hit, and thus leads to a mass of wholly unnecessary lèse majesté cases."

The Munich Freie Presse issue of yesterday was confiscated on account of an editorial satirizing the Emperor, and its editor was arrested in bed at midnight.

Menelek to Help the Dervishes.

LONDON, May 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"I learn on the very best authority that the Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia is arranging to co-operate with the Dervishes against the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Soudan."

LONDON AND BERLIN GOSSIP.

The Lord Lovate Estates Case—Paul Potter in Germany to Look After "Trilby."

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LONDON, May 22.—The forthcoming suit brought by John Frazer in an endeavor to recover from the present holder the title and estates of Lord Lovate, promises some decidedly theatrical evidence. It introduces jewelry discovered in an old London building, documents found in coffins, tombstone inscriptions, and a secret vault in a house at Kirk Hall. The case has peculiar interest to the Free Church of Scotland, which, if the suit is successful, loses a mortgage of £25,000 ($125,000.)

A dinner will be given at the Trocadero Restaurant on Monday, May 31, in honor of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls; Lord MacNaughton, Lord Justice A. L. Smith, and Lord Justice Chitty. The invitation has been given at the suggestion of a number of prominent university oarsmen, and the dinner is to celebrate the fact that four of the Appellate Judges, including half the Court of Appeal, are old oarsmen. There will, in all probability, be a large gathering of old rowing blues on the occasion, which will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Hornby, Provost of Eaton College.

Lady Oxford, formerly Miss Chapin of New York, is giving a series of Sunday luncheons à l'Américaine. They are considered to be very gorgeous and chic, and there is considerable crush to obtain invitations to them.

Ten men, under Major Henderson, arrived here from Toronto on Thursday, and proceeded to Winchester, where they will begin rifle practice for the Bisley meeting.

Sir Robert Peel is to be married to a daughter of Baron Graffenried of Switzerland on June 8.

IMPERIAL DIAMOND STOLEN.

Paste Gem Found in Its Place in the Government Treasury at Hyderabad.

CALCUTTA, May 22.—It is reported here from Hyderabad that the historical gem known as the Imperial Diamond, sold by Alexander Jacob, (the original of Francis Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs,") a jeweler of Simla, to the Nizam of Hyderabad, has been stolen from the Government Treasury and replaced by a paste diamond.

The affair has caused a great sensation as the Nizam intended to present the diamond to Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her Jubilee.

Jacob, after a long trial in 1891 for appropriating 23 lakhs of rupees deposited by the Nizam as earnest of the money to purchase the gem, was acquitted.

IN GERMANY'S CAPITAL.

The Kaiser in Wiesbaden—His Gift from Abdul Hamid.

BERLIN, May 22.—Paul Potter, representing the heirs of the late George Du Maurier, has arrived in Berlin to take the proceeds of the unauthorized use of his play and other versions of "Trilby," now being performed, four of them in Berlin and many at the provincial theatres.

Emperor William and his family staid nearly a week at Wiesbaden, where a series of elaborately prepared and magnificently mounted performances at the theatre have been given. On Monday the imperial family had with them in the imperial box the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse. The public appearance of the young couple was evidently brought about in order to silence the scandal about their reported separation.

At a banquet in the castle of Wiesbaden on Tuesday, Emperor William, in toasting the Czar, created astonishment by referring to the latter as "my dearest friend," a term hitherto only used by his Majesty when speaking of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Emperor William will spend Monday shooting on the estate of Count Dobera, in Schlobitten.

The present of the Sultan of Turkey to Emperor William, a large collection of costly ancient Turkish weapons, has been placed on view in the Royal Arsenal in Berlin.

A New Rifle for German Troops.

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BERLIN, May 22.—A new style of rifle has been introduced, and will be tested in a practical way in the army. The whole Jaeger Battalion of the Guard already has this rifle. It is loaded with gas cartridges, enabling several shots to be fired without reloading. The men having these rifles in their possession are specially bound to the utmost secrecy regarding the construction of the weapon.

Father Kneipp Still Alive.

WOERISHOFEN, Bavaria, May 22.—There is no truth in the report, which originated in a dispatch from Paris to The Daily Chronicle of London, to-day, saying that Father Kneipp, famous throughout the world for his water cure, is dead. Father Kneipp is still alive this morning, and is somewhat better.

Duc d'Aumale's Rich Legacy.

VIENNA, May 22.—The Neues Wiener Tageblatt says the late Duc D'Aumale left 17,000,000f. to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

CURIOUS FIRE ON BROADWAY.

More Damage by Water than Fire—Firemen Report Having Found Gas Jets Turned On.

Fire occurred late yesterday afternoon on the third floor of 396 and 398 Broadway. The building is on the corner of Walker Street and extends 150 feet to Courtland Alley. It belongs to an estate, and Solomon Blumenthal is the agent. The basement store and fourth floors are occupied by J. S. Lesser & Co., importers and manufacturers of lace and lace goods. The second and third floors are leased to H. H. Levy & Co., dealers in wrappers and tea gowns.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Policeman O'Connell of the Elizabeth Street Station, on duty in Walker Street, saw smoke issuing from the rear windows on the third floor. He called the Fire Department, and the Foreman found the whole floor afire. It took them only a few moments to extinguish the flames. Much more damage was done by the water than by the fire, despite the exertions of the insurance patrol. Lesser & Co. estimate their loss at $15,000, and say they believe it will prove to be more rather than less. Levy & Co. say their loss is $10,000. The building is damaged to the amount of about $2,000. All the loss is covered by insurance.

The premises of Levy & Co., where the fire occurred, were closed at 3 o'clock. Mr. Levy, who was the last to leave the building, told the police there was no sign of fire then. The firemen who went through the premises after the fire was out reported that all the gas cocks were turned full on, but only one jet was burning. The Fire Marshal was notified. Mr. Levy could not be found last night.

LAWYER HEMING DEAD.

Fell on the Press Club Steps and Fractured His Skull.

Frederick Heming, forty-five years old, a lawyer residing at 253 Fifth Avenue, and having offices at 61 Park Row, attended a dinner at the Press Club last night given to Prof. Jean Charlouis, who leaves for Stockholm next week.

When Mr. Heming left the clubhouse at 9 o'clock to meet a client, he slipped on the stoop, severely injuring himself. He was discovered there a few minutes later and taken to the New York Hospital, where he died at midnight. His skull had been fractured.

Mr. Heming was forty-five years old and had a lucrative practice. He was English by birth, but came to this country about twenty-five years ago, and had been a member of the Press Club for about twenty years. He was a member of a number of other well-known clubs.

Sheppard—Ostendorff.

Miss Antonia Ostendorff of 1,200 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was married yesterday to Prof. William R. Sheppard of Columbia University. The ceremony was witnessed by a fashionable assemblage, and at its conclusion Prof. and Mrs. Sheppard boarded the steamship Werra and sailed for Italy.

A PATRIOTIC LAWN PARTY

Second Continental Congress Commemorated by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution.

INTERESTING RELICS SHOWN

It Was Held at Earle Cliff and Was Well Attended—The Proceeds to Erect a Memorial Hall and Museum.

The Washington lawn party of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution held at Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was in every way successful.

The weather was all that could be desired, and the pretty grounds of the old Morris House presented a picturesque appearance, with their decorations, booths, and costumes of the 2,500 people who wandered about.

The Eighth Regiment Band furnished music, and patriotic airs were sung by the Lenox Choral Society, under the leadership of Miss Maud Morgan. In addition to this Miss Marella Kramer recited and danced a minuet. It had been hoped that Chauncey M. Depew would give an address, but he was unable to appear.

An attractive feature was the large loan exhibition of Revolutionary relics, the most interesting object being the sword cane which was owned by Samuel Adams. It was loaned by John Quincy Adams, Secretary General of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. This gentleman also sent the celebrated painting, "Birth of Our Nation's Flag," by Weisgerber.

The celebration was to commemorate the anniversary of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia in May 1775, which created the Continental Army and elected Washington Commander in Chief. The Continental Memorial Hall at Washington, D. C., to the erection of which the proceeds of the party will be devoted, is to be in honor of the statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and patriotic men and women of the American Revolution. It will be utilized for the preservation of relics of war, peace, and domestic life, associated with the period of the conflict for American independence.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, the Japanese Consul, S. Uchida; Mrs. Seth Low, John Quincy Adams, Dr. Edward Curtis, Gen. Michael J. Kerwin, John McKesson, John H. Starin, Lawson N. Fuller, Prof. Silas G. Pratt, Mrs. William T. Salter, Mrs. Andrew C. Woods of Cincinnati, Miss Jennie M. Davis, Mrs. Mary O. Avery, William T. Baird, Robert C. Morris, S. L. H. Ward, William H. Lovell, D. P. Henry, W. F. Rockwell, Arthur Neville, Townsend Mandell, Misses Josephine and Laura H. Fosdick, Miss T. F. King, Miss Gypsy Jones, Mrs. Sarah E. Hyde, and Mrs. Theodore Connoly.

J. WALDERE KIRK EXPONENT.

He Is from the Far West and Has Original Ideas About Clothes That Should Be Worn.

J. Waldere Kirk, the latest exponent of proper attire for gentlemen, has arrived in town and is quartered with his clothes at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Kirk is a young man of smooth shaven countenance and smooth ways who went West some fourteen years ago when he was fourteen years old and began life as a cigar counter clerk at a salary of $14 a month. He has kept one notch above the unlucky number 13 ever since, and has made a fortune.

Mr. Kirk was born in New York, up about Fifty-sixth Street, somewhere—he doesn't know whether it was on the east or west side. His father died when J. W. Kirk was quite young, and he went to Ohio and became a dispenser of cigars. Later he sold cigars "on the road," and still later became a manufacturer of cigars. While traveling in the far West he learned something of the value of mining property and made small investments. His investments "panned out" well, and he dropped the cigar business for the mining business. Now he is a millionaire, and is on his way to Europe—for the first time—to float a big Southern California mining scheme.

But about himself Mr. Kirk admits that he takes some pride in his dress. He talks freely and gushingly about tweeds, cassimeres, diagonals, checks, and the various styles in which they may be cut and worn.

"This whole thing about my being well dressed," he said, started in the West, and it was simply because I maintained some individuality in my attire. In other words, I was about a year ahead of them in style. I accomplished this by selecting cloth for my own garments and having it made up by whatever tailor I thought best fitted for the job."

The time of this interview was 6:30 P. M. Mr. Kirk had just arrived at the hotel, and still wore the clothes in which he had lived since 2 P. M., when he left Philadelphia. If he had been lost between Philadelphia and this city, the description sent out by the police of this and other cities would have read something like this:

"Medium height, weight, 140 pounds; clean face, light gray suit, double-breasted sack coat, pants creased, yellow laced shoes, pearl-colored Fedora hat, red necktie, high white collar, one diamond ring on left hand and two rings on right hand."

Any one who knows Mr. Kirk might have added to this the fact that he carried several valuable diamond rings in his "vest" pockets, attached to various branches of his watchchain, and that he also had half a dozen diamond rings in his purse in his "pants" pocket.

He yesterday made some suggestions to New Yorkers as to what is proper in gentlemen's clothes. He believes in a light-colored sack suit for morning wear—if it is a clear, bright morning. If it is cloudy, he thinks a dark sack suit more appropriate.

When luncheon time comes he would don a darker suit—possibly a cutaway—accompanied by dark hat, dark shoes, and dark cuff buttons. As the day grew longer he would put on longer coats until it became his duty to don his evening suit for dinner or the theatre.

I have one trunk for hats—sixteen compartments in the bottom. Above the hats are two trays for shoes—about thirty compartment. In another trunk I carry my overcoats and pants. In the third are my coats and vests, and in the fourth is my linen, underwear, and neckwear.

Mr. Kirk rides a bicycle—in the West—but will not ride here. He refused to tell the make of the wheel he rides. He carries six bicycle suits in his trunks as ballast.

POLICE RAID A MUSIC HALL.

The Proprietors of the Clarendon and a Dozen "Actresses" Arrested Just Before Midnight.

Clarendon Music Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth Street, was raided shortly before midnight last night by Acting Inspector Thomson, Detective Galvin, and sixteen other detectives from Old Slip, Oak Street, East Fifth Street, and other stations. The performance was in full blast and the place was crowded. Several actresses were doing the couchee-couchee dance upon the stage.

About a dozen women "actresses," in their negligée costume, were arrested, with the proprietors, Fred Lubin and Tony Gartin.

The performance was a sketch entitled the "Interesting Silly Dinner." An impersonation of a policeman by Tony Gartin was part of the show. Dressed like an officer and flourishing a club, he ran down the centre aisle and informed the actresses on the stage that they must conduct themselves with greater propriety or he would pull the place.

Some of the audience at first thought he was a genuine policeman, and when they saw that it was only an act they laughed loudly, but not for long. The "fake" policeman had scarcely retired to the rear of the hall when some one in the lobby again shouted, "Police!"

The crowd at first thought it was being fooled, and for a minute or so no effort was made to escape. But when a dozen of the guardians of the law made a rush down the aisle there was a wild scramble to get out. Tables were tipped over, chairs hurled to one side, beer bottles half emptied went crashing across the room, and above all the shrill yells of half-drunken women could be heard.

Detective Barlow grappled with one young man, and for five minutes the two struggled about the lobby and into the street. The detective finally let his man go.

The "actresses" begged hard to escape arrest, but were loaded into a patrol wagon and sent to the Fifth Street Station.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
June ATLANTIC

GREECE AND TURKEY:
The Old Struggle Between the East and the West,
An explanation, by an authority, of the historical significance of the Græco-Turkish conflict and of the position of the Great European Powers.
By BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, *Recently resident in Athens.*

The Municipal Problem and Greater New York.
An explanation of the typical difficulties of municipal administration in American cities illustrated by a study of the charter of Greater New York—a very instructive comparative study in municipal Government.
By ALBERT SHAW, *Author of "Municipal Government in the United States."*

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Brunetière and his Work as a Critic. IRVING BABBITT.
Tendencies of Higher Life in the South. WILLIAM P. TRENT, of the University of the South.
Cheerful Yesterdays. Col. T. W. HIGGINSON.
In Quest of Ravens. BRADFORD TORREY.
The Story of an Untold Love. XXIII.-XXVI. Concluded. PAUL LEICESTER FORD.
Around Domremy. Mrs. M. H. CATHERWOOD.
The Juggler. X. CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.
On Being Civilized too Much. H. C. MERWIN.
Men and Letters. *The New Pathos,* Rollo Ogden. *Plays and Novels: Old Plots and New Ones,* E. E. Hale, Jr. Poems by George E. Woodberry, William Prescott Foster, and Charles Edwin Markham.

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4 Park Street Boston, Mass.

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Astor Place. (Branches 426 5th Ave., 120 B'way.) During the Summer members are permitted to take ten books, which may be kept until October 1. Books forwarded by mail or express to members out of town.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Benjamin Eddy Cotting.

Dr. Benjamin Eddy Cotting, well known in literary and scientific circles of Boston and Cambridge, and for fifty-five years curator of the Lowell Institute, died yesterday morning at his home, in Boston. He was born in West Cambridge, then a country village, in 1812. In 1825 he was sent to Medford, where he attended Angier's famous school for boys and prepared for Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1834. Three years later he was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and a year later was appointed lecturer in the school.

He was elected First Vice President of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1852, and became its President in 1874. For many years he was anniversary orator of the society. In 1848 he made an extended tour abroad, and received membership diplomas from the principal medical societies in Europe. He was an intimate friend of Prof. Agassiz, the naturalist, and took with him a trip of scientific research to Brazil in 1865.

Dr. Cotting was first made curator of the Lowell Institute in 1841, and held that position for a year, until the return of Dr. Wyman, the former curator, who again assumed the office. Dr. Wyman resigning in 1843. Cotting was again made curator, which position he held till the day of his death.

Capt. James Darrow.

Capt. James Darrow, one of the best-known watermen in New London, Conn., died suddenly at his home, on Thames Street, yesterday morning, aged sixty-four. The immediate cause of his death was heart trouble. Capt. Darrow had followed the sea until of late years, and had been all over the world. He was formerly a whaler. On one of his trips, in the time of Emperor Maxmilian, he made a port in Mexico, and, with his whole crew, was captured by the soldiers and condemned to death. He managed to make his escape, and reached home, after being absent many months, during which time his family did not know what had become of him.

In later years the Captain was engaged in commanding coastwise and excursion steamers. He was at one time Captain of the Thames Towboat Company's tug Interior, and later commanded the City of Richmond. He was a man of sterling integrity, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

William Stone.

William Stone, authority alike on law and military matters, died at his home, 640 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning from heart disease. He was still alive when the physician summoned reached him, but he did not recover consciousness.

Mr. Stone was the son of the Rev. Thomas F. Stone, and was born in East Machias, Me., in 1842. At the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered at the first call for troops in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. In 1864 he was appointed Major in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and later went into the regular army as First Lieutenant. Soon after the war he practiced law at Charleston, S. C., and was Assistant District Attorney of that State. For the last twenty years he had practiced law in this city. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Ethical Society. A widow and two sons survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES R. PHEARSON, a well-known resident of Amsterdam, N. Y., dropped dead of apoplifiexy yesterday in the Post Office. He was fifty-eight years of age and a native of Springfield.

Gen. JAMES MCCORMACK died yesterday in Bonne Terre, Mo., aged seventy-three years. In 1860 Gen. McCormack was elected to Congress, and was twice re-elected. He was a Democrat.

JOHN B. MCLEAN, a well-known

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Five Companies of the Twenty-second and Four of the Twenty-third Practice.

MEN MADE A GOOD SHOWING

Major Thurston Introduces an Innovation in the Volley Firing—Large Number of the Shooters Were Able to Qualify.

The Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, composed of companies A, D, E, I, and K, and four companies of the Twenty-third—C, E, H, and I—practiced yesterday at the Creedmoor range.

Both organizations made a good showing, qualifying about 75 per cent. of their men, notwithstanding the fact that an adverse wind was blowing all day, and wind gauges had to be used.

Major Thurston, commanding the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, introduced an innovation in the volley firing practice, which proved a success as far as celerity of movement is concerned, but it did not tend to improve the scores of the volleys.

The innovation consisted in having the entire battalion fire simultaneously at ten targets instead of firing in single squads, as has heretofore been customary. The men executed the commands so accurately that only one report could be heard, but their actual percentage of hits was somewhat scant. In their marksmen's qualifications they beat the Twenty-third Regiment by a slight percentage, but in their volley firing they were a good deal behind.

Major Thurston was commended on all sides for the perfect system which he employed in handling the comparatively large body of men under his command. But for a number of recent recruits, who have had no previous practice at the range, almost every man would have qualified.

The Twenty-third Regiment men made exceptionally high percentages in the volley firing, and their general figure of merit also shows up well. Company I carried off the honors, with 66.59, the highest percentage it has ever had. This regiment also has a number of recent recruits who failed to qualify as marksmen owing to lack of practice.

To-morrow five companies each of the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments will practice. Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Major B. S. Beach.	4 4 4 5 5—22	4 3 4 4 3—18	40
Capt. G. A. Tuttle.	4 8 4 4 3—18	8 4 8 4 4—18	36
Capt. W. F. Carey.	4 4 4 4—21	0 3 5 2 2—12	33
Adjt. S. F. Hart.	4 4 4 4 5—21	8 4 2 8 4—16	37
Adjt. R. J. Daly.	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 0 3 5 0—12	31
Lieut. H. S. Steinberger.	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 4 3 3 2—16	36
Lieut. J. M. Smith.	4 2 4 4 3—17	0 3 4 4 4—15	32
Capt. D. J. Murphy, Co. A.	2 3 4 4 4—17	2 4 4 4 4—18	35
Lieut. A. W. Kenney, Co. A.	4 4 5 2 4—18	0 3 3 4 2—12	30
Capt. F. M. Anderson, Co. D.	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 2 0—12	30
Second Lieut. R. G. Butler, Co. D.	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 4 0 2 4—12	31
Capt. M. M. Miles, Co. E.	4 3 3 5 3—18	0 3 4 4 4—15	33
First Lieut. H. Usher, Co. E.	0 4 4 4 4—16	3 8 4 0 4—14	30
Second Lieut. W. A. Kenney, Co. E.	4 4 5 2 4—19	0 0 5 3 3—11	30
Capt. W. B. Hotchkin, Co. I.	3 4 2 4 3—16	5 2 3 2 3—15	31
First Lieut. F. L. Stott, Co. I.	5 0 4 4 3—16	2 2 3 3 4—14	30
Second Lieut. A. H. Dyett, Co. I.	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 2 3—15	31
Capt. N. Bowland, Co. K.	5 4 5 4 2—20	3 2 3 3 4—15	35
First Lieut. B. Hart, Co. K.	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 0 3—12	30

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. Major C. W. Hall	5 3 4 5 4—21	0 3 3 3 4—13	34
Sergt. Major J. C. Lawrence	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 8 4 8 4—18	38
Q. M. Sergt. F. D. Britton	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 4 2 3—16	32
Q. M. Sergt. S. R. Mackey	3 4 4 4 3—18	2 2 4 0 4—12	30
Q. M. Sergt. J. J. Dunn	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 5 3 3 2—15	34
Color Sergt. M. Schlesinger-Moss	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 2 3 3 4—15	30
Color Sergt. A. Wilkenson	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 2 3 3—14	30
Hosp. Steward. J. H. Uhle	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 2 3—16	32

HOSPITAL CORPS.

E. K. Kern.	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 4 3 4 2—17	35
E. L. Purdy.	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 3 4 4—18	35
F. E. Dewey.	5 4 4 3 4—20	3 4 0 2 5—14	34
W. H. Fischer.	3 4 3 4 4—18	2 3 4 3 0—12	30

COMPANY A.

1st Sergt. E. J. Sheridan	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 0 4 4 5—16	33
Q. M. Sergt. A. V. Mood	4 3 2 3 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	31
Sergt. W. B. Porter	3 4 5 4 4—20	2 0 2 3 4—11	31
Corp. J. J. Hannon	5 4 3 4 3—19	2 0 4 3 3—12	31
Corp. C. D. Betts.	5 4 4 3 3—19	4 3 4 8 4—18	37
Corp. A. K. Steiger	4 4 3 4 2—18	3 2 4 2 3—14	32
Corp. J. J. McDonnell	4 5 0 4 4—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	34
Corp. R. W. Schueslier	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 4 5 3—18	35
Corp. Wesley Lady-man	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 3 5 0 3—14	30
Corp. W. B. Wehrman	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 3 3 5 3—16	33
Q. E. Alexander.	4 2 4 2 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—20	36
D. D. Alley.	3 4 5 4 4—20	4 3 2 5 3—17	37
F. J. Bricker.	4 4 5 3 3—19	5 0 3 4 4—16	35
A. E. Cotterell.	4 3 5 0 4—20	0 2 3 2 4—11	31
A. W. Crawford.	2 3 4 4 4—17	2 2 4 0 2—10	27
T. M. Gibbons.	0 5 4 5 5—19	3 3 2 3 3—14	33
W. C. Goodale.	4 3 3 4 4—18	0 3 3 5 3—14	32
H. Hoffman.	2 3 3 4 4—16	0 3 3 5 3—14	30
C. J. Hoos.	4 4 4 3 5—20	3 0 5 3 4—15	35
R. E. Hawes.	4 2 3 4 3—16	4 2 3 3 4—15	31
F. J. Keegan.	5 3 3 0 4—15	5 3 3 4 2—17	32
W. F. Koch.	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 5 5 2—19	37
L. Middleton.	2 5 4 4 3—18	4 5 3 2 4—18	36
W. Mellerman.	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	36
J. C. Mansfield.	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 3 0 4 4—15	32
W. L. Redmond.	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 2—15	34
A. Rinehart.	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 0—16	34
T. A. Rockwell.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 0 4—16	36
J. Renfrew.	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 4 4 0 0—12	31
I. F. Rogers.	3 5 3 4 4—19	0 4 3 3 3—13	32
G. W. Schan.	3 5 3 0 4—15	0 4 4 4 4—16	31
C. J. Turner.	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 2 4 3 2—15	33
C. W. Wilson.	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 2 3—15	32
M. J. Wheeler.	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 2 3 2 0—10	30
H. H. Zlm.	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 2 0—14	31
J. S. Montgomery, Company B.	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 2 5 3 4—17	32

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
2d Sergt. J. Mc-Elroy	4 5 3 3 2—17	4 4 2 2 3—16	33
Corp. C. M. Ford.	4 2 2 4 3—15	4 5 2 3 3—17	32
Corp. A. Ford.	5 4 3 3 5—20	0 0 4 4 3—11	31
W. Burtis.	3 5 3 4 3—18	4 2 4 5 2—17	35
C. Christianson.	4 3 4 3 4—18	2 0 4 4 4—14	32
H. R. Lewis.	2 3 3 4 4—16	3 4 2 2 3—14	30
R. Middelnas.	4 3 4 8 3—17	3 2 3 4 3—15	32
W. R. D. Montgomery	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 4 2 2 3—13	32
G. Merritt	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 4 4—19	34
W. H. Queeny.	0 3 4 5 5—17	3 3 0 3 4—13	30
E. A. Strohecker.	3 3 3 4 5—18	4 3 3 4 4—18	36
C. F. Schoenberg.	3 3 3 4 4—18	3 4 4 5 2—16	34
W. S. Wilson.	4 3 3 3 4—17	2 4 2 4 4—16	33
E. M. Willard.	4 4 4 3 3—18	2 3 4 5 0—12	30

COMPANY E.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. W. T. Watson	4 4 4 4 0—16	2 3 4 4 4—17	33
Sergt. C. Schwabenland	4 5 4 3—20	2 3 3 5 4—17	37
Sergt. G. Durland.	4 2 5 0 4—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	32
Sergt. V. Price.	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 0 3 4 3—14	32
Sergt. J. J. Macdonald	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 2 4 4 3—17	34
Corp. J. MacNichol.	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 5 4 4 3—20	38
Corp. C. D. Thurston	2 3 4 5 4—18	4 3 0 3 4—14	32
Corp. J. Kenworthy.	4 3 3 5 4—19	3 0 4 4 3—14	33
Corp. A. W. Warren.	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	39
Lance Corp. F. G. Drake	3 4 3 8 4—17	3 3 4 3 2—15	32
Lance Corp. W. Andrews, Jr.	2 3 3 4 3—15	3 4 4 4 3—18	33
Lance Corp. W. E. Knipe	4 3 3 4 3—17	2 3 4 4 3—16	33
A. Armstrong.	3 4 4 6 3—19	2 4 0 5 3—12	31
R. L. Austen.	5 5 4 3 3—20	4 3 4 4 4—20	40
G. G. Barcalow.	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—18	35
T. C. Bennett.	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	34
J. F. Bernholz.	2 2 4 4 4—16	4 3 5 5 4—19	35
A. L. Bressler.	3 4 4 3 4—18	0 4 4 5 4—17	35
C. A. Brewer.	4 4 2 3 4—17	4 0 5 4 4—17	34
A. Carmichael.	4 3 0 5 3—15	4 3 3 3 4—17	32
G. C. Castles.	3 3 5 2 2—15	4 4 4 4 0—16	31
F. Drischler.	2 5 4 4 4—19	2 4 4 4 4—18	37
C. T. Fiorello.	4 3 2 5 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	33
W. A. Frericks.	3 4 4 5 3—19	0 3 3 4 3—13	32
J. Grant.	4 3 2 4 3—16	4 3 2 3 4—16	32
W. H. Hands.	4 4 4 3 2—17	0 3 5 4 2—14	31
T. C. Holland.	5 2 5 3 4—19	2 4 0 3 3—12	31
C. M. Hopkins.	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 4—16	33
R. J. Ingram.	4 5 3 4 4—20	0 3 0 4 4—11	31
T. Jenkins.	4 4 4 4 2—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
W. W. Jones.	4 4 3 4 5—20	4 0 3 4 4—15	35
H. J. Keeler.	3 3 2 5 4—17	0 2 4 4 4—14	31
J. G. Kenny.	2 2 4 4 4—16	3 2 3 3 4—15	31
H. J. King.	5 3 4 3 0—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
W. C. King.	2 4 3 4 4—17	4 5 3 3 3—18	35
F. J. Noel.	4 5 3 3 2—17	4 3 5 4 4—20	37
S. R. Paul.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 5 4 3 3—17	39
R. R. Schaller.	2 3 4 3 3—15	5 4 3 0 3—15	30
M. R. Schafer.	3 4 4 0 4—15	2 3 4 2 4—15	30
T. J. Steen.	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 2 3 3 5—17	35
J. Steen.	5 3 4 2 3—17	3 5 3 3 3—17	34
C. B. Sterling.	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 8 3 4 4—17	35
W. A. Sturtevant.	5 3 3 4—19	4 4 3 0 4—15	34

COMPANY G.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. C. Stronse	0 4 5 4 4—17	3 4 5 3 2—17	34
Q. M. Sergt. A. Sanders	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 3 4 2—15	33
Sergt. J. Graham.	3 3 2 4 5—17	4 3 5 0 2—14	31
A. Helmsky.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 0 2—10	30
A. A. Bowles.	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 3 4—16	32
Corp. C. F. Werner.	4 4 2 3 2—15	4 4 4 3 0—15	30
Corp. L. H. Greif.	4 5 4 5 5—23	0 0 4 4 2—10	33
Corp. S. H. Wolfe.	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 3 4 3—18	35
Corp. W. E. Harding	2 2 4 5 4—17	3 3 3 2 2—13	30
S. Brill.	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
A. Baxter.	4 0 3 4 4—15	4 3 4 8 3—17	32
H. Blumenthal.	3 3 3 4 5—18	4 4 4 0 3—15	33
M. L. Charves.	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 2 0 3 3—12	30
J. Coman.	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 5 5 2 3—18	36
A. Danzig.	5 3 3 4 0—15	4 4 3 2 4—17	32
D. Freystaat.	3 3 4 8 2—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	32
C. R. Henriques.	3 3 2 4 3—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
P. Henriques.	2 3 3 4 4—16	4 5 2 4 4—19	35
L. L. Halley.	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 3 4 4—19	35
J. Kennedy.	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 4 4 4—19	38
W. C. Lander.	4 4 2 4 4—18	2 3 2 4 3—14	32
S. Lowey.	3 4 2 4 4—17	3 3 4 3 5—18	35
M. L. Lewis.	3 0 4 4 4—15	3 3 3 3 4—16	31
F. Mulraney.	4 4 5 0 3—16	3 4 3 3 5—18	34
C. Merrit, Jr.	4 4 3 0 4—15	3 3 4 8 4—17	32
J. Newman.	2 5 5 4 2—18	4 4 2 3 2—15	33
P. Oppenheimer.	3 3 5 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 0—12	30
C. F. Quigly.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 5 4 4—20	39
W. E. Stein.	4 5 3 3 5—20	0 4 3 3 4—14	34
E. C. Schlecht.	4 2 2 3 5—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	32
J. Siegel.	0 5 4 4 4—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	34
J. Stuhr.	4 2 3 3 5—17	4 3 4 4 4—19	36
J. Weinberg.	4 4 2 3 2—15	3 4 4 3 4—18	33

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Major W. A. Stokes.	3 3 2 5 4—17	2 2 3 3 3—13	30
Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Co. C.	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 3 3 4—17	36
First Lieut. F. I. Perry, Co. I.	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 4 4 4—19	40
Second Lieut. F. A. Martin, Co. I.	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 5 4 4—21	40
Capt. F. C. Dennington, Co. H.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 5 4 4—20	40
Second Lieut. C. G. Scofield, Co. C.	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 3 4 4 5—19	41
Capt. W. P. Blackman, Co. C.	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 3 3 4 4—16	35
First Lieut. D. W. Kayser, Co. C.	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 3 4 2 0—13	35

Rifle Shooting.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. A. L. Burnham	5 4 2 3 2—16	3 4 4 3 4—18	34
G. W. George.	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 5 4 4—20	40
W. M. Evarts.	4 4 3 2 2—15	0 3 3 5 4—15	30

COMPANY C.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. W. T. Mynotte	4 4 4 3 5—20	4 4 0 5 3—16	36
Sergt. J. W. Matthews	5 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 5 4—20	39
Sergt. F. Butler.	0 4 5 3 4—16	5 4 4 5 4—22	38
Sergt. M. B. Dutcher	5 2 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
Sergt. W. L. James.	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 5 4 4—20	39
Corp. E. H. Bancker.	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 4 3 3 5—20	40
Corp. W. H. Stokes.	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 2 4 3 3—16	34
Corp. D. Schaefer.	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 3—17	35
Corp. E. M. Olson.	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 2 2 4 3—14	32
Corp. P. R. Mahoney.	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 5 5 5 0—18	37
Corp. W. J. Schafer.	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 4 3 3—17	35
F. C. Allen.	4 3 5 3 4—19	0 4 2 5 4—15	34
H. T. Bardel.	3 4 4 4 3—18	5 5 5 4 3—22	40
J. H. Blasdell, Jr.	3 4 4 3 3—17	0 3 4 4 3—14	31
J. Brill.	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 3 0 5 5—17	35
E. J. Christopher.	3 4 3 3 0—16	3 4 5 4 3—19	35
J. Cogen.	2 4 5 4 5—20	4 5 4 3 3—17	37
H. A. Cornell.	4 5 5 4 4—20	3 2 3 3 2—13	33
E. C. Day.	3 4 2 4 4—17	3 4 4 4 2—18	35
W. M. Despard.	3 5 5 4 4—19	0 3 0 3 5—11	30
H. B. Douglas.	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 3 4 0 4—15	33
F. A. Egerton.	3 3 4 4 4—18	2 2 4 4 5—17	35
F. F. Evans.	3 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 4—17	36
G. B. Fitzmaurice.	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 3 2 4 3—15	32
P. Gerow.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 2 3 3 2—13	32
R. N. Grisewood.	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 2 4 3 4—15	34
H. A. Graef.	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	34
W. M. Hassel.	4 4 4 2 3—17	0 3 4 3 3—13	30
H. H. Hoffmeier.	4 5 3 4—20	2 2 3 4 0—11	31
A. H. Howlett.	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 0 5 3 3—14	30
J. R. Higgins.	3 2 3 5 4—17	3 3 3 4 4—18	35
W. James.	4 4 4 3 4—19	2 4 3 2 1—11	30
J. Kerr.	4 4 5 3 5—21	4 3 3 4 3—17	38
W. H. Leach.	4 4 5 3 5—21	4 3 3 4 3—17	38
W. E. Norris.	3 3 4 4 5—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
C. H. Fulls.	5 5 4 3 3—20	3 0 3 3 3—12	32
A. L. Randall.	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 2 3 3—15	33
A. L. Reynolds.	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	33
W. H. Ryan.	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
W. T. Saunders.	4 5 2 3 4—18	2 2 4 4 3—15	33
N. T. Saunders.	3 4 3 5 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	37
J. G. Stockham.	2 4 4 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 4—17	33
C. G. Street, Jr.	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	34
J. R. Swift.	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 3 0 3—13	32
C. F. Turton.	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 0 3 5 4—15	33
W. J. Turner.	3 2 4 4 5—18	2 3 0 3 4—12	30
A. E. Whitmore.	3 2 5 3 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	33
C. C. Ventres.	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 4 4 4 4—18	36

COMPANY E.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. E. Reynolds	4 3 3 3 5—18	3 0 3 3 4—13	31
Sergt. J. C. Donovan	3 4 3 5 5—20	3 3 3 3 0—12	32
Corp. A. L. Hirsh.	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 2 4 2—15	33
Corp. J. W. Laughlin	3 5 4 3 2—17	0 3 4 3 3—13	30
R. W. Bennett.	4 4 4 3 2—17	3 4 4 4 4—19	36
N. S. Carner.	0 5 4 5 4—18	2 3 5 3 6—18	36
A. E. Corkliu.	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 3 3—17	33
A. Cuthbert.	3 3 3 3 5—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	33
A. G. Davenport.	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 5 3 3 3—17	36
M. W. Deshong.	3 5 3 3 5—19	4 0 3 4 4—15	34
E. J. Harbeldt.	3 4 4 4 5—20	3 4 4 3 3—17	37
D. Lincoln.	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 4 4 3—18	35
T. J. Mulvey.	4 3 5 3 3—18	3 4 4 3 4—18	36
E. F. Monahan.	4 3 3 3 2—15	0 5 2 5 4—16	31
J. McClelland.	3 2 3 4 4—16	0 3 4 3 4—14	30
T. A. Stohlman.	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 5 0 4 4—16	35
W. S. Uring.	4 4 4 4 4—20	0 3 3 4 0—10	30
H. Williams.	2 4 4 5 4—19	3 3 3 0 5—14	33
C. W. Myer.	4 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 3 4 4—16	31
W. M. Howe, Co. F.	3 2 3 4 4—16	2 3 4 3 5—15	31

COMPANY H.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. C. L. Scofield	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 5 4—21	41
Sergt. F. E. Hall.	4 3 5 4 3—19	5 4 3 3 3—18	37
Sergt. G. E. Hall.	3 2 4 4 4—17	3 3 4 2 4—16	33
Sergt. A. P. Lee.	3 4 3 4 3—17	2 3 4 2 4—15	32
Sergt. J. P. D. Shiebler	4 4 4 5 5—22	2 3 5 4 5—19	41
Corp. R. L. Scott, Jr.	3 3 3 3 3—15	5 4 3 4 4—20	35
Corp. H. M. Rice.	3 5 4 0 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	31
Corp. H. S. Chapin.	4 4 4 3 3—18	0 4 2 3 4—13	31
Corp. D. J. Rea.	5 5 5 5 4—24	3 0 0 0 4—7	31
Corp. F. G. Sinzheimer	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 0 2 3 3—11	30
Corp. G. C. Keefer.	4 2 4 3 4—17	4 4 3 5 5—20	37
Lance Corp. W. H. T. Moore	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 2 4 4 3—16	32
Lance Corp. A. F. Lopez	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 0 2 3 4—13	30
R. D. F. Bayley.	4 4 3 4 5—20	3 4 4 3 0—14	34
W. L. Burdell.	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 3 0 3—12	30
L. W. Baxter.	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 3 4 3 4—18	35
F. G. Bolton.	4 4 0 4 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
G. W. Demarest.	3 4 3 5 5—20	4 0 2 3 4—13	33
H. E. Fisher.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 4 2 0—12	31
L. Franke.	4 4 4 0 5—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	34
H. J. Goodridge.	3 4 3 2 3—15	5 3 5 5 6—23	38
B. W. Homans.	3 4 4 4 4—19	5 2 5 3 3—18	37
M. A. Hulett.	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
A. S. Hedley.	3 5 4 4 4—20	2 4 4 2 3—15	35
C. L. Harwood.	4 2 2 5 4—17	4 3 2 4 0—13	30
G. Krippendorf.	5 3 3 4 3—18	2 2 2 2 4—12	30
H. G. Miller.	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 2 4 4 0—14	32
H. B. Macreery.	3 3 3 4 4—18	2 4 4 4 4—18	36
W. V. Nevins.	4 3 2 2 4—15	3 5 5 3 4—20	35
C. N. Pigot.	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 3 4 4 4—17	33
L. W. Pomares.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 5 0 3 3—14	34
A. C. Porter.	3 4 2 4 3—16	3 3 3 2 3—15	31
H. P. Phyfe.	3 3 4 3 3—17	4 5 4 5 3—21	38
F. W. Reshann.	3 4 3 5 4—19	4 4 4 0 2—14	33
C. E. Rickerson.	4 5 4 3 4—20	4 4 4 0 0—12	32
F. E. Searle.	2 2 3 5 4—16	2 2 4 4 4—18	34
W. Shepperd.	3 4 4 3 3—17	2 2 3 2 3—12	29
A. M. Shutt.	4 4 4 2 2—16	3 2 4 3 4—16	32
W. J. Smith.	5 5 4 4 4—22	3 3 0 4 3—13	35
T. E. Stokes.	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	40
H. K. Thomas.	3 5 4 4 2—17	3 4 0 3 5—15	32
W. Walton, Jr.	5 4 5 4 3—21	4 4 3 0 0—15	36
F. H. Whitlock.	3 5 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 3 3—18	39

COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. E. V. Howard	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 4 4 5 4—21	38
Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Meeteer	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 5 3 3—17	36
Sergt. R. B. Dawson	4 2 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	36
Sergt. G. H. Potter.	5 5 5 4 3—22	3 0 2 5 0—13	35
Sergt. S. F. Yawger.	3 3 3 4 5—18	3 4 4 3 0—14	32
Sergt. W. E. Biddle.	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 3 4 3—16	33
Corp. H. L. Suydam.	4 3 3 2 4—16	3 4 4 0 3—14	30
Corp. H. G. Hannah.	3 5 4 4 4—18	4 3 0 3 3—13	31
Corp. R. S. Dayton.	2 4 2 8 4—15	4 3 4 4 5—20	35
Corp. W. S. Creighton	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	32
J. W. Archer.	5 4 3 3 4—19	0 4 2 3 4—13	32
H. E. Boucher.	4 3 5 5 4—21	4 3 4 4 4—19	40
W. G. Clark.	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 4 3 5 5—18	33
J. B. Chevallier.	3 3 5 4 3—16	4 3 3 4 2—16	32
J. S. Creney.	3 4 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	34
D. M. Darby.	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 4 4 3—19	34
F. G. Ellis.	4 5 3 4 4—20	4 2 5 0 0—11	31
J. Emerson.	5 4 4 0 4—17	2 5 2 2 4—15	32
W. H. Ferguson.	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 3 2 3—16	34
F. W. George.	4 4 4 5 0—21	4 2 3 4 3—16	37
F. J. Gillespie.	3 2 3 5 3—16	4 4 4 0 3—16	32
R. H. Hann.	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 3 0—12	30
R. S. Hall.	3 4 3 2 3—15	5 3 3 2 4—17	32
W. C. Hambler.	4 4 3 4 5—20	2 2 4 4 5—17	37
E. H. Himrod.	5 3 3 4 4—19	5 3 3 4 3—18	37
E. L. Hitch.	3 3 5 5 4—20	2 2 3 4 4—15	35
H. A. Hopson.	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 3 4 3—17	33
H. M. Helmstead.	4 5 3 4 3—19	3 0 0 4 4—11	30
St. C. R. Johnson.	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 0 3 2—11	30
J. W. Johnson, Jr.	4 4 2 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 5—17	36
C. A. Kenmore.	5 3 3 4 2—17	4 3 4 2 3—16	33
S. W. Kirby, Jr.	3 0 3 4 5—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	30
W. H. Layng, Jr.	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 0 4 4 3—15	30
A. C. Leitch.	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 2 8 3 4—16	36
A. B. Litchfield.	3 4 3 5 3—18	0 3 4 4 2—13	31
E. Louvot.	5 4 2 4 4—19	4 4 3 2 4—17	36
S. C. McIlroy.	3 3 3 5 4—18	2 3 0 4 3—12	30
W. B. Millard, Jr.	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 3 4 2 3—16	34
A. A. O'Keefe.	4 3 4 4 3—18	5 5 4 0 0—14	32
R. H. Pearson.	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 2 3 3 3—14	31
C. W. Perry.	4 5 3 3 3—18	4 4 2 3 4—17

A NEW GOLF CHAMPION

W. J. Travis of Bayside Wins the Knollwood Club Cup in the Big Tournament.

PROMINENT CLUBS ENTERED

The Knollwood Country Club Games Come to a Close on Westchester County Course—Many Veteran Players at the Links.

Fifty enthusiastic golfers from nearly twenty prominent clubs in the vicinity of New York were the starters yesterday in the big thirty-six-hole handicap contest at the Knollwood Country Club, Westchester County. This event closed the open tournament of the club, which has been in progress since Wednesday morning, and a finer golfing day could not have been desired.

The match was for the Knollwood Club Cup, a handsome trophy, which is played for semi-annually, and is not to be owned outright by any player until won by the same competitor three times. The contest yesterday was the fourth time it has been played for, and, following out the rule of the previous competitions, a new golfer won the cup.

The happy and victorious winner was W. J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I. He played superb golf, characterized alike by remarkable steadiness and brilliancy of play. He did the eighteen-hole course in the morning in 84 strokes, and in the afternoon in 83 strokes, the lowest record of the day. Allowing himself 6 strokes handicap for the thirty-six holes, he turned in the lowest scratch record, and would have won if a scratch man. H. M. Harriman and C. L. Tappin tied for second place at 171 net.

Up to yesterday the holder of the cup was E. W. Jewett of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn. He won it last October by a net score of 175. Arthur L. Livermore of St. Andrews held it before that. His net winning score was 188, and John R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Club, Staten Island, was the first winner in November, 1895, when his net score was 180.

The full list of players with scores showing how they did the two 18-hole rounds is:

	1st 2d R'd. R'd.	G's.	H'p.	N't.
W. J. Travis, Oakland	84 83	167	6	161
H. M. Harriman, Knollwood	91 81	172	1	171
S. D. Bowers, Olanto	87 89	176	4	172
W. L. Thompson, Baltusrol	93 98	191	16	175
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	89 94	183	12	171
F. M. Freeman, Fairfield	104 124	228	18	210
A. F. Kelley, Knollwood	113 105	218	12	206
Paul Cooke, Staten Island	108 101	209	28	181
J. A. Morton, Staten Island	111 109	220	20	200
H. R. Lounsberry, Bedford	122 122	244	28	216
T. P. P. Laqueer, Knollwood	151 127	278	28	250
N. C. Reynal, Knollwood	103 97	200	12	188
L. E. Van Etten, Knollwood	99 89	188	4	184
A. D. Partridge, Bedford	122 118	240	28	212
D. L. Harsell, Bedford	136 109	245	28	217
H. H. Johnes, Bedford	123 119	242	28	214
D. Godwin, Queen's County	119 126	245	36	209
C. Barton, Staten Island	141 130	271	36	235
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	128 117	237	28	209
John T. Terry, Jr., Ardsley	114 115	229	20	209
C. T. Blandy, Dyker Meadow	116 106	222	14	208
N. S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	134 130	264	28	236
A. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	108 106	214	28	186
C. T. Garland, Meadowbrook	118 112	230	20	210
E. T. James, Knollwood	114 102	216	16	200
J. J. Phillips, Knollwood	109 119	228	28	200
J. E. Embree, Oakland	112 112	224	36	188
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto	93 86	179	*8	187
E. L. Laroque, Shinnecock	95 97	192	4	188
Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow	106 113	219	8	211
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	97 94	191	6	185
J. B. Harriman, Knollwood	110 99	209	12	197
H. H. Kerr, Lakewood	103 93	196	6	190
J. Grieve, St. Andrew's	105 114	219	20	199
W. S. Eley, Westchester	96 101	197	12	185
N. H. Lord, Shinnecock	110 119	229	28	201
H. Toler, Baltusrol	87 90	177	*8	185
C. Hockmeyer, Staten Island	116 114	230	14	216
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	93 101	194	6	188
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	104 89	193	12	181
S. S. Kerr, Lakewood	113 102	215	20	195
E. W. Jewett, Dyker Meadow	113 104	217	12	205
C. F. Tiffany, Westchester	104 103	207	12	195
J. L. Breese, Tuxedo	108 100	208	24	184
C. D. Day, Shinnecock	113 106	219	28	191
A. G. Jennings, Knollwood	110 97	207	16	191
C. D. Barnes, Shinnecock	108 105	213	16	197
John R. Chadwick, Richmond County	92 101	193	0	193
Paul Bonner, Fairfield	105 96	201	28	173
C. H. Kernan, Westchester	107 103	210	28	182

*Plus.

Harbor Hill Golf Club Opened.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island, which has recently laid out a nice nine-hole course near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, had its opening day yesterday, and besides holding a ladies' reception, gave two handicap tournaments, one for women and one for men, to all golfers on Staten Island. Miss Mabel Park won the former and D. Crowell Hunter the latter. The scores are below, those in the men's match showing all who finished within 100 net and under:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Mabel Park	77	3	74
Miss Wirth	76	0	76
Miss E. D. Kolbe	106	25	81
Miss T. Van Rensselaer	94	12	82
Mrs. D. Fowler	104	15	89
Miss L. Scofield	107	8	99
Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Jr.	124	25	101

MEN'S HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. D. Crowell	92	12	80
C. N. Dunham	94	13	81
J. M. Birdsall	104	18	86
George E. Armstrong	90	3	87
Daniel Bonner	104	16	88
George Jewett	99	12	90
J. Bell	99	8	91
J. De Bash	103	10	93
Otto Hockmeyer	98	4	94
C. Beckett	106	12	94
C. A. Post	100	5	95
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	96	0	96
W. T. Robertson	117	20	97
W. S. Callender	110	12	98
W. H. Davidge	110	10	99
H. G. Mitchell	114	15	99
E. J. Shriver	136	30	106
A. T. Parmele	136	30	106

The West Pointers Lost.

The young men in our Military Academy at West Point may know a great deal about the art of war, but they found yesterday that when it comes to the game of golf the St. Andrew's Clubmen are a trifle superior. Five golfing cadets came down to the St. Andrew's Club and played a team match. It was decidedly one-sided, being all in favor of the St. Andrew's players, who made 23 holes; while the military students made nothing. The West Point golfers have only had their club organized about a year, and this game yesterday was the first they have played with an outside club. Lieut. R. P. Davis is President of the club, Miss Helen Ernst Vice President, and Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce Secretary and Treasurer. The teams and results were:

ST. ANDREW'S.	Holes.	WEST POINT.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	6	Lieut. R. P. Davis	0
Howard Townsend	7	Dr. H. A. Waldron	0
W. T. Gray	6	Lieut. P. Young	0
Daniel G. Henderson	3	John Smith	0
Daniel G. Henderson	8	Lieut. P. E. Pierce	0
James Brown	2		—
Total	23	Total	0

Rockaway Hunt Men Win.

In perfect weather for the game, a seven-a-side team match at golf was played yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I., by members of the Rockaway Hunt Club and the Ardsley Casino Golf Club. The Rockaway men easily defeated the Westchester organization by seven holes up. The summary follows:

Rockaway Hunt.		Ardsley Casino.	
Names.	Holes.	Names.	Holes.
S. Frothingham	3	De Lancey Nicoll	1
A. Francke	0	Dr. H. Curtis	2
J. L. Perkins	0	T. G. Condon	0
R. P. Huntington	5	J. B. Taller	2
Dr F. Brown	0	Thomas Styles	1
Amory G. Hodges	0	J. B. Naylor	0
H. M. Billings	0	H. Brooks	0
Totals	8	Totals	6

To Talk Sound Money in the South.

From The Indianapolis Journal, May 15.

W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will leave in a few days for a speaking tour of the Carolinas. He has appointments to speak at Raleigh, Winston, Charleston, and some other cities. This is carrying the war into Africa. He will go directly to the home of Tillman and Tillmanism, with the conviction that he will find there some fruitful ground for the cultivation of sound-money sentiment. There were various evidences during the last campaign that led the leaders of the sound-money movement to believe that the South Atlantic States would return to their former beliefs and the determination was formed then to begin the work of converting them as soon after the election as practicable and undertake a systematic propaganda in that section. The hope of success lies in the expectation that these States will return again to their homes. They believe that the "revolution," of which Tillman is the living embodiment, has about run its course.

COLLEGE RECORDS BROKEN.

Princeton and Columbia Meet for the Fifth Time in Athletic Contests.

For the fifth time in six years the young athletes from Princeton have won the annual Princeton-Columbia field meet. Yesterday's contest was held on the Columbia Oval, at William's Bridge. The score on points at the finish was 71 for Princeton and 33 for Columbia. One event remains to be contested later, but it cannot materially influence the standing of the two colleges. Field and track were in almost perfect condition. So speedy was the general character of the contest that the winners in two events broke what they themselves had established as the Princeton-Columbia records in former years.

A big delegation of sympathizers accompanied the Princeton team, and several hundred Columbia supporters, many of whom were young women, cheered their favorite. Shortly after 3 o'clock the first event was called, and the final contest was finished at 5:30 o'clock. In the 120-yard hurdle H. Wheeler of Princeton won by tying the record of 0:16 1-5, made in 1896 by S. H. Bijur, who was forced to second place. J. Cregan, in the 880-yard run, made a new record for the two colleges by winning in 1:59. The previous record was 2:04 2-5.

O. B. Smith, Jr., of Columbia, who established the Princeton-Columbia pole-vault record in 1896, at 10 feet and 8 inches, raised the record 3 inches. Robert Garrett of Princeton, holder of the record for putting the sixteen-pound shot at his own college, and the winner of the discus-throwing contest in the International athletic contest at Athens, gained a new record by throwing the hammer 40 feet 6½ inches. The former meet record, made by Garrett in 1896, was 38 feet 7¼ inches. Other Princeton-Columbia records that were beaten were the mile run, won by J. Cregan, in 4:40, against the 1894 record of 4:43 3-5; the 440-yard run, won by J. H. Colfelt of Princeton, in 0:50 3-5, one second less than the 1893 record; the 220-yard run, won by Colfelt in 0:22, against the 1896 record of 0:22 1-5; the running high jump, in which R. Weber's 1896 record of 5 feet 9½ inches was topped by a record at 6 feet 2 inch, and the running broad jump, won by Garrett at 21 feet 9¼ inches, 6¼ inches better than the 1895 record.

The bicycle race was not run as scheduled at Manhattan Beach yesterday morning. It will be contested to-morrow on the Manhattan Beach track, and it is expected that Columbia will make the best showing.

The summaries were as follows:

100 Yards Run.—Won by F. W. Jarvis, Princeton; J. W. Ehrich, Columbia, second; F. A. Zane, Princeton, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One Mile Run.—Won by J. Cregan, Princeton; F. R. Palmer, Princeton, second; H. G. Mosenthal, Columbia, third. Time—4:40.

120-Yard Hurdle.—First heat won by C. H. Vom Bauer, Columbia; H. B. Reynolds, Columbia, second; C. Herndon, Princeton, third. Time—0:16 3-5. Second heat won by H. Wheeler, Princeton; second, S. H. Bijur, Columbia. Time—0:20 2-5. Final heat won by Wheeler, Bijur second, and Reynolds third. Time—0:16 1-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by F. J. McCarville, Col.; J. Newington, Col., second; J. Markus, Col., third. Time—8:12 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. Cregon, Princeton; L. R. Palmer, Princeton, second; third place tied by H. M. Cogan, Col., and H. G. Hershfield, Col. Time—1:59.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. H. Colfelt, Princeton; J. W. Ehrich, Col., second; H. C. Robb, Princeton, third. Time—0:50 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—First heat won by L. E. Jones, Princeton; H. B. Reynolds, Col., second. Time—0:28. Second heat won by H. Wheeler, Princeton; S. H. Bijur, second. Time—0:29 2-5. Final heat won by Reynolds; Jones, second; Bijur third. Time—0:25 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by J. H. Colfelt, Princeton; F. W. Jarvis, Princeton, second; J. W. Ehrich, Col., third. Time—0:22.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Robert Garrett, Princeton, 40 feet 6½ inches; second, G. H. Carter, Columbia, 37 feet 8¾ inches; third, E. G. Holt, Princeton, 37 feet 8½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by O. B. Smith, Columbia, 11 feet 1 inch; second, A. C. Tyler, Princeton, 10 feet 10 inches; third, L. M. Strayer, Princeton, 9 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Robert Garrett, Princeton, 21 feet 9¼ inches; second, F. N. Cowperthwaite, Columbia, 20 feet 8¾ inches; third, W. E. Bottger, Princeton, 20 feet 7½ inches.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by H. C. Potter Princeton, 111 feet 7½ inches; second, H. W. Wheeler, Princeton, 103 feet 1 inch; third, E. G. Holt, Princeton, 91 feet 3¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by W. C. Carroll, Princeton, at 5 feet 8½ inches.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

Opening of the Sessions Which Are to Continue Five Days—Women and Men Assemble Separately.

Men clad in sober black, and most of them wearing soft black, broad-brimmed hats, and women clad in the distinctive gray dress and shawl and the peculiarly shaped bonnet worn by members of the Society of Friends were numerous in the neighborhod of Stuyvesant Square yesterday. It was the occasion of the two hundred and second session of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The Friends gathered in the library and seminary building at Rutherfurd Place and Sixteenth Street. The room ordinarily used as the kindergarten room was set apart as a drawing room, where the Quakers from out of town greeted their friends and talked over the news.

In the forenoon there was a select meeting of delegates in the large meeting house at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place. This meeting house will be set apart during the rest of the five days that the meeting is to continue for the sessions of the women, while the men will occupy the smaller meeting house on Rutherfurd Place, midway between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. The delegates were chosen at the quarterly meetings, and the session was devoted to discussion of the religious affairs of the society, particularly the ministers and elders, and to making inquiries and reading advices.

The clerks at the meeting were Robert S. Haviland and Esther J. Barnes. Among those present were Isaac Wilson of Canada, Allen Flitcraft of Philadelphia, Robert S. Hammond of Chappaqua, Robert Nestor Barnes of White Plains, Lydia H. Price of Philadelphia, Charles Robinson of Chappaqua, Joshua Washburn of Chappaqua, J. Quimby Brown of Cornwall, Thomas Stringham of Salt Point, N. Y.; Almira Sherwood of Pomona, N. Y., and Lydia J. Mosher of Granville, N. Y.

The first regular or business meeting of the session was held at 8 o'clock last evening. It was a conference of the First Day School Association. Edward B. Rawson, Vice President of the Friends' Seminary in this city, presided, and Leah J. Miller of Brooklyn acted as Secretary.

Mr. Rawson congratulated the delegates and others present on the increase of interest manifest among the younger members of the Society of Friends in the work of the society and the schools. There was a very large attendance, the meeting room being well filled. Twenty-three schools were represented, and encouraging reports were submitted by each of the delegates.

The services to-day will consist of a conference class; First Day school lesson, at 9:30 A. M.; meeting for worship, at 11 A. M.; First Day school union, at 2:45 P. M.; meeting for worship at 4 P. M., and at 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a Young Friends' Conference, at which Mary A. Nichols will discuss the topic, "Are Friends Clear of Materialism?"

An Emendation.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

Dr. Willingham told how his little boy quoted the commission: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every preacher." Dr. W. added that many preachers need the Gospel.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

New York Played Two Games Yesterday at Cleveland and Won One of Them.

RUSIE AND DOHENY PITCHED

Cincinnati Took Her Third Successive Game from Baltimore, and Pittsburg Did the Same Trick with Philadelphia—Some College Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Cent.
Baltimore	19	6	.760
Cincinnati	19	7	.731
Pittsburg	7	7	.682
Boston	14	10	.583
Cleveland	13	11	.542
Philadelphia	13	12	.520
Louisville	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	10	14	.417
New York	8	12	.400
Chicago	8	16	.333
Washington	6	16	.273
St. Louis	5	20	.200

To-day's Games.

Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Cleveland
Washington in Chicago.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.
At Cleveland—(Second game)—New York, 11; Cleveland, 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 10.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Washington, 1.
At St. Louis—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 11; Brooklyn, 5.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—New York and Cleveland played two games here to-day, and broke even. The fact that two games were to be played attracted a splendid crowd.

The first game was a magnificent one and was closely played from start to finish. The second one was a farce.

The first was a pitchers' battle between Cuppy and Rusie, and Rockalexis won it in the last half of the tenth with a single when Tebeau was on third and two were out. The second was made a farce by the miserable playing of Wallace and Childs. The Indians could not touch Doheny. Young was batted off the box in the third inning, and Wilson pitched a pretty game thereafter, but poor fielding spoiled it. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sock'lxs, rf..l	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Childs, 2b...0	1	4	3	2			
McKean, ss..0	0	4	3	1			
Burkett, lf..0	2	2	0	0			
Wallace, 3b..1	0	1	1	1			
Blake, cf....0	1	6	1	0			
Tebeau, 1b..1	0	11	0	0			
Zimmer, c...1	1	2	1	0			
Cuppy, p....0	1	0	5	0			
Total....4	9	30	14	3			

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf..0	3	3	0	0			
Tiernan, rf..0	3	1	0	0			
Joyce, 3b...0	0	2	4	0			
Davis, ss....1	1	4	2	1			
Gleason, 2b..0	1	2	6	1			
Holmes, lf..1	3	2	0	0			
W. Clark, 1b.1	1	11	1	0			
Warner, c....1	1	4	1	0			
Rusie, p.....1	1	1	1	0			
Total....3	13	*29	14	1			

*Winning run made with two out.

Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4
New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 1; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Cuppy, 1; by Rusie, 3. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Blake and Holmes. Sacrifice hits—Childs, Wallace, Zimmer, Cuppy, Van Haltren, and Gleason. Stolen base—Childs. Double plays—Blake, Childs; Davis, Clark; Warner, Joyce; Warner, Davis. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

New York, 11; Cleveland, 2.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
So'k'l'x's, rf..0	0	1	1	0			
Childs, 2b...0	0	4	3	3			
McKean, ss..1	1	2	3	0			
Burkett, lf..1	3	1	0	0			
Wallace, 3b..0	2	2	1	2			
Blake, cf....0	0	3	0	0			
Tebeau, 1b..0	0	10	1	0			
Zimmer, c....0	2	4	1	0			
Young, p....0	0	0	1	0			
Wilson, p...0	0	0	0	0			
Total....2	8	27	11	5			

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. H'r't'n, cf..0	1	0	0	0			
Tiernan, rf..3	3	2	0	0			
Joyce, 3b....2	3	2	2	1			
Gleason, 2b..2	3	2	4	1			
Holmes, rf..2	1	0	0	0			
W. Clark, 1b.1	0	10	0	0			
Warner, c....0	1	9	0	0			
Doheny, p....0	0	0	0	0			
Total....11	16	27	12	2			

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
New York	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	2	0—11

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; New York, 11. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 4; off Doheny, 5. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Wilson, 4; by Doheny, 8. Two-base hits—Burkett, Tiernan, (2,) Joyce, and Clark. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Tiernan, Davis, and Holmes, (2.) Double plays—Tebeau to McKean; Doheny, Davis, to Clark. Hit by pitcher—Doheny. Wild pitches—Young, 1; Doheny, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 10.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22.—The Cincinnatis made it three straight to-day by defeating the Baltimores, in a slow and uninteresting game. In the first inning Robinson was seriously spiked by McPhee at the homeplate, the latter spraining his ankle. Robinson was carried off the field with a deep gash near his knee. McPhee had to retire in the seventh inning. Clark went behind the bat for the Baltimores, while Holliday took McPhee's place at second. Attendance, 15,000. Score:

Cincinnati	3	2	0	0	2	2	8	0	..	—12
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	3	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 5. Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 13. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Schriver; Baltimore, Corbett and Robinson, Clark. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 7. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 22.—Pittsburg succeeded in taking three straight games from Philadelphia by putting up a splendid game of ball to-day in a close contest. Pittsburg won the game by splendid fielding and a few timely hits. The team is not charged with a single error. The majority of the hits made by the Philadelphia team off Taneyhill were scratch hits. Attendance, 6,200. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	..	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Pittsburg. Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Sugden; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Error—Philadelphia. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 11; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22.—Errors by Hartman and Cross gave the Boston team five runs in the first inning to-day. This was more than enough to win the game. They did not begin to hit Esper until the last few innings, when the local pitcher let up considerably in the face of ragged support. Long's fielding was a feature. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Boston	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	..	—11
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 14. Batteries—St. Louis, Esper and Murphy; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Errors—St. Louis, 5. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Chicago, 3; Washington, 1.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Griffith was in excellent form to-day, and pitched a great game of ball, allowing but five hits and one run. Swaim also pitched a good, steady game, and kept the hits well scattered, with the exception of two innings. The feature of the game was Connor's splendid work both in the field and at the bat. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	..	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Washington, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Kittridge; Washington, Swaim and McGuire. Errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

Louisville, 11; Brooklyn, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—The Brooklyns were outplayed at every point to-day, and the Louisvilles were easy winners. Cunningham, besides pitching a good, steady game, knocked one of McMahon's twisters over the left-field fence for a home run, the first time that feat has been accomplished this season. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Louisville	2	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	—11
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	..	—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson; Brooklyn, McMahon and A. Smith. Errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Princeton Freshmen Win a Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—Princeton freshmen defeated Pennington Seminary in a closely contested game here to-day. Score by innings:

Princeton Freshmen	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—7
Pennington	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Batteries—Angle and Campbell; Barton and Lilly.

Princeton, 18; Georgetown, 2.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—Princeton's baseball team defeated the team from Georgetown University in a very one-sided game here to-day. The visitors tried two of their strongest pitchers, but the Tigers found their curves easy to solve, and hit the ball almost at will. Princeton put in two pitchers, Kafer and Jayne, but the men from Georgetown couldn't find either of them, and only made two hits. Both teams made a number of errors.

Score by innings:

Princeton	6	0	1	6	0	0	2	1	2	—18
Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Batteries—Princeton, Kafer, and Wilson; Jayne and Altman; Georgetown, Maloney, Bach, and Clancy.

Syracuse University, 15; Union College, 7.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 22.—In the game here to-day between the teams of Union College and Syracuse University, the playing of the former was marked by numerous errors, which were mainly responsible for their defeat, as the batting of both sides was fairly even. Score by innings:

Union College	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Syracuse University	4	1	3	0	0	3	4	0	..	—15

Batteries—Thatcher and Delehanty; Voorheos and Gregory.

Cornell, 14; University of Michigan, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—Cornell easily outplayed the University of Michigan today, by hitting harder and fielding faster than the Westerners. Bole, for Cornell, pitched faultlessly, and Young put up an errorless game behind the bat. Michigan's fielding was ragged and the team work was loose. Score by innings:

Cornell	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	3	—14
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—Bole and Young; Miller and Lunn.

Harvard, 1900, 7; Yale, 1900, 2.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—The Harvard freshmen won a clean-cut victory at the Yale Field, defeating their Yale class competitors 7 to 2. The best work in the field for Yale was done by Lyon, and for Harvard by Laughlin. The freshmen of both colleges were represented in force, and the cheering was tremendous all through the contest, both sides trying to rattle their opponents. Score:

Harvard	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	—7
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—McCormick and Edwards; Whittelsey and Sullivan.

Williams, 11; Wesleyan, 6.

FILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22.—Williams got even for its previous defeat at the hands of Wesleyan to-day, winning with ease. Innings:

Williams	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	—11
Wesleyan	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Batteries—Plunkett and Ross; Townsend and Williams.

Trinity College, 18; West Point, 4.

WEST POINT, May 22.—The cadets, in their game with the Trinity Collegians here to-day, added error to error, until they had piled up over a dozen. The visitors, on the other hand, were almost faultless in their fielding, and banged Mumma's delivery in a way that tired the soldiers. Score by innings:

West Point	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Trinity College	0	0	2	1	7	0	1	0	1	—18

Batteries—Mumma and McCoy; Bunn and Langford.

JERSEY CITY'S FIRE VICTIMS.

Contributions Are Still Coming in for Relief of the Needy.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Jersey City last Wednesday amounts to $1,339. All of them have been provided with homes and clothing. Furniture will be purchased as fast as possible, and will be paid for from the funds raised by the committee. Food will be furnished when necessary by Overseer of the Poor Hewitt from the city's poor fund. The number of persons in actual need is found to be 130. The number of families is 32.

The sufferers by the Hoboken fire had also been provided for by the authorities of that city. Many of them found refuge with friends, but all were comfortably housed last night under the direction of Overseer of the Poor H. L. Barch.

One death has resulted from the fire. The victim was Mrs. Esther Von Derberg, wife of the Captain of one of the canalboats that were burned. She was not injured, but death resulted from shock. She was seventy-three years old, and had been sick for some time. She was removed to the house of a relative on Park Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, where she died Friday night.

Disgusted with the A. P. A.

From The Fort Ann (N. Y.) Republic.

The daily press dispatches state that the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. was in session in Washington during the week, and that its membership has increased largely during the last year. However it may be in other States, in the State of New York its membership has not increased, but has fallen away at least 50 per cent. in the last two years. In this State it was used by Republican politicians for the Republican Party, and for no other purpose. It laid the foundation which made Frank S. Black Governor, and it built up the political fortunes of a few individuals, some of whom had never given a day's service or a dollar in cash to the Republican Party. The rank and file, finding themselves duped and betrayed that a few might find political advancement, abandoned the order, and it is gradually disappearing. At one time, with a little common sense, it might have become a potent political factor in National and State politics, but the

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

TO HOLDERS OF
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
Prairie du Chien Division 8% Bonds

MATURING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898.

The above described bonds will be received on a four per cent. basis at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New York, in exchange for the Company's one-hundred-year General Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds at par. That is

One Prairie du Chien Division 8 per cent. bond at par is	$1,000.00
Interest accrued and accruing to Feb. 1, 1898:	
6 months from Feb. 1st to July 1st, 1897, at 8 per cent	$33.33
7 months from July 1st, 1897, to Feb. 1st, 1898, at 4 per cent. less discount	22.80 — 56.13
One general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond to mature May 1st, 1989, bearing interest from July 1st, 1897	1,000.00
Difference payable to the holder of Prairie du Chien Division bonds in cash	$56.13

This offer to exchange will remain open until July 1st, and exchanges to be made as of that date.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

CHANGES
Are constantly going on in the relative value of stocks. For instance, on Jan. 2, Jersey Central sold at par, St. Paul at 73. In the meantime St. Paul has crossed Jersey, the latter losing over 30 points.
We have spoken before about these changes which are continually going on. The wonderful accuracy of the predictions in our Market Letters being frequently due to watching them.
OUR SATURDAY LETTER CALLS ATTENTION TO SOME OTHERS. SEND FOR IT.
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31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.

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$100,000	Mtge.	TOLEDO Business Property,		6%
8,300	"	LIMA	"	6%
8,000	"	DAYTON	"	6%
100,000	"	TOLEDO	"	5%

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Best of references furnished.

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CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$229,842,468
Gold reserve	145,883,131
Net silver	23,695,850
United States notes in the Treasury	31,622,302
Treasury notes of 1890	27,493,301
Total receipts, this day	1,032,969
Total receipts, this month	22,868,380
Total receipts, this year	303,465,560
Total expenditures, this day	1,004,000
Total expenditures, this month	23,429,000
Total expenditures, this year	337,192,832
Deposits in National banks	17,009,013

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is still awaiting some sign which will warrant a renewal of general business confidence. And, apparently, it is disposed to keep on waiting till that sign is unmistakable. Ordinary observers do not anticipate its appearance so long as Congress is in eruption.

A substantial short interest is in evidence in the stock market, as is quite natural, in view of the fact that for a long time past it has been fashionable for Wall Street to be blue. This short interest is distributed throughout the whole market. Hardly a conspicuous stock is free from it. In some instances it is unwieldy—is really a supporting factor to quotations, bear business having been overdone. All the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange are bearish; all the talkers of the curbstone are on the bear side. This has been a drawback rather than a help to the bigger bears, who find too much company a substantial handicap.

It would be strange if the short interest were not extended, strange if the little fellows of Wall Street were not all pretty much on the one side of bearishness. The average recent public development has been of a nature to induce discouragement. Superficially considered, at least, little has appeared in the business world (and practically nothing in the political world) free from some unfavorable aspect. What has been going on at Washington has been fairly stupefying. As if in carefully plotted conspiracies, the politicians have been conducting a campaign aimed apparently at nothing so much as the disturbance of business. A recital of these Washington performances, what they are, what they affect, and what they may affect, is needless; every man with even so much as a single dollar invested is more than amply informed. The record is bad utterly. Some business men are brave enough to withstand demoralization on account of these political sorties, but no business man, however brave or however hopeful, can escape being made hesitant; the merest prudence dictates that.

Abroad effects are shown by the liquidation of American securities, for such liquidation has been going on, however much the fact may be disguised or disputed. The foreign investor, having old-fashioned notions touching cause and effect, is not able to comprehend or join in the free and easy assurance which seems to prevail continually at Washington, that nations can flirt with foreign war without danger of some consequences. Investors at home may become sensitive to the same conviction. Chips on the National shoulder lose their merely ornamental aspect outside the latitude of Washington. Proposals to precipitate a conflict even with a bankrupt nation like Spain are proposals involving more than can be disclosed by mass meeting hurrahs.

Apart from demoralizing procedure at Washington we have been having developments in the corporation world affecting sentiment other than favorably. Wall Street business, so far as transactions on the Stock Exchange are involved, has become too much a game played with loaded dice. Half of the trading on the Stock Exchange is in what are called the industrials, the trust stocks, and practically every one in the groups is a mystery thorny with dangers for every man foolish enough to risk an investment in them. Cheerful guises some of them present; open manipulation is identified with their stock market course, and where most is peril there most also is made to appear what seems like genuine attractiveness.

With discouragingly few exceptions these trust stocks are all practically of the same sort, in that essential particular at least which involves the safety of investment. They are mysteries, and no corporate mystery was ever anything else than a trap. Here and there have been what seemed exceptions. The rule, though, is overwhelming. Scan the list. In Sugar Trust, the leader and biggest earner of them all, insiders openly disclose their preference for 4 per cent. real estate rather than for their own shares, with a dividend rate of 12 per cent. Why? Can there be any suspicion of philanthropy in it? It is only the insider (putting millions into the 4 per cent. real estate and eschewing 12 per cent. stock) who has even remotely any knowledge of what the actual Sugar Trust situation is, whether it earns profits or makes losses, whether it has a surplus that is tangible or a surplus that is merely a bookkeeping exhibit, whether that surplus is big enough and real enough to guarantee that current dividends shall be permanent, or (as Mr. Lexow in his investigation promised to find out, and then didn't try) whether the Sugar Trust, instead of a surplus, has outstanding millions of mortgage bonds; such bonds some time ago were authorized.

As with this, the biggest of the trusts, so with them all there is mystery more dangerous to the investor than any trade combinations they involve can be dangerous for the public in whose interests ineffective anti-trust laws are proclaimed. Foremost in the controlling principles of the administration of trusts is contempt for the investor. He is a lamb to be sheared. Thus we have seen one trust declare dividends one day and rescind them the next. Thus we have seen another trust issue official statements which subsequently it alternately denied and affirmed. Thus we have seen a trust issuing for an annual statement a balance sheet disclosing not a suggestion of what its year's business had been, whether profits or losses. Thus we have had the pitiable exhibition of the Whisky Trust officially soliciting proxies from stockholders just to suppress those proxies and so prevent an annual meeting. Dissipated assets or a disturbing floating debt could not warrant a procedure of this sort.

But as the big Sugar Trust has set the example, so the little and amateurish imitators try to follow after—mysteries in front of them, mysteries behind them, all mysteries, and every mystery a peril for every man mentally weak enough to risk their nooses. From the public's standpoint trusts may be schemes in restraint of trade; to a student of their status in the financial world they are devices for the undoing of investors who happen to be too simple and too avaricious.

The wholly professional character of the present stock market is shown plainly by the fact that whenever activity develops in any one group of stocks there is at once a corresponding dullness in others that have been more conspicuous. This has been especially illustrated during the past week. Activity of a sudden got into Chicago Gas and Jersey Central, whereupon Sugar Trust, which had been the market leader for a long time, not only lost its leadership, but transactions in it shrunk into insignificance.

In Chicago Gas there were what seemed to be bearish developments, Illinois politicians having made one more descent upon the property, voting to kill the bill in the Illinois Legislature permitting the gas companies of Chicago to consolidate and so have legal status. Notoriously this programme was understood in Wall Street in advance. Wholly apart from whether consolidation of the companies would be for or against public policy, there is an obtruding scandal in what was done; it was just bald stock jobbery, and that of rather a crude sort. Chicago Gas fell off in the suddenness of this new attack, but it has recovered. The Illinois politicians are now promising to retrace their steps, and, after all, make the bill a law. This ought not, however, to be a matter of the first consequence. The Chicago Gas property must stand or fall in its market value upon what its earnings are, and those earnings (representing what practically is monopoly in the second city of the country) ought under good management to be beyond what now officially they are declared to be in earning a surplus over the 6 per cent. annual dividend which has been established.

In the anthracite coal stocks weakness was quickened by apprehensions over the New York Attorney General's proposal to conduct an inquisition under the recently passed anti-trust laws of the State.

Jersey Central has been the chief sufferer. It has this week touched a price below where it has sold in many years, and it is no longer disputed that inside interests have been selling. When, three months ago, the surprising revelations touching Jersey Central's actual conditions were made in THE NEW YORK TIMES the Jersey Central quotation was up around par; this week it closes below 70. Operators on the short side are accused of bringing about the decline, but only superficial observation could make or credit such suggestions. Transactions on the short side have been but an incident; the effective sales have been from the inside, where actual conditions have been far better understood than any outside speculators could understand them. The Jersey Central situation presents a simple case of squaring accounts. For years the property has officially claimed a prosperity which it did not have. Officially it put out statements which were deceptive. It claimed revenues it did not receive. Liabilities were hidden. Certain vital official facts were suppressed. To make a showing of Jersey Central dividends strange bookkeeping methods were resorted to. A subordinate property (the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company) in all essential ways an integral part of the Jersey Central system, owned and officered by the Jersey Central, figured in Jersey Central's annual statements as making large payments into the Jersey Central treasury. Through such "income" Jersey Central was able to show not only its dividends, but a surplus. This was misrepresentation. The disclosures in THE NEW YORK TIMES disposed of that pretense—there being presented here sworn evidence that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, instead of having contributed to Jersey Central's revenues, had been a burden upon the Jersey Central Company, that it was in default to Jersey Central, that instead of being a profit-making auxiliary, its net results for 1896 showed a deficit beyond $1,000,000—these facts all appearing in a statement sworn to by President Maxwell of the Jersey Central (also the President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre) and put on file in the office of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, where it had been officially withheld from public inspection. Incidentally there came out also the discovery that both the Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre were tremendously burdened with floating debt, while Jersey Central assets were found to contain the punk feature of more than $5,000,000, represented by defaulted Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coupons.

That is what has been effective in Jersey Central's market value. It is merely that accounts are being squared.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was an extremely narrow and dull one, only two stocks—Jersey Central and Chicago Gas—showing any degree of activity. The session was marked by a tone of strength, however, which resulted in a majority of the day's net changes being fractional advances. Traders showed a disposition to close out their week's dealings, and inasmuch as they have been operating mostly on the bear side during the past week they were buyers yesterday.

***

The coal stocks, under the lead of Jersey Central, again exhibited weakness. Around the opening there was some covering in Jersey Central, probably due to a too superficial reading of President Maxwell's remarkable statement regarding the debts of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company by some of the shorts. However, those who started to cover soon found that plenty of stock was being dealt out to them, and, from the character of the houses who did the selling, it was again supposed that inside interests were liquidating. Delaware and Hudson also developed weakness on small transactions.

***

The Granger group was strong, on the buying of some traders in anticipation of a favorable decision of the maximum-rate case, now before the United States Supreme Court. Burlington was the most active of the group, with St. Paul closely following. Both stocks scored fractional advances for the day.

***

Chicago Gas although showing comparatively small dealings, fluctuated within very narrow limits. The stock was strong, without any apparent support from insiders. A number of houses who should be well informed as to Springfield developments are talking very confidently of the passage of the new consolidation bill on Tuesday. Sugar Trust was again neglected, although it showed some strength on purchases by one or two commission houses. The Vanderbilt stocks scored fractional gains.

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In local traction stocks there was a decided weakness. Both Manhattan and Metropolitan Traction showed fractional losses at the end of the day, and the selling of 100 shares of Third Avenue Railway put that stock down a full point.

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The weekly bank statement was again indicative of very little. There was a decrease in loans of nearly $1,000,000. Surplus reserve increased $1,500,000. Deposits decreased $81,000. The associated banks now have a total reserve of $180,000,000, or $46,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have outstanding in loans $505,000,000, which is larger than ever before at this season of the year. Their deposits aggregated $572,000,000.

***

Government bonds were steady, except the 4s, 1925, coupon, which fell off ¼. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. There was a sale of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅜.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Laclede Gas pf.	⅝
Can. Pacific	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅝	2d pf.	1
Chicago Gas	⅝	Third Av.	2
C., H. V. & T.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Brook. U. Gas	⅞	N. J. Central	1⅝
Manhattan	½	U. S. Leather	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. con. 1 | So. Pac. Ariz. 1st 2⅛
There were no advances.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was nominal. Call loans, 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $84,355,082; balances, $7,005,166; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $628,449.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at ⅞ per cent. for short and 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very quiet and unchanged. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The New York money market during the week past has shown nothing but stagnation. In the call market there has been no change in rates nor in the volume of business. There has been, however, a final abandonment of the old 2 per cent. agreement which the banks made among themselves some months ago, and which, although broken by many of them from time to time, has been still kept up by a number of the larger Wall Street institutions. Last week, however, those banks which have all along held out for 2 per cent. on call loans gave up the fight as useless and made their appearance in the market with liberal offers of money at 1¼ per cent. It has been one case where the trust companies, aided by the smaller banks, have secured the upper hand in the call money market for two or three months, and finally compelled the large institutions to come around to their way of thinking. And it is now said that several of the large banks are very much dissatisfied over the business lost during the time devoted to endeavors to maintain their supremacy as dictators of the money market.

Commercial paper bearing choice names has been coming into the market in moderate volume, and up to Thursday that department showed a fair amount of activity. The demand has been good, especially for choice names, and, although the supply has increased very slowly, yet at the present time it is much larger than it was three or four weeks ago. The mercantile paper market, however, can yet stand much larger offerings of bills without finding a change of rates necessary.

There has been absolutely no change in the time department during the week. The liberal offerings of money do not decrease, and there is practically no demand except from such people as have loans maturing, and who are obliged to renew them. In fact, that is about the only business being done in the market at the present time. There is still much to be heard regarding the probability of lower rates for time money in the near future. In fact, it would not be surprising to see the rate for thirty to ninety day money drop to 1½ per cent. within the next fortnight, in which case the market will probably get down to a 1 per cent. basis.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 76¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 46, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 101⅝. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 56¼, Illinois Central at 95, Erie at 12½, and Erie first preferred at 29½. British consols were firm at 113½ for money and 113 9-16 for the account.

American eagles quoted unchanged at 76s 6d. Bar gold, 77s 11½d, an advance of ¼d. In Berlin exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 195.80, in Lisbon at 48½, and in Rome at 104.90.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝c. Sales of 20,000 ounces at 60¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 377,011.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,580,340
Exports in same period	14,230,804
Net exports	$12,650,464
Net imports, 1896	12,500,006
Net exports, 1895	13,010,119
Net exports, 1894	34,011,219
Net exports, 1893	56,022,612

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 28. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .03; 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85; 600 Pharmacist at .11, and 300 Work at .07.

THE WALL STREET "DEA."

Mr. S. V. White of New York, best known as "Dea." White, is in Boston in a new rôle. He comes here as a promoter of the Chardonnet silk syndicate, which is to organize a company, with $5,000,000 capital stock, to control the American patents and rights of Count Hilaire de Chardonnet's process for manufacturing artificial silk, and to build a factory to manufacture artificial silk yarn. Artificial silk yarn is made from wood pulp, cotton waste, &c., and the fabrics manufactured from the yarn in France and England have all the smoothness of appearance and texture of real silk, and cost but a quarter or a third of the real silk. "Dea." White is offering 4,000 shares of stock at par, $100, with a bonus of 100 per cent. par value. "Dea." White has not lost his interest in the stock market, and was an early inquirer to-day for the cause of the decline in Chicago Gas shares. Asked as to the general outlook, Mr. White confessed inability to see far ahead in the prevailing condition of affairs. Every one is in about the same position, and prefers awaiting events to venturing a forecast.—Boston Herald.

WHAT CHEAP MONEY MEANS.

One of the most conspicuous features of the present financial situation, and one of the most important, is the great abundance and cheapness of money. Everywhere funds lie idle, piled up in the vaults of banks and trust companies. Everywhere rates for money are so low that lenders are bitterly complaining.

Cheap money naturally is always a matter of live interest to Wall Street, the state of the money market always furnishing some argument for either bull or bear. Just how the present situation is viewed by each of those contingents is shown by the following opinions from two Wall Street men—ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who has all along been an outspoken bull on the stock market, and who has sturdily maintained his position as such, and Mr. A. W. Dimock of Dimock & Co., probably the most caustic and cynical of Wall Street bears.

***

Views of the Bull Leader.

Ex-Gov. Flower says:

"The great plethora of money that is at present such a striking and important feature of the financial situation is simply an evidence of a general lack of confidence and a consequent absence of business enterprise and energy. It means that and nothing else. People at the present time have no desire to extend themselves nor to risk their capital. Consequently we have a lot of money lying idle and extremely low rates of interest prevailing.

"I do not think, however, that this cheap money has as yet amounted to anything as a sustaining factor in the security markets—particularly not in the stock market. It may have afforded some corporation managers opportunities to purchase and carry their stocks at comparatively no expense, but, in my opinion, there has been little or none of that sort of thing done.

"Of course, such a plethora of money and such extremely low rates should mean a buying movement in securities and appreciation in their value. But people are nervous and apprehensive, and are lacking in the courage to use their money in such a way. They want some assurance that the securities which they purchase are not going to be reduced to mere worthless paper by future legalized attacks upon them, upon corporate interests in general, and upon the business community as a whole. And they certainly have not received any such assurance during the past few months.

"That is why cheap money has not helped the security markets as it ordinarily would have done. That is why cheap money has not resulted in a widespread improvement in market values. People are not hesitating because of any fear of the present intrinsic worth of securities. I do not think they are afraid of that. But they do fear that these legislative attacks upon capital and vested interests will continue and result in the dwindling away of invested funds.

"All of this money has not piled up in the banks because of business depression alone. Nor has business continued stagnant only because of the tariff hesitation. Money has remained idle and business has continued prostrate in a large measure because of the general fear born of the many recent attempts to deprive capital of all its rights and privileges that have been made in various States throughout the country. Men have become afraid to loan their money or to invest it anywhere where it will be open to pernicious attacks—to this fad of crippling and handicapping capital, and as a result those States which have become notorious because of the attitude taken by their Legislatures have suffered from the withdrawal of that financial support—the direct outcome of their own foolishness.

"Before very long, however, some Governor or some Legislature who is sensible and reasonable enough to see the harm being self-imposed will make a change of front and come out boldly with the announcement that it will be its future policy to protect capital and prevent any hindrance to it. Just as soon as any such official utterance comes money will begin to flow to that State, and immediately thereafter all the other commonwealths will fall into line and follow their leader. And the sooner they do that the sooner will prosperity come to them; the sooner will their workingmen be again employed, and their factories again become producers. And the sooner will the money of the country be released and started circulating through its natural channels.

"Talk about this great mass of cheap money being the only sustaining power in the stock market and of it standing as a safeguard against panic is all nonsense. There can be no panic. We are on a panic basis now. Cheap money will not be called upon to support stocks. It will be called upon to meet the growing requirements of trade. Our safeguard against panic is the returning prosperity, which before very long will be evident to every one, both throughout the country and in Wall Street."

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The Opinions of a Bear.

Mr. Dimock says:

"Every one knows that there is a great lot of money idle and useless for the time being, piled up in various parts of the country. The banks have their vaults full of it—they have more than they can use, for there is no demand for it, no use for it. That there is a plethora of money no one will deny. But the question is, how much of this money is really worth anything? Isn't the greater amount of it fiat money—simple paper tokens that mean nothing and are worth nothing?

"That is one of the great curses of the day. We have millions of fiat currency—greenbacks. We have an inflated currency. And that inflation makes the present condition of things only natural and to be expected.

"Some time ago we needed gold. We issued bonds to draw the metal into our Treasury. There occurred at that time a natural contraction in our currency. As a result of these things people began to economize, and goods began to be sent abroad, from which operation a great balance of trade was recorded in our favor. Since then we have amassed a great abundance of money, such as we have, and that superabundance will stay just as it is and continue to be conspicuously evident until, in the natural order of things, and as pointed out by Gresham's law, the baser currency drives out the good. The bad money will drive the gold out of the country or out of circulation.

"Regarding the influence of this great plethora of money in the security markets, we might be able to figure out how it ought to be a great help if we could consider that one factor alone and disregard all others. With no demand from the business community, and with money-owners receiving such a low rate as now prevails, this great mass of idle money should flow in a steady stream into securities. It should mean much higher prices for all stocks and bonds, and it would do so but for the fact that people are not quite foolish enough to pay ridiculously high prices for securities which are worth very little more than the value of the paper on which they are printed. Certainly people who can borrow money at 2 per cent. and invest it in stocks paying much more, should do so. But what stock can they buy with safety?

"Take the list of the New York Stock Exchange. Run your eye over the securities there mentioned. You can divide them into two classes—those which are now practically worthless, and those which are destined to soon become so. Look at their inflated quotations and then consider the actual and intrinsic value of the stocks. Why should people put their money into these things? They should not, and they know they should not. And the very fact that, with all this idle money, people are not buying securities, is the very best evidence in the world that they fully appreciate the danger of investing their capital in stocks.

"Of course, I realize that the cheapness of money gives the stock market manipulator excellent opportunities to keep prices up—to keep them inflated without much cost to himself. And I also realize that the low rates for money are likely at any time to cause an upward movement in stocks. For there is a possibility of people becoming tired of getting a small yield on their capital and of turning out of sheer desperation to the stock market, where there is an alluring array of dividend payers who earn their dividends only through the aid of their able accountants.

"Such a thing may come as a result of cheap money. When it does, it will mean disaster; it will be the beginning of the end. For when people become loaded up with a lot of these inflated securities there can be but one result—panic. Or probably a series of panics."

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $10,971,014, of which $2,873,284 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $85,273, and the exports of specie, $2,122,907.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended May 22, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$452,947,866	$447,657,015	+1.0
Boston	80,336,503	74,070,219	+8.7
Philadelphia	49,647,872	58,723,131	−15.5
Baltimore	10,680,127	11,953,580	−10.6
Chicago	71,854,980	74,611,063	−3.7
St. Louis	21,592,212	19,066,602	+13.2
New Orleans	5,024,243	6,394,262	−21.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$691,383,803	$692,475,872	−0.2
Other cities, 5 days	125,947,638	124,578,929	+1.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$817,331,441	$817,054,801	+0.03
All cities, 1 day	161,947,698	159,752,404	+1.4
Total, all cities, for week	$979,279,139	$976,807,205	+0.3

Complete returns for the week ended May 15 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a loss of 2.4 per cent., with the same week in 1895, a loss of 14.5 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 13.7 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1896, was 0.9 per cent., and with 1895, a loss of 3.3 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 10.0 per cent.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his regular weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchere says of the American market:

The Yankee market sulks in a corner, and is almost the only one in which little activity is looked for as yet. The fact is that our Yankee cousins have been playing about so recklessly that European investors and operators fight shy of Yankee stocks, and who will blame them when, even after their experience of a prolonged financial crisis, the Americans do not put their house in order when they have a chance, while legal decisions hurtful to the railroad industry are every now and then cropping up.

Gold shipments are another bugbear. There would be no reason for nervousness in such periodical gold movements if only the United States would introduce suitable currency reforms, but the latter have now to wait until the Tariff bill is got out of the way. The latter is likely to become law sooner than it was expected, and this seems to be a "bull" point from the Wall Street point of view; but the small improvement which was engineered on the strength of this announcement has flickered out again. Yet the state of trade is improving in the States, and now that peace is assured in Europe it would not be surprising if matters were also to settle down in Yankeeland. Latest advices are to the effect that there is a marked decrease in the total number of business failures in the United States. An improvement in the weather is also reported, which has made the roadways throughout the Central Western and Northwestern States more passable, and should stimulate railway traffics.

Market conditions are not viewed uniformly in different quarters, and while the existence of a large "bear" account is asserted by some, it is denied by other authorities. As the long-predicted "squeeze" of the short interest in Jersey Central through the closing of the transfer books has not materialized, the question is being discussed in Wall Street as to whether or not the amount of short selling was not exaggerated, and the break of twenty points or more in the price of the stock was not really due to liquidation of long holdings. A Wall Street contemporary has carefully studied and investigated this matter, and from the best information obtainable inclines to the belief that the bears only played second fiddle in the slump, and that it was due almost entirely to important selling by insiders who knew the true and actual condition of the Jersey Central and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Companies. These people, for the purpose of covering their tracks, borrowed the stock they sold, and it was this demand in the loan crowd and manipulation of rates for the purpose of deceiving the public, that caused the belief that Jersey Central was oversold. Now that the transfer books are closed and secrecy is unnecessary, borrowed stocks are being returned. Nothing as yet has developed in the recent past that changes the prospects or condition of the Jersey Central for the better.

The position of the Atchison Company has of late been discussed a good deal, and were it not for the general disinclination on this side to deal in American rails we might have had more activity, especially in the adjustment bonds. Even if net earnings for March, April, May, and June are no larger than they were for the corresponding period last year, the company will show about 3½ per cent. earned for the year on the adjustment fours. The Atchison has expended more money on its property during the past year than any other Western railway, and this should tell in reduced operating cost later. All of this is encouraging to the holders of the company's adjustment 4 per cent. bonds, albeit according to the terms of issue there can be no interest paid on them until next October.

There has been some dealing in Milwaukee, now quoted at 75¾, and in Louisville at 45⅝. The latter are distinctly the cheapest stock at present, and would pay for a lock-up.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—Biscuit and West Chicago divided the attention to-day. The range of each was only about a point, but the activity was considerable. The latter opened at 96⅛, touched 97, and closed 93⅝. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	23
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	9
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	27
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	48¾
Chicago City Railway	212
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	139½
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
International Packing Co.	22
International Packing Co. pf.	41
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	10
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34½
New York Biscuit Co.	47¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	211½
Street's W. S. C. Line	14½
West Chicago Street Railroad	95¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10¾
Chicago Edison	114

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.02⅛	.02½
Anaconda	.34	.35
Argentum	.14	.15
Blue Bell	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidated	.06	.06¼
Elkton	.90¼	.90
Gibson	.13½	.14¼
Golden Fleece	.30	.30
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.30¾	.32½
Jefferson	.08	.08
Pharmacist	.08½	.09
Portland	.49½	.47½
Rosa	.06¾	.06¾
Union	.12½	.12⅝
Work	.04¾	.05

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry M. Alexander,
George L. Rives,	John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
Charles Coudert,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Henry A. Huribut,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Oliver Ames,

Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hall

CAN THERE BE SUCH A LEAK?

It is the customary thing in Wall Street to meet with people who have advance information of coming events.

Whenever the stock market looks forward to something soon to happen which, when it does come to pass, will in all probability have direct influence upon stock values, there are always people who know all about what is to come.

Usually these people are divided in their "reliable information." Before the recent action of the Illinois Legislature upon the Chicago Gas Company's Consolidation bill, there were a number of men who had direct information from Springfield that the bill would be passed. And there was an equal number with equally reliable information that the bill would be defeated.

Just at the present time Wall Street is looking forward to the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the Nebraska maximum rate case. Every Wall Street man knows that railroad interests will be greatly affected by this decision whatever it may be. And in the general opinion there will be a decided movement in the stock market when the determination becomes known to-morrow.

The remarkable feature of the present case is that Wall Street is unanimously sure, with a confidence born of what is said to be "reliable information," that this decision is to be favorable to the railroads. For more than a week Wall Street has claimed to have such information. It is to be met with everywhere. Even the seedy "ghosts" of New Street are full of mysterious whisperings of the secret information which they have received "from sources that cannot be questioned," and which they try to sell for a few shares of one of the Granger stocks. That the Supreme Court of the United States is to decide in favor of the railroads is, according to Wall Street, known absolutely in advance. In fact, men are to be met with who even go so far as to suggest the phrasing of parts of the decision, which as yet has not been handed down—but which is expected to-morrow.

How Wall Street knows this secret can hardly be conjectured. And whether or not it really does know, it is evident that professional Wall Street has confidence in its "information," for Wall Street has gone heavily long of railroad stocks on its anticipations.

Not disguising their surprise at this state of affairs, conservative Wall Street men refuse to believe that there has been a leak in such a high quarter at Washington.

Were it a decision to come from either house of Congress, it would occasion small surprise. But this is a matter in which the Supreme Court of the United States is concerned, and that any information could have come from that source seems utterly impossible.

But, however Wall Street may have received its points, it is quite evident that some "information," reliable or otherwise, has been received, and that professional Wall Street speculators believe in it.

MASSACHUSETTS AND DELAWARE.

Once more the soiled Bay State Gas linen is undergoing a public washing, and once more Wall Street is inflicted with details of the Buchanan-Braman-Addicks-Lawson-Weidenfeld receivership fiasco.

An amusing fact came out in the hearing in the United States Court at Wilmington on Friday. It will be remembered that when Mr. Buchanan applied for a receiver the Delaware Judge to whom the application was made appointed two. One was Mr. Dwight Braman of Boston and the other Mr. Augustus McCaulley of Wilmington, Del. So that when Messrs. Lawson and Weidenfeld called off the receivers there were three people to be consulted—Mr. Buchanan, the applicant, and the two receivers.

In the affidavits presented to Judge Dallas on Friday the amounts which these three persons received were set forth. Mr. Buchanan, the aggrieved, received $100,000, the face value of the Bay State Gas income bonds which he held. Mr. Dwight Braman of Boston, the receiver, who evidently knew a thing or two, received $60,000. Mr. Augustus McCaulley of Delaware was paid just $150.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	140
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	181	185
Third Avenue Railroad	147	149
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	14
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	87	90

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	74	76
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95½	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	140
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	217½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	252
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	98	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102¾	104
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	104	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	55
Champs' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	96
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	45	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	288½	289
Trenton Pottery	89	90
Trenton Pottery pf	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	140	151
Worthington Pump pf	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	99	99
American Cotton Oil Co.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	5¾	7
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	130	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	45
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. pf.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

SOME CHICAGO VIEWS.

King, Alward & Co.—The people who started Union Pacific last week will help Reading along. There has been a pool formed, and it will work not only on this side, but likewise in London.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—Some Chicago houses had more favorable reports from Springfield in regard to the prospects for the Gas Consolidation bill. Friends of the company say they are perfectly willing to keep the stock on its earnings and consider the consolidation and frontage bills merely desirable additions to the present favorable gas situation.

Breese & Cummings—It is thought that the bulk of the granger stocks sold last week have been bought back without profit on the part of the sellers. The difficulties of a bear campaign in the grangers are increased by the fact that they are considered the safest stocks at present; consequently every one who feels bullish takes the grangers as a first choice.

U. G. Peters & Co.—Reports from all the railroads in the Northwest, and from Burlington and Rock Island officials, continue to be of the glowing order, as far as crop prospects are concerned, and all report a moderate increase over last year in both freight and passenger business.

F. G. Logan—Burlington, feeling in the Street is that that stock is likely to lead the bull run of the Grangers. The short interest in Western Union is said to be heavy, aggregating perhaps 20,000 shares, and that on the declaration of the regular dividend or before it will be taken in. Crop reports from most of the Western roads propitious, and will incite buying. Talk is of a bobtail pool in Reading, working not only on this side, but in London.

Jamieson & Co.—Sentiment seems to be getting bullish. At the same time the market is so narrow it can't run very far.

J. H. Wrenn & Co.—Attorney General proceeding against coal companies being postponed is suppose to favor coal roads.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—The Granger stocks will be more affected by decision in maximum case due about the 22d inst., than by anything else. If the decision is favorable, they would be likely to advance 3 or 4 per cent.; if against the roads, a break of 10.

C. A. Whyland—I have had an idea for some time that as other coal stocks were sold, Reading was bought by some people. In my opinion, Jersey Central will eventually fall into J. P. Morgan's hands, just as Lehigh Valley did lately, and when better times are in sight for coal business, Reading will have considerable to say about new allotment.

Lake Shore's Quarterly Report.

ALBANY, May 22.—The quarterly report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the quarter ending March 31, was filed with the Railway Commission to-day. It shows the net income for the quarter to be $776,267, as against $859,356 for the same quarter last year. The gross earnings for the quarter were $4,742,176; operating expenses, $2,930,910; fixed charges, $1,118,100.

JERSEY CENTRAL FIGURES.

Wall Street found much interest yesterday in a letter made public purporting to have been addressed on Friday to an unnamed stockholder in the Central Railroad of New Jersey by President J. Rogers Maxwell of that company. In a variety of particulars it was surprising, statements in it being apparently very much at variance with official figures as hitherto generally understood in Wall Street. The letter was as follows:

"Dear Sir: Answering yours of to-day, I would say one of the causes of the decline in the price of our stock is the persistent attack on the company in some of the daily papers, and the repeated and misleading statements of the floating debt of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in which company the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey is the principal owner.

"We deem it but right to make the following statement: The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, excepting $375,000 borrowed money, has no floating debt other than that due the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey has $1,100,000 borrowed money. The two companies have coal on hand, coal accounts, cash in bank, and cash items in excess of both the above-named amounts.

"We are suffering from the reduced volume of freight and coal business caused by the general business depression. Your roadway and rolling stock are in good condition and capable of handling a largely increased business without any outlay of new capital.

"The net earnings of the year so far of the two companies taken together are in excess of same period last year, and if business improves later in the year should show considerable gains. Yours respectfully,

"J. ROGERS MAXWELL, President.

"New York, May 21, 1897."

The surprising statements in this letter are particularly those that refer to the floating debt accounts of President Maxwell's two properties, the Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, its auxiliary. In essential ways the two companies are identical. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre is virtually owned outright by the Jersey Central, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre debts are, in all practical consideration, Jersey Central's debts. In Wall Street it has been believed that in combination the floating debts of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre aggregate many millions of dollars. There is, consequently, exceptional interest in the declaration of President Maxwell that "the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, excepting $375,000 borrowed money, has no floating debt other than that due the Central Railroad of New Jersey." And similar attention is attracted by President Maxwell's further statement that "the Central Railroad of New Jersey has $1,100,000 borrowed money," which seems from the context of President Maxwell's letter apparently intended to convey the idea that such $1,100,000 is the total of Jersey Central's floating debt, as the letter avowedly declares its purpose to dispose of misleading statements concerning floating debt.

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The floating debt of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, as certified by J. R. Maxwell, its President, and Henry Graves, Jr., its Treasurer, for the year of 1896, (and officially filed with the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, under date, Dec. 21 last,) made up the following items: Floating debt, $3,400,224; other unfunded indebtedness, $3,001,363—a total of $7,001,587. This does not include the further item of "past due coupons," aggregating $5,472,552. This floating debt—officially and under oath put on file by President Maxwell and Treasurer Graves—shows an increase of much more than $2,000,000 compared with what the company had reported its floating debt to be in 1893—the report of 1893 being the last report officially made public, all reports from then until the present having been officially suppressed, even Poor's Manual being obliged in successive annual editions since 1893 to announce: "Later information refused."

These figures are not from a casual letter to an inquiring stockholder, but are in an official report, which concludes as follows:

"Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

"HENRY GRAVES, Jr., Treasurer.
"J. R. MAXWELL, President.
"WARREN C. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Commissioner for Pennsylvania."

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There is a law in the State of Pennsylvania which requires corporations of the character of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company to file a sworn statement, known as a "report of loan accounts." Such a statement the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Henry Graves, Jr., Treasurer, certifying to its correctness, filed with the Auditor General at Harrisburg on Dec. 31 last, and is now on file there. And in that report, supplementing the annual report, is the following itemized exhibit:

[SCHEDULE A.]

Description of Debt.	Total Amount.	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	If No Interest Paid, So State.
Bonds, Hocking loan, 1899	$373,000.00	April 22, 1874.	May 1, 1899.	
Consolidated loan, 1900	11,500,000.00	April 29, 1895.	June 1, 1900.	
New 5 per cent. loan, 1912	2,712,000.00	June 3, 1888.	Nov. 1, 1912.	
Assumed L., C. & I. Co. loan, 1897	500,000.00		Dec. 15, 1897.	
Mortgages	10,000.00	Dec. 20, 1888.	Dec. 20, 1880.	
Income bonds, "B"	2,353,000.00	Nov. 1, 1881.	July 1, 1899.	No int. paid.
Past-due coupons	5,472,552.50		June 1, 1900.	No int. paid.
Notes	3,025,224.80		Demand	
Notes discounted or negotiated by banks	375,000.00		Demand	
All certificates or other evidences of indebtedness, current accounts	3,601,363.31			
	$29,021,140.51			
Less L., C. & I. Co. loan, 1897, assumed, included in reports and tax paid by Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company	500,000.00			
Total	$29,421,140.51			

President Maxwell's explicit statement that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre owes no floating debt to any creditor other than the Jersey Central, "excepting $375,000 borrowed money," corresponds with the item set forth in the foregoing description of "notes discounted or negotiated by banks, $375,000," which, as the sworn statement shows, is due on demand. President Maxwell's statement thus transfers wholly to the Jersey Central the other items of floating debt represented by "Notes, $3,025,224.80," which, like the notes discounted by banks, is due on demand. And with this big demand obligation to the Jersey Central goes also the $3,601,363.31, itemized as "All certificates or other indebtedness, current accounts."

In the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre account these items appeared as a liability of nearly $7,000,000 against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. By President Maxwell's letter of yesterday, they are transferred to the Jersey Central, officially transmitted into a Jersey Central asset.

It can hardly be an official theory that if the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company owes $7,000,000 to the Jersey Central Railroad, not counting the $5,000,000 coupons upon which it has defaulted to Jersey Central, that it is not floating debt, not a liability, because it happens to be owing only to the Jersey Central. Even counting those debts as a necessary outcome of the proper conduct of the business of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company that property last year earned a deficit of over $1,000,000.

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And as to Jersey Central's floating debt, how does the statement in yesterday's letter of President Maxwell (suggesting that the Jersey Central's floating debt is "1,100,000 borrowed money") compare with official figures put out by that corporation—providing, of course, President Maxwell in yesterday's letter is really intent upon having the "$1,100,000 borrowed money" taken to represent Jersey Central's actual floating debt. The annual statement of the Jersey Central for 1896 was issued on February 3 last. In the balance sheet presentation of liabilities are the following entries:

Current cash liabilities, for wages, supplies, &c.	$1,319,114.09
Interest and rentals due	1,112,030.00
Other indebtedness and accrued charges, including taxes	1,723,152.15
Total	$4,154,296.24

Every one of these items show material increase over the figures of the year preceding.

These figures are in the Jersey Central's official report, certified to by Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, President.

***

When Wall Street yesterday received President Maxwell's letter Jersey Central stock was 71½, the opening price. The closing price was 69¾.

HOW PRICES HAVE GOWN DOWN.

Following are statistics of interest presented in the financial review of The London Times—giving the "index numbers" of the prices of forty-five commodities, the average of the eleven years, 1867-77, being 100:

Average.			
1878-87	79	December, 1895	61.2
1897-96	68	July, 1896	59.2
1890	88	December, 1896	62.0
1889	72	January, 1897	62.0
1893	68	February, 1897	61.9
1894	63	March, 1897	61.9
1895	62	April, 1897	61.5
1896	61		

The tendency of the majority of articles was somewhat weaker during the last four months. The principal exception was meat, particularly mutton and pork, which ruled distinctly higher than in December.

The prices and index numbers of silver were as follows (60.84d. per ounce being the parity of 1 gold to 15½ silver—100:)

End December, 1896	29 13-16d.	49.0
End February, 1897	29 11-16d.	48.8
End March, 1897	28 5-16d.	46.5
End April, 1897	28 3-16d.	46.3
May 8, 1897	27¾d.	45.6

"A POST OF HONOR."

Says The Shoe and Leather Reporter:

"Elverton R. Chapman is held in prison in Washington because he refused to betray confidences of men with whom he held business relations. In these circumstances the jail is a post of honor. A few days of rest and seclusion will be a relief to a man whose occupations are so engrossing that his hours of leisure are infrequent. When he returns to the active pursuits of life he will be crowned with laurels. Those who know him, of course, all esteem him highly. There are millions who never saw him who will respect him for the manliness he has displayed. It was intimated to him that he might escape persecution by making an apology This he declined to do, declaring that he had done nothing for which he felt the slightest regret. Mr. Chapman's course during the whole of the grotesque performance, in which he was made to play a part without his consent, has been in the highest degree straightforward and commendable."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	225	Manhattan	215
Am. Exchange	185	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	295	Mechanics'	18
Butch. & Drovers'	115	Mercantile	170
Central National	130	Merchants'	141
Chase National	100	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	280	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4.00	National Union	200
City	550	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	1[illegible]	New York	230
Commerce	207	New York County	680
Continental	150	Ninth National	140
Corn Exchange	288	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Park	260
Fourth National	170	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	100
Garfield National	300	Republic	150
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	360	Shoe & Leather	101
Greenwich	165	State of N. Y.	110
Hanover	330	Tradesmen's	97
Hudson River	150	U. S. National	140
Imp. & Traders'	525	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	114
Lincoln National	150		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 22, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10	10¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
113½	113⅝	2,954	Am. Sug. Refs.	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅝
103½	104½	106	Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
69¾	70⅜	800	Am. Tobacco	70½	70¾	70	70	+ ¼
10¼	10⅜	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
19½	19⅝	950	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	12⅛	810	Baltimore & Ohio	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
2	3½	100	B. & O. Southwest. pf.	3	3	3	3	
19¼	20	175	Brooklyn R. T.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
105	106	230	Brooklyn Union Gas	105¼	105¼	105	105	— ⅞
55	55½	200	Canadian Pacific	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1½
16	16¼	15	Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16	
74½	74¾	3,825	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
81⅝	81¾	9,120	Chicago Gas	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅜
74¼	74⅝	3,145	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝	74½	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅜
132	132⅝	11	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	132½	132½	132½	132½	
103	103¼	300	Chicago & Northwest.	103¼	103¼	103½	103½	+ ¼
63⅜	64	915	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63½	64	63⅞	63⅞	+ ¼
..	..	5	Chicago Stock Yards	102½	102½	102½	102½	
28¾	29	30	C., C., C. & St. Louis	29	29	29	29	
2½	3⅝	200	Col., H. V. & Toledo	2½	3	3	3	+ ¾
159½	160½	16	Con. Gas Co.	161	161	161	161	
102⅜	103	1,520	Delaware & Hudson	103½	103½	102⅜	102⅞	— ⅝
28	30	10	Erie 1st pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
..	..	19	Ft. W. & D. C., sta.	5	5	5	5	
30⅛	30½	850	General Electric	30⅛	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
93	95	150	Illiinois Central	93½	93½	93	93	
81	84	100	Lacledе Gas pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	45	1,500	Louisville & Nashville	44¾	45¼	44⅜	45	+ ⅝
84½	84½	1,650	Manhattan Con.	85¼	85⅞	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
106¾	107	700	Met. Traction	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	— ¼
10¾	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
27	27¼	120	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
12¾	13¼	170	Missouri Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ⅝
93½	94¼	10	National Lead Co. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	
69⅝	69⅞	13,893	New Jersey Central	71½	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅝
99⅝	99⅞	140	New York Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
167	169	5	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	168	168	168	168	
26½	27	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+1
26¼	27½	40	Nor. & Western pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	
12½	13	100	Northern Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
36⅝	37	465	Northern Pacific pf.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
47½	49½	5	Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	
26¾	27	250	Pacific Mail	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
156½	157¾	6	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157¼	157¼	157¼	157¼	
17⅞	18	800	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
42½	42⅝	220	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	42½	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	14¾	128	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
57⅜	57⅝	2,320	St. Paul & Omaha	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15½	250	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
25⅞	26	225	Southern Railway pf.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
18¾	19½	1,120	Tenn Coal & Iron	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
148	150	100	Third Avenue	148	148	148	148	+2
6¾	7	37	Union Pacific	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	
6¼	6⅜	250	U. S. Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
54	54½	650	U. S. Leather pf.	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
12⅜	12⅞	105	Wabash pf.	13	13¼	12⅞	13	
77⅛	77⅞	2,965	W. U. Telegraph	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
2¾	3½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Total		54,330						

Silver.

60¼	60⅝	20,000	Bullion certificates	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¾

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 7s	1,000	122½
Am Dock & Imp 5s	1,000	115⅝
Am Spirits M Co 6s	3,000	75½
At, T & S F gen 4s	1,500	81
	2,000	81¼
	1,000	81¼
Austin & N W 1st	10,000	84½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	2,000	111⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	97
Canada So 2d reg	2,000	106½
Cent of N J gen 5s	1,000	108½
	9,000	108
	6,000	107¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	4,000	118⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	4,000	99¼
Chicago & Erie 1st	3,000	108½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	2,000	105¼
C, St P, M & O cons	10,000	132½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	1,000	95¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	2,000	116¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s	3,000	62⅝
Ft W & D C 1st	2,000	58¾
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	10,000	68¼
Jeff & Clear C & I 1st	1,000	107
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	10,000	69
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	1,000	102½
Mil, L Shore & West 1st cons 7s	3,000	116
Mil, L S & W 1st	2,000	131
Mil & St P, I & D ext	1,000	135¾
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	9,000	102
Mo, K & T 2d	10,000	56¼
	6,000	56⅜
Mo, K & T of T 5s	5,000	75
Mo Pac 1st cons	5,000	68
Morris & Essex 1st	4,000	142½
N Y Cent 1st coup	1,000	120
N Y & Harl 1st coup	1,000	110¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	3,000	93½
Northern Ohio 1st	5,000	101½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	3,000	53¼
	500	53
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	10,000	88
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	5,000	88
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	500	137
Oregon R & N 4s	32,000	85
	2,000	85¼
Pac of Mo 2d ext	1,000	101¼
	2,000	101⅝
	8,000	101½
	4,000	101¼
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	3,000	102½
Reading Co gen 4s	1,000	81
Rio Grande West 1st	8,000	73¼
St L & S F G M 5s	5,000	98¼
St L & S F gen 6s 3,000s20F		113¼
St L & S F 4s	1,000	65⅞
St P & Sioux City 1st	2,000	130½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	51,000	91
So Pac of Ariz 1st	2,000	94
Third Avenue 1st 5s	4,000	123
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	102⅛
West Shore gtd 4s Registered	2,000	108½
	1,000	108
Willm & S Falls 5s	2,000	108

Total sales.....$310,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	122¾
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1895	104¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Adams Express	148	152
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63
Am. Coal	110	120
Am. Cotton Oil	10	11
Am. Cot. Oil pf	54	54½
Am. Express	113	114
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27½	28
Am. Tobacco pf.	102	106
Ann Arbor	6	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	25½	26½
At. & Pac.		¼
Bay State Gas	8	9
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Brunswick Co.		¼
Buff., R. & P.		..
Buff., R. & P. pf.		20
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Canada Southern	46½	47
Central Pacific	8¾	9¼
Chi. & Alton	148	153
Chi. & Alton pf.	160	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	98
Chi. & Northw. pf.	154½	155
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	168
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	16¼	16¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	37	..
Detroit Gas	20	22
Del., L. & W.	148	148½
Den. & R. G.	9½	10¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	37¾	39¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	6½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
D., S. S. & A.	2⅝	3¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	111½	.

CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for March—

Gross earnings	57,168	56,387	51,448
Net earnings	11,545	15,153	13,991
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	424,703	397,309	407,423
Net earnings	112,127	79,868	82,509

COLORADO MIDLAND for March—

Gross earnings	138,180	157,507	121,202
Net earnings	33,195	39,203	34,582
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	388,661	447,021	344,816
Net earnings	62,891	111,255	106,807

CUMBERLAND VALLEY for March—

Gross earnings	58,861	63,968	61,110
Net earnings	19,857	20,085	19,651
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	164,720	184,869	170,724
Net earnings	43,423	55,322	44,825

DES MOINES, N. & W. for March—

Gross earnings	34,555	39,781	25,765
Net earnings	10,716	13,405	6,351
From Jan.			
Gross earnings	96,923	113,945	71,128
Net earnings	26,317	30,629	20,704

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for March—

Gross earnings	101,097	134,815	95,485
Net earnings	40,151	45,078	37,742
From July 1			
Gross earnings	894,711	977,766	802,387
Net earnings	315,132	337,805	257,432

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for March—

Gross earnings	80,333	72,925	88,561
Net earnings	13,644	4,501	26,802
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	238,952	215,775	261,985
Net earnings	53,147	15,375	78,800

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for March—

Gross earnings	63,948	63,498	62,086
Net earnings	16,291	8,563	5,469
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	667,443	664,541	647,451
Net earnings	228,287	256,961	174,358

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for March—

Gross earnings	210,426	225,508	238,950
Net earnings	68,669	52,205	69,357
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	566,882	628,785	606,027
Net earnings	158,983	131,883	132,626

GRAND TRUNK for March—

Gross earnings	1,439,496	1,378,031	1,419,451
Net earnings	427,136	350,955	398,803
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,932,373	3,884,316	3,778,078
Net earnings	893,415	745,670	756,668

IND., ILL. & IOWA for March—

Gross earnings	77,541	61,501	68,900
Net earnings	33,127	12,793	21,485
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	550,266	602,393	565,280
Net earnings	146,998	187,488	132,689

LAKE SHORE for the March 31 quarter—

Gross earnings	4,742,177	5,049,870	4,698,411
Oper. expenses	2,930,910	3,182,514	2,989,538
Net earnings	1,811,267	1,864,356	1,711,873
Other income	83,010	98,713	92,200
Total income	1,894,277	1,963,069	1,804,070
Charges	1,118,010	1,103,713	1,112,200
Surplus	776,267	859,356	691,870

LOUIS., HEND. & ST. LOUIS for March—

Gross earnings	39,190	36,418	.....
Net earnings	7,482	7,062	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	106,083	104,123	.....
Net earnings	22,980	17,638	.....

MONTEREY & MEXICAN GULF for March—

Gross earnings	143,429	104,037	.....
Net earnings	79,733	39,882	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	356,487	295,671	.....
Net earnings	177,403	95,598	.....

OREGON SHORT LINE for March—

Gross earnings	434,512	409,162	354,883
Net earnings	168,403	214,043	132,669
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,187,288	1,159,445	992,159
Net earnings	490,455	538,031	269,060

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for March—

Gross earnings	266,438	224,597	.....
Net earnings	59,415	71,822	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	543,723	575,686	.....
Net earnings	128,491	150,767	.....

SAN FRAN. & NOR. PAC. for April—

Gross earnings	57,046	55,455	59,067
Net earnings	12,941	8,651	11,964
Deficit	6,163	10,561	5,269
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	596,904	651,168	666,524
Net earnings	184,617	178,573	220,714
Deficit	6,424	13,549	*48,384

*Surplus.

SAVANNAH, FLA. & WESTERN for March—

Gross earnings	296,790	279,002	278,541
Net earnings	87,340	51,724	81,541
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,524,157	2,536,841	2,710,306
Net earnings	665,474	653,420	772,301

Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain (Central Vermont) for two months ended March 21, 1897, reports: Gross earnings, $137,650; operating expenses, $106,385; other income, $1,157; fixed charges, $64,073; deficit, $31,650.

Southern Boulevard Railroad for quarter ended March 31, 1897: Gross earnings, $8,989, 1896 $6,907; operating expenses, $5,470, 1896 $4,664; fixed charges, $3,931, 1896 $3,366; deficit, $411, 1896 $1,123; cash on hand, $1,719, and profit and loss surplus, $5,908.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 80 roads for the first week of May at $6,316,485, an increase of $208,285, or 3.41 per cent.; 50 roads for the second week of May report $5,163,760, an increase of $200,487, or 5.31 per cent.

Comparative statement of earnings and expenses of 135 roads for March shows:

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$60,244,942	$59,297,542	$947,400
Oper. expenses.	41,418,561	42,085,723	*667,162
Net earnings	18,826,381	17,211,819	1,614,562

Jan. 1 to March 31, (179 roads:)

Gross earnings.	202,564,598	206,499,920	*3,935,324
Oper. expenses.	143,478,803	149,065,950	*5,587,147
Net earnings	59,085,793	57,433,970	1,651,823

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT for March—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$248,252	$278,189	$251,196
Net earnings	14,824	7,332	12,126
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	962,668	989,682	1,026,641
Net earnings	92,165	18,593	65,084

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 22.—It takes but a few words to chronicle the results of Boston market trading. Besides Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, United States Oil was the only relatively active feature, gaining ½, to 12, with ⅝ reaction at the close. Only 250 shares of Montana changed hands, price gaining ½ to 122¾, closing at 122½; Tamarack, Junior, was off ½, at 161½; Santa Ysabel Gold reappeared at 12; Pioneer at 9¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	210 211½
Boston & Lowell	213 215
Boston & Maine	159
Boston & Providence	260
Chicago June. & Stock Yards	100 101¼
Chicago June. & Stock Yards pf	104 105
Fitchburg pf	91½ 92
Old Colony	176 177
West End	76 77
West End pf	93
Oregon Short Line	15¾ 16

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4
Allouez	.90
Arnold	2¾ 3
Atlantic	19½ 20¼
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15
Boston & Montana	122¼ 122½
Butte & Boston	17¼ 17⅝
Calumet & Hecla	370 375
Centennial	5⅞ 6
Franklin	11⅝ 12¼
Gold Coin Mines	4¼ 4¼
Kearsarge	15½ 16
Naps, (quicksilver)	6 ..
Osceola	30 37
Pioneer, (gold)	3¼ 3⅜
Quincy	108 110
Santa Ysabel	11½ 12
Tamarack	120 122
Tamarack, Junior	16¼ 17
Tecumseh	1½ 2¼
Wolverine	9⅝ 9¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230
Dominion Coal	10 10¾
Dominion Coal pf	85 88
Eastman Car Heater	25 ..
Edison Electric Illuminating	147 148
Lamson Con. Store Service	20 20½
Mexican Telephone	75 ..
New England Telephone	106¼ 107
Philadelphia Company	18 18¼
United States Oil	11½ 11⅝
Westinghouse Electric	21½ 22½
Westinghouse Electric pf	50 51

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	8½ 9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14¾ ..

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22½
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Butter, State, finest creamery	.15
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Lard, prime	4.07½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.05⅝
Tallow, prime	.03
Pork, mess	9.00
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	23.00
Sugar, granulated	.04½
Iron, Northern, No 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	3.20
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, May 22.—Flour—Quiet; Winter patents, $4.00@$4.70; straights, $4.40@$4.60; Spring, specials, $4.50@$4.90; Spring patents, $4@$4.20; straights, $3.60@3.75; bakers', $2.90@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73⅛@73⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@73c; No. 2 red, 91½@93¼c; No. 2 corn, 24½@24⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 24⅝@25c; No. 2 oats, 18c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21⅝@22½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 19¾@22¼c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@31c; No. 4, free on board, 27c; No. 1 flaxseed, 77@77½c; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@$3.77½; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.40@$4.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short, clear sides, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cut loaf, $5.34; granulated, $4.71.

COTTON.

The scarcity of spot cotton to futures checks business with exporters, but the feature of the market is still the pronounced stability of spot cotton. At the close the market was steady at a net advance of 10@3 points, with total sales of 35,700 bales.

The spot market closed at unchanged prices as follows:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Week.
Middling uplands	7¾	7 13-16	8⅛
Middling Gulf	8	8 1-16	8⅜

The present statistical position on cotton is as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Visible supply	2,642,656	2,732,729	2,729,991
American	2,250,356	2,333,429	2,224,791
Crop in sight	8,151,729	8,123,102	6,743,282
In sight during week	28,627	46,460	30,148

The Chronicle's weather report for the week states that outside of Texas dry weather has been general. In Texas conditions have been very favorable, and the plant is growing rapidly. Reports from Mississippi indicate that the crop is improving in that State, but in Arkansas, Tennessee, part of Alabama, and along the Atlantic coast cool weather is complained of. Insects are said to be injuring stands in the vicinity of Mobile.

Contract prices range as follows:

	First.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.79	6.79	6.77	6.78@6.79
February	..	..	..	6.82@6.84
March	6.88	6.88	6.87	6.86@6.88
May	..	..	..	7.16@7.18
June	7.19	7.20	7.17	7.17@7.18
July	7.22	7.22	7.19	7.20@7.21
August	7.17	7.19	7.15	7.16@7.17
September	6.88	6.89	6.85	6.86@6.87
October	6.72	6.72	6.71	6.72@6.73
November	6.71	6.72	6.71	6.71@6.72
December	6.74	6.75	6.74	6.74@6.75

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	80	80	80	80
July	76¾	77½	76½	77⅝
September	72⅝	73⅛	72¼	72⅞
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	29⅝
July	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
September	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	31
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	22⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	72	73½	72	73½
July	71	72⅞	70⅝	72
September	66¼	67½	66⅛	67
Corn—				
May	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
July	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½
September	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25⅝
Oats—				
May	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
July	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
September	18	18⅛	17⅝	18

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Final prices were ½@1c higher than Friday, and on the curb there was another upward movement, July leaving off at 77⅛c at 1 o'clock, against 77⅝c the regular close. Cash quotations, free on board, afloat, were as follows: No. 1 hard Duluth, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81⅞c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 81½c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79⅞c; No. 2 hard, New York, 78¾c; No. 3 hard, New York, 77⅞c.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Close: May, 73½c; June, 72½c; July, 72c; September, 67c; December, 68⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—No. 2 Spring, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; July, 72c.

DULUTH, Minn., May 22.—No. 1 hard, 75⅝c; May, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅞c; September, 76⅜c, asked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 22.—May, 72½c; July, 72½c; September, 64⅝c; No. 1 hard, 74⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅜c.

Corn.

No. 2, 29¾c, elevator; 30¾c, delivered.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Close: May, 24¾c; July, 24½@24⅝c; September, 25¾c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats quoted at 22½c; No. 3 oats, 21½c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25c; track white, 25@31½c; track mixed, 22@24c.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Close: May 17¾c; July, 17⅞c; September, 18@18¼c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; Spring bakers', $3.50@$3.65; Winter straights, $4.25@$4.40; Winter patents, $4.65@$5.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 22.—First patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.80@$3.90; first clears, $3.20@$3.40; second clears, $3.10@$3.20.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—37c, cost, insurance, and freight. Buffalo—Nominally 25½@28½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. RYE FLOUR—$2.25@$2.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.70@$1.85 as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 75c; fine yellow, 72@75c; coarse, 60@61c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 60@65c; Spring, 55@60c; 100 lb, 60@65c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; city bran, 62½@65c; oilmeal, $19.50@$20; hominy chop, 50@52½c.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Close: Barley, cash No. 3, 27@34c. Rye, cash, 35c; May and July, 34½c; September, 35¼c. Flax, cash Northwest, 77½c; July and September, 77c. Timothy, cash, $2.40@$2.85; August, $2.80; September, $2.60. Pork—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $9.50@$10.75. Beef—Mess, $7@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8@$9; extra India mess, $12@$14. Beef Hams—$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 6c. Cut-meats—Pickled bellies, 5@5½c; from 14 to 10 lb average; pickled shoulders, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Tallow—2⅞@3c. Stearine—Lard, 4½c nominal; oleo, 4 1-16c. Lard—Closed, $4.07½ nominal; city, $3.65; South America, $4.80; Continent, $4.45; compound, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c; Brazil kegs, 6c; options, $4.05 nominal for May.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Close: Pork—May, $8.17½; July, $8.20; September, $8.25. Lard—May, $3.75; July, $3.80; September, $3.87½. Ribs—May and July, $4.50; September, $4.52½@$4.55.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 56s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 27s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, 20s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 54s; ordinary new, 49s. Tallow—Prime city, 17s.

COFFEE.

Spot was ⅛c lower on all grades, which puts quotations on the basis of 7⅝c for No. 7 Rio, 8⅛c for No. 7 Santos, invoice lots, with jobbing parcels ⅛c over these figures. Sales included 5,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 7⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.39@7.40
February	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.45
March	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.40@7.45
April	..	..	..	7.20@7.40
May	..	..	..	7.20@7.40
June	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
July	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
August	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
September	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
October	..	..	..	7.25@7.35
November	..	..	..	7.25@7.35
December	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 9$700. Havre opened ⅛f decline, closed ¼f advance. Sales, 6,000 bags, January, 49; February, 49; March, 49.25; April, 49.50; May, 47.25; June, 47.50; July, 47.75; August, 48; September, 48.25; October, 48.50; November, 48.50; December, 48.50. Rio—No. 7, 8$700.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c; Muscovado, 89° test, 2¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2½c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@82½c; No. 3 to No. 1, 55@77½c; shipping, 55@60c; clover and clover mixed, 50@55c; no grade, 40@50c; salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@77½c; short rye, 50c; tangled rye, 50@55c; oat, 30@40c; wheat, 30@35c.

OILS.

We quote: Prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 26@28c, nominal; prime white, 26½@27c; linseed, American raw, 30@31c; American boiled, 32@33c; Calcutta raw, 50c.

LONDON, May 22.—At the wool auction sales to-day the series closed with a very firm tone, with the Continent and home trade active buyers. Prices realized were at the late high rates, which were maintained. During the series 219,841 bales were offered, and of this number 56,000 were carried forward. The total number of bales sold were 210,000, of which the home trade bought 115,000, the Continent 83,000, and America 12,000. Merino greasies and scoured inferior to good sold par to 1d dearer, ordinary greasy cross-breds ¼d to ½d dearer, merino scoured ½d to 1d dearer, Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy ¼d dearer, scoured ½d to 1d dearer, and lambs' wool ¼d to ½d cheaper than the last series. Finest grade of cross-breds and merinos bought by America at the last series showed a decline of ½d to 1d. The following are the sales in detail: New South Wales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 3d; greasy, 4¾@10½d. Queensland—Scoured, 11½d@1s 1¾d; greasy, 5¼@10d. Victoria—Scoured, 6¾d@1s 2¼d; greasy, 4½@10½d. South Australia—Scoured, 1s ¼d@1s 1d; greasy, 5¼@7½d. West Australia—Greasy, 4½@6½d. New Zealand—Scoured, 7¼d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5½@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Scoured, 6¾d@1s 5d; greasy, 4@7d.

The arrivals to date for the fourth series are as follows: New South Wales, 18,109 bales; Queensland, 4,385 bales; Victoria, 9,815 bales; South Australia, 596 bales; West Australia, 1,574 bales; Tasmania, 5,126 bales; New Zealand, 24,413 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 9,089 bales; making a total of 73,107 bales, including 15,000 forwarded direct.

The imports for the week aggregated 13,113 bales, including 4,206 bales from New South Wales, 2,900 bales from Melbourne, 598 bales from South Australia, 603 bales from New Zealand, 3,642 bales from Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 465 bales from France, 105 bales from Germany, 30 bales from Holland, 454 bales from China, and 101 bales sundries. The fourth series will commence July 6, and the sheepskin sales will be held May 27.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil, bbls, $3@$3.12½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 27½@27¾c; resin, common, strained, $1.75; good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.87½; G, $1.90; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.05@$2.10; M, $2.15; N, $2.30; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 24½@25c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30; receipts, 385 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar, $1.05.

METALS.

TIN—$13.40@$13.55 for spot and May to July, with some asking higher prices. COPPER—$11@$11.25 for spot to July, some quoting as high as $11.50, and electrolytic, $10.75@$10.87½. LEAD—$3.20@$3.25. SPELTER—$4.15@$4.25.

LIVE STOCK,

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8¼c per lb for poor to prime city-dressed native sides.

CALVES—Fairly good veals, $5.25 per 100 lbs; dressed calves, 6@9c for city-dressed veals, 5@7c for country-dressed, 5@6c for dressed buttermilks, and 4½@5c for little calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Ordinary to fair sheep, $3.37½@$4.25 per 100 lbs; very common to choice yearlings, $4@$5.50; good to choice Southern lambs, $6.50@$6.75; dressed mutton, 7@8½c per lb, dressed yearlings, 8½@10½c; dressed lambs, 10@13c.

HOGS—$4.@$4.20 per 100 lbs for extreme weights.

FEATHER MEN SEND TO GAGE.

Importers Protest Against 35 Per Cent. Duty on Crude Ostrich Plumes —Trade May Be Ruined.

A meeting of importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers in millinery was held yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Central Hotel to protest against an order issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, directing customs officials to collect duty at the rate of 35 per cent. on crude ostrich feathers. The protestants hold that under the present tariff law crude ostrich feathers should be admitted free. The Treasury Department has reversed a decision of the Board of General Appraisers, and maintains that crude ostrich feathers are millinery ornaments, and thus subject to the duty ordered.

A million dollars' worth of feathers, purchased in the belief that they would be admitted here duty free, are held in England, so importers say, to be manufactured there and then imported, cheaper than they can be prepared here after paying a duty of 35 per cent. on the crude article.

The business of the meeting began at 2:30 o'clock, when Charles W. Farmer, editor of The Millinery Trade Review, was made Chairman, and W. P. Prendergast of the firm of Lorake, Brett & Co. Secretary. Mr. Farmer read a letter he had prepared addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, protesting in the name of the entire millinery trade of the United States against discrimination aimed at the flower and feather industry. The letter says:

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in this industry in this city and elsewhere in the United States, and thousands of hands are employed, and this unjust ruling on the part of the Treasury officials will completely annihilate the ostrich feather industry, and throw upon an already overstocked labor market thousands of employes. Furthermore, at the recent London sales of crude ostrich feathers, birds, skins, and plumage, American merchants were the largest purchasers, basing their action upon the just interpretation of that section of the Tariff bill of 1894, reading as follows, quoting from Schedule N, Section 328:

"'Feathers and down of all kinds, crude and not dressed, colored or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, free.'"

They urge that the crude feathers are almost without value and that they pass through sixteen to twenty hands before being fit for public use. They represent that the entire Fall business in this line of goods depends upon the Secretary's decision, and that if it be adverse to their claim it will mean the ruin of thousands of business men and employers.

The letter was signed by representatives of the millinery firms present at the meeting, and a copy of the protest was sent to Senators Platt and Murphy, inclosed with a communication, quoting tariff rates on feathers and suggesting that in the Dingley bill a duty of 15 per cent. be imposed on crude ostrich feathers and egrets' plumes, and that care be taken that the duty be distinctly stated so that no confusion may arise.

The Abell bill, now before Gov. Black, forbidding the sale of birds' skins with plumage attached, was discussed at the meeting. It was the general opinion that the provisions of the proposed law would not affect the sale of imported articles, but will make the stocks of wholesale millinery dealers liable to inspection and possible condemnation. A letter was sent to Gov. Black asking that a hearing be given the representatives of the meeting before taking action on the bill.

American Grocery Company for Sale.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the American Grocery Company, held yesterday in the company's office, in Jersey City, N. J., a resolution was adopted requesting and recommending the Directors to dispose of the business to the best interests of the stockholders.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

The Hotel Castleton,
At St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c., GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

THE PARK MADISON,
MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST. EAST.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Elegant suites, equipped with all modern improvements and conveniences.
Advantageous terms for the Summer months.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
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Select family hotel. Excellent table. Large, well-furnished rooms. Special low terms for Summer months.

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Mrs. A. D. PHILP, Propr's.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SPRING & SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Chateaugay, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
The Grand, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Also Summer cottages for rent.

NYACK, N. Y.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Will open early in June under management of A. W. Eager of the Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.
NYACK, 28 miles from N. Y. Commutation, $8.30 per month. Hotel beautifully situated on 15 acres of ground, 400 feet above the Hudson. Adr. Mgr., 3 Park Place, or Hotel St. Andrew, N. Y.

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ALONG THE ERIE RAILROAD.
To those who are interested in finding locations for the Summer amid the most attractive surroundings, our book "Rural Summer Homes," may be of assistance.
Send six cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New York, or call at Erie Railroad offices:
401 Broadway, 113 Broadway, 156 E. 125th St.
957 Broadway, 111 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av.
261 Broadway, 61 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 331 Fulton St., 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway.
Stations: Foot Chambers St. Foot West 23d St.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address, for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 390, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
MAY AND JUNE DELIGHTFUL IN THE HIGHLANDS.
Now open. Write for booklet and terms. Buckingham Hotel, Thursday, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
J. W. & G. W. Garrison.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. OPENS JUNE 19.....1,200 FEET ELEVATION
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
INGLEHART & WYLIE,
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CORTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
30 miles from New York: OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommod

PLATT'S FIGHT FOR QUIGG

Payn in the City Taking Counsel with the Enemies of the Congressman.

A DAY OF MANY CONFERENCES

Superintendent Aldridge Summoned and Other Leaders Will Meet the Senator To-day—Worth May Be Deposed from the Kings County Leadership.

Senator Platt's visit to this city enabled him to ascertain that the Republican machine affairs are in unusually bad condition, both in New York and Kings County. So curious has the mix-up in Republican circles become that Senator Platt will hold an important conference with the big leaders who are still loyal to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works was hastily summoned from Albany yesterday, and he reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel late last night.

The trouble in this county is over the proposition to make Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg Chairman of the Republican County Committee, to succeed Mr. Lauterbach, and the trouble in Kings County is over Jacob Worth's views about lining the Republicans up behind the Citizens' Union candidate, especially if that candidate is Seth Low.

Louis F. Payn, the State Superintendent of Insurance, came to town yesterday to see what he could do to prevent Mr. Quigg from being made Chairman of the County Committee. He was one of Mr. Platt's first callers at 49 Broadway. One story of this interview is to the effect that Mr. Payn protested so strongly against the selection of Mr. Quigg, who once was instrumental in a movement to investigate Payn, that warm words were exchanged, and that Mr. Payn was told that this was a matter that did not concern Columbia County nor any personal differences that he might have with Mr. Quigg. It is even said that Mr. Platt suggested that there was some protest against Mr. Payn's interference in New York County affairs.

Mr. Payn at the Grand Union Hotel last night said that he did not mention the name of Mr. Quigg at his conference with Mr. Platt.

"I am only an innocent countryman," said Mr. Payn. "I don't live in this county nor do I vote here."

Mr. Platt's friends said that there had not been any trouble at all between Mr. Platt and Mr. Payn. Congressman Quigg had a talk with Senator Platt and was assured that the Senator would stand by him. Mr. Quigg and Senator Platt both declined to talk.

There was a rumor current last night that there might be a change in the programme and that Mr. Quigg would withdraw. The Republican local leaders, however, persisted in the statement that Mr. Quigg will be elected Chairman on Tuesday night.

Anti-Quigg Men and Payn.

The proposed caucus of the anti-Quigg leaders did not take place as scheduled yesterday afternoon. Instead, Charles H. Murray, James L. Stewart, Charles K. Lexow, and Jacob M. Patterson held a quiet conference with Mr. Payn, and it was said that there will be another such conference at the Grand Union Hotel this afternoon. But Mr. Payn insists that he is not interested in the local fight. Mr. Stewart told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon that he did not know that Mr. Lexow wanted a caucus held yesterday, although he signed Mr. Lexow's petition.

"I have nothing against Mr. Quigg personally," said Mr. Stewart, "but I agree with some of the newspapers when they say that he has not always done the right thing by the party."

"Are you going to make a fight against him on the floor of the committee Tuesday night?"

"No, I am not," he answered.

"Quigg will be elected without a dissenting vote," Abraham Gruber remarked. "There is no opposition to him."

"There is opposition to him," said Mr. Stewart, emphatically.

Charles A. Murray, who says that he did not inaugurate the bolt against Mr. Quigg, sent up his card to Mr. Platt about 6 o'clock last evening. Word came down that Mr. Platt was out.

Worth May Be Overthrown.

It is probable that the Worth incident in Kings County troubled Mr. Platt yesterday a great deal more than the Quigg incident did. Michael J. Dady of Kings called on Mr. Platt, and had a long talk with him. The proposition is understood to have been made to wage war against Jacob Worth in the Republican machine in Kings, and get the control away from him. The Kings County machine does not rest on a very secure basis, a few changes in the votes of the delegates from a few wards can easily dethrone the county leader and reinstate a new one in his place. Mr. Dady is known to be willing to assist in the overthrow of Worth if Platt wants it.

If Platt wants it, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff too will take a hand against Worth. The Lieutenant Governor saw Mr. Platt yesterday forenoon and again last night. Something serious is brewing in the Kings County situation, and to-day's conference may be concerned with it.

From Mr. Platt Mr. Dady went to see Mr. Payn, and from Mr. Payn Mr. Dady came back to see Mr. Platt.

Mr. Payn would not discuss Mr. Worth's views with the reporters. He said also that he knew nothing about the conference to be held to-day, but he added that there might be one.

Mr. Bliss Sees Platt.

Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night about 10 o'clock, and sent his card up to Mr. Platt's rooms. Soon afterward he followed the card up.

Secretary Bliss was asked about Mr. Worth's attitude, and he said that he knew nothing about it. He was also asked about the report that the Republican organization and the other anti-Tammany forces were going to nominate him, Mr. Bliss, for Mayor.

"I am not talking about that," said the Secretary with a smile. "I might say something about it, but I am not talking on that subject."

Chairman Hackett of the State Committee, Executive Chairman Odell, Superintendent Aldridge, Louis F. Payn, and Congressman Quigg are expected to be at the conference to-day.

VEST MAKERS WILL STRIKE,

Demands of the Idle Workmen for a Weekly Wage System and Abolition of Sweat Shops.

The army of east side garment workers who left their benches last Sunday will enter upon the second week of their strike today. There is little change in their situation, though their leaders express confidence in their ultimate success.

Jacob Horn, Secretary of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, addressed a mass meeting yesterday afternoon, and submitted the demands of his union, which is on strike. The agreement proposed stipulates that the contractors will be required to guarantee the abolition of the sweating, or piece-work system, and substitute therefore the weekly-wage system. For first-class hands they ask $10 a week, and $6 for assistant pressers. They also ask that operators and basters shall each have an assistant. It is said that fifty contractors have informed Secretary Horn that they are ready to concede the demands.

Morris Schoenfeld, the strike leader, stated yesterday that the proposition to have a big parade of all the strikers will not be definitely passed upon until after the strike of the Progressive and Lithuanian tailors, who are expected to go out to-day 5,000 strong. Joseph Barondess, a leader in former strikes, is opposed to having a parade.

The vestmakers held a mass meeting at Walhalla Hall last evening and said they would strike to-day. They number 4,000 in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville.

During a meeting of the tailors in New Irving Hall yesterday afternoon a couple of non-union men appeared, and they were were attacked by the strikers. The police arrested the assailants.

Morris Schoenfeld yesterday issued a statement blaming the contractors for employing consumptive workmen, and declaring that half those suffering from consumption on the east side are tailors who have contracted the disease in the sweat shops. He says:

"If the Board of Health will send its Inspectors around, they will find that among strikers at the present time the vast majority, though apparently healthy, are afflicted with lung and other diseases brought on by the slave systems of the bosses. If the public will take the trouble to investigate, I am positive it will not take long to ascertain that such is the case, and if preventitive measures are not readily adopted, this city will be overrun with disease, having for its centre the east side."

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Decrease in Receipts for Ministerial Relief—Report on the Presbyterian Building in New York.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 22.—At the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the regular order of the morning was the report of the Board of Ministerial Relief, from which it appears that the receipts last year were $160,850, and the expenditures $182,264.

While the permanent fund is now large, amounting to $1,551,783, it is still the judgment of the board that it should be very largely increased, and the contributions from churches and individuals should also be greatly increased. It is painful to notice that since the Centennial fund was raised, in 1888, the report says, the collections from the churches and Sabbath schools have been gradually falling off. In 1887-8 they raised $98,922, and in 1896-7 only $74,091, a decrease of $24,831. This showing is all the worse since in 1888 there were reported but 722,671 communicants, and in 1896 there were 943,716. While the Church was more than one-fourth larger than it was nine years ago the collections are more than one-fourth less. The average gifts of communicants, meanwhile, fallen from 13 cents each to about 7½ cents each. The entire cash receipts from all sources, including interest, were $197,999, a little less than 4 per cent. of the sum being used for the expenses of administration. The board was compelled to report an indebtedness of $29,911 due to the permanent fund.

The selection of Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew of Philadelphia as Secretary of the board was approved. Consideration of the report of the Presbyterian Building in New York occupied the remainder of the morning session, and the only speech was made by John Wanamaker. After speaking of the reasons leading to the appointment of the committee, he gave results. These were that the men in charge of the boards were men successful in great business enterprises in New York; that these men were full of love and loyalty to the Church; that there was no reason to expect a miracle for the special benefit of the Presbyterian Church, to relieve it from difficulties which beset the whole business world. The committee recognized the good business ability and sagacity of those in charge, and the speaker expressed the conviction that the boards ought to have moved five years ago and asserted that the building is one worthy of the Presbyterian Church.

The remainder of the speech was directed against the minority report, stating that it dealt with a question settled by previous Assemblies and that cannot now be reopened.

At the afternoon session it was decided to continue the discussion of the question of the building in New York Monday afternoon next as second order, and the report on home missions was made second order for Monday morning.

UNITED BRETHREN CONFERENCE.

A Report Causes Bad Feeling—Greetings to Other Churches.

TOLEDO, Iowa, May 22.—At the United Brethren Conference the report of the committee to select and report names for members of the boards has not been received with favor. Some say the committee has been packed, so as to hinder the work of the newly elected officers.

The greeting of the conference was ordered sent to the Presbyterian Assembly and Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session. It was voted that the newly elected general officers should take their places on July 1, 1897. Bishop Dubbs of the United Evangelical Church made an address, bringing the greetings of his church. Bishop Hott responded. The Bishops were authorized to send fraternal delegates. All copyright, it was decided, shall be taken out in the name of the printing establishment. The Bishops were appointed a committee to make any propositions thought best concerning the matter of union between the United Brethren Church and United Evangelical churches.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Proceedings of the General Synod in Session at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 22.—Before the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church this morning the subject of foreign missions was taken up, and the Rev. Dr. George W. Scott spoke on the work in India. Some of the stations, he said, were self-supporting, and the Christian Endeavor Society had been started with the help of the natives.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Education showed receipts of $5,240.04. Of this amount, $4,000 was the Gibson bequest for the Cedarville, Ohio, college.

The Committee on Finance appointed to raise an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the General Synod advised that each congregation be assessed to pay the expenses of the delegates, and that a special taxation be made pro rata upon the membership of the churches.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

Recommendation that Pulpits Be Forbidden to Women for Public Addresses.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 22.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly to-day referred various communications. The Committee on Bills and Overtures recommended that the use of pulpits be forbidden to women for public addresses to mixed audiences and that it be pronounced improper to give notices of such meetings.

Dr. Pitzer took the position that, while the Bible absolutely forbade female ordination, it did not forbid all kinds of public testimony by women. Dr. Walden and Dr. Smoot strongly advocated the adoption of the report. The order of the day put an end to the debate.

Daniel Cronin Is Missing.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 22.—Daniel Cronin, a well-known resident of Tuckahoe, has been missing from his home in that place since May 14, when he left home to attend the Irish Fair in New York. It is said that Cronin had about $1,000 in his possession. He is the Commissioner of Highways in the town of East Chester. The money he had was to pay off the men employed in the town, over whose roads he had charge. Cronin resided with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cox.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

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BUILDERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS.

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177TH ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Double and single rooms; neatly furnished; excellent table; families; gentlemen.

WILL NICE, KIND FAMILY TAKE CARE OF bright little orphan girl, aged 12. Address Brother Newman, 201 East 14th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—HANDSOME FURNISHED SUITE; PRIvate bath; single and square rooms; permanent; transient; references. 14 West 33d St.

23D ST., 166 WEST.—Parlor floor; suit doctor, business, or four persons; other rooms; improvements.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back parlor; attractive, well-kept private house; terms moderate; references.

152 WEST 17TH ST.—Large furnished room to let, or for light housekeeping. Apply, one flight of stairs, janitors.

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145 EAST 18TH ST.—Unfurnished; large front room, suitable for single gentleman; price moderate, including attendance.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MATTITUCK, LONG ISLAND.—Accommodations for few select boarders; excellent table, with home comforts, shady grounds; boating, bathing, and fishing; board reasonable. Call or address, until June 5, MULROY, 238 East 86th St.

IN THE CONNECTICUT HILLS.—Boarders taken on a farm near Greenwich, Conn.; large house and piazzas; fine drives; 20 minutes from station; 10 minutes' walk from Fairfield Co. golf grounds; references required; no children taken. JOSEPH C. LEONARD, Cos Cob, Conn.

THOSE LOOKING FOR BOARD MAY FIND refined, pleasant home with small family about twenty miles from city; fine roads; delightful country; gentlemen preferred. For further particulars address CLOVERNOOK, Box 182 Ridgewood, N. J.

THE ARGYLE, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Family boarding house, near depot; best accommodations; 28 large bedrooms, ocean view, covered piazzas, pleasant, quiet home; moderate rates. City address, 106 West 37th St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.

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Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

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ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils . 48 West 47th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

LANGUAGES.

CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular. CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

ELOCUTION, EXPRESSION, VOICE CULTURE, reading, recitation; correct and distinct speech thoroughly taught; classes Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock; ten lessons, $5; private lessons every evening, 7 to 9; circulars. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I. SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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Circular and references sent upon application.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC

128 and 130 East 58th Street.

ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.

Terms from $15 upward per quarter. Pupils can enter at any time.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED.
Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

ALL EARN MONEY learning Stenography & Typewriting at Ver-mil-ye's, 816 Broadway, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 35x60; ladies and gentlemen; every night. 4 E. 45th St.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address 8 EAST 47TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

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306 5TH AVE., NEAR 31ST STREET.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.
The balance of stock of
RARE ANTIQUE AND MODERN

ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS,

Comprising about 500 lots, will be sold at

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BEGINNING TUESDAY, MAY 25TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
and following days until entire stock is sold.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

306 5th Ave., near 31st St.

THE TRADE SPECIALLY INVITED.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on May 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, checks, drafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. U. METHODIST CHURCH MISSION, 146 West 27th St., D. D. Pugsley, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. every Sunday. Weekday services, Tuesday evening, 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, class meeting, 8 P. M.; Thursday evening, A. U. Band meeting, 8 P. M.; Friday evening, prayer meeting, 8 P. M. Meetings continued through this Summer.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING, 15TH ST. AND Rutherfurd Place.—Meetings for worship this morning, 11, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Ministers from other yearly meetings will be in attendance; all cordially invited.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.

DECORATION DAY.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, MAY 30 AND 31.

SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.

Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

MONDAY SCHEDULE.

Express train leaves W. 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 and 6:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Glens 5:30 and 7:20 P. M. Sunday; 6 P. M. Monday.

NIAGARA FALLS

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE

ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going on evening trains Saturday, May 29; good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before May 31, 1897.

Trains leave West 23d St. 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 7:30 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.

MEMORIAL DAY.
SATURDAY, MAY 29TH.

ROUND $8.00 TRIP

PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets good returning on any regular train, excepting Black Diamond Express, up to and including May 31st.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 7:00, 8:30, and 9:00 P. M.; West 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 6:55, 7:55, and 8:55; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 6:40, 7:48, and 8:45 P. M.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply to General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

MEMORIAL DAY.
Trip to the Mountains,
MONDAY, MAY 31ST.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback. Special Train. Lunch Car Attached.

ROUND $2.25 TRIP.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for fifty cents extra.

Trains from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:20 A. M. From West 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 7:55 A. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:00 A. M.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply General Eastern office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

DECORATION DAY AT NIAGARA.

Special THREE-DAY excursion, leaving New York Saturday evening, May 29.

By Erie Railroad 14.50 By New York Central 15.

Including hotel accommodation at CATARACT HOUSE, transfers, trip on the Maid of the Mist, &c. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of Edward L. Whitaker; was at Melrose, Mass., September, 1889. Address SAMUEL HOLOWAY, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

DETECTIVE.—Detective work, reasonable rates; strictly reliable and confidential. Agency 109 West 34th St. FRANK HOOK, Supt.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office, Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Two responsible ladies will be glad to take charge of private residence for the Summer; satisfactory references given. Mrs. M. N., Box 200 Times Office.

CARETAKER.—A middle-aged widow, American, no children, would like to take charge of a house for the Summer; best of city reference. Mrs. Hagett, 335 East 86th St.

CARETAKERS.—A reliable party of adults desire care of house during absence of the family; is first-class laundress. Mrs. Drury, 1,518 Madison Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town desires a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Can be seen during week at 75 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent, neat, and obliging chambermaid; long and excellent recommendation from present employer, A. B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Young girl who works at dressmaking, would like to go to the country as seamstress and help with chamberwork; good reference. McPeck, 206 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday or Tuesday, at 105 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; also used to plain washing and cooking; city reference. 462 West 22d St., present address.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city reference. 230 West 16th St., care of Smith.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up house wishes to find a place for her chambermaid; well recommended. 9 East 35th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place first-class chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 133 West 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Danish girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Neilson, 206 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant in a private family; best references. 7 East 72d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an educated American to travel for Summer at home or abroad; much experience in United States; good reader and correspondent. Address, all week, Mrs. Tomlins, Box 104 Times Office.

TRAVELING COMPANION or NURSE and Companion.—By young woman; trained nurse; experienced in nervous diseases; as traveling companion for Summer, or as nurse and companion to invalid lady or child. 36 East 76th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands first-class cooking; good baker; best city reference. E. B., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; take entire charge; city or country; good reference; marketing if required. E. B., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 278 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By plain cook; assist with washing; small family; best city references. R. B., Box 714, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook; disengaged June 2. Call at 80 Park Av. Monday or Tuesday, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

COOK.—French; first-class in every way; long experience in dinner parties; best Paris and New York references. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Call Monday, from 10 to 1, present employer's, 258 West 18th St.

COOK.—Private family; no washing; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 32 West 35th St., 11 to 3.

COOK.—By first-class French cook where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. G. R., 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly reliable, competent young woman as excellent cook; manager; good references. 80 West 90th St., first flat east.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; city references. 413 West 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference from last place; city or country. 512 3d Av.

COOK.—By a very respectable woman as good cook. 37 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent to get up company dinners, take entire charge kitchen, and marketing. M. V., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend as thoroughly capable in every particular. Call, present employer's, 1 till 3, Monday and Tuesday, 52 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a Frenchman and his wife as first-class cooks in private family, private boarding house, or club; no children; together or separate; best city references. John Vautier, 347 7th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands both French and English cooking; can take entire charge, (where there is a kitchenmaid;) good references can be had from Newport and New York City; wages, $40. A. C., 257 W. 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged German woman; private family; understands American cooking; city reference. 441 East 85th St., Wagner's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant; good cook; wash and iron for small family; country preferred; good baker; best city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business; first-class baker; city references. B. L., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private American family; best city references. Call Monday, from 10 to 4, 29 East 37th St.

COOK.—By good cook. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 130 West 74th St.

Day's Work

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; brought up in England; good cook and laundress; or other work in house; has best city references. G. M., 769 3d Av., advertising office.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or take home; open-air drying. Room 6, 306 West 41st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, French, would like few more customers by day; private families; cut, fit, draping, trimming; best references; moderate. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by day or week; city or country; evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference; terms reasonable. M. H., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes to get few more customers; to go out by the day; references, 441 West 50th St., rear house; Petterson.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished Hanoverian finishing governess; diploma; excellent linguist and musician; highest references from foreign and American families; governess or courier; has traveled extensively. Monday, from 10 to 12, at 27 West Seventy-third St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By Parisian lady as governess or companion in family; English, French, music; willing to travel; highest references. Schools, Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady highly recommends her visiting governess for Summer engagement; fine musician; three languages perfectly. Mrs. S., West 32d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, kindergarten teacher, as nursery governess with a family traveling; best reference. M. F. S., 92 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a highly recommended French lady as governess or nursery governess; speaks German and Spanish. Call at present employer's, 64 East 55th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady as governess for the Summer. L. V., 537 5th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as nursery governess or seamstress; good reference. Refined, 1,834 3d Av., Advertisement Office, near 76th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or ATTENDANT.—By American widow as working housekeeper; good cook and general manager; no washing; reference; or as invalid's attendant; capable in both positions. E. A., 162 East 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, or COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—For private family or club; experienced; highest references. Mrs. Morgner, 247 East 21st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Frenchwoman as working housekeeper; is a first-rate cook. M. H., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By elderly respectable German girl from a good family as housework in a small family; would like to be considered one of the family. Box A, 1,513 3d Av.

HOUSEMAID.—By an American young woman as first-class housemaid for the country. Anna, 308 West 39th St.; top floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman as competent kitchenmaid; speaks French and English and has had 4 years' experience as chef. 142 West 42d St., care Mrs. Ridge.

KITCHENMAID.—Well recommended. Present employer's, 604 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress, dressmaker, good packer; thoroughly competent in all her duties; city or country; best city reference. Jeanne, Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; experienced seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; never seasick; no objection to traveling; best city reference. French, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—A lady would like to find a situation for her maid, who has lived with her for eight years, and whom she can highly recommend to take care of an elderly or invalid lady. Present employer's, 4 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; a first-class hairdresser, sewer, packer; neat appearance; with highest Paris and city reference. Elise, 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant French lady's maid; speaks English and German; competent in her duties; a good seamstress; to American family; best references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German lady's maid; stylish hairdresser, good seamstress, and packer; many years' with American family; excellent references. 316 East 52d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—Swiss; understands her duties; very capable and experienced in traveling; speaks French, German, English fluently; best references. Fels, 136 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; do not object to traveling; good packer; city reference. 11 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French person; personal reference. A. B., 603 Madison Av.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German as maid or nursery governess to grown children; good dressmaker, seamstress, traveler, packer; reliable and competent; excellent reference; city or country. Maid, Christian Home, 15 Sutton Place.

MAID, &c.—As maid or maid and attendant, by reliable, intelligent young woman; Protestant; city or country; willing to travel; good city references. Call Monday, or address Maid, 49 West 16th St.

MAID.—Neat, refined young girl, good appearance, returning to England, would give her services as maid in return for fare. Address or call, Monday, between 8 and 9 P. M., 51 West 9th St.

MAID or NURSE.—An English woman anxious to return would give her services in return for passage as maid or children's nurse; thoroughly competent; good sailor; disengaged early in June. B., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By middle-aged person; Swiss; thoroughly competent; with a family going abroad; good traveler and packer; first-class city references. M. B., Box 36, 530 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—A lady wants to place a French girl as maid or nurse, with family going abroad; best personal reference. Address Mrs. Bates, New Rochelle, N. Y.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place maid; chamberwork and will assist with waiting. Apply, Monday morning before 10, Mrs. E. R. Sampson, 500 Madison Av.

MAID.—By competent maid; to growing young ladies of elderly lady; English, French; good seamstress. A., care Lalanne, 169 West 21st St.

MAID.—By North German maid; lady or child; willing to travel; city reference. 319 West 47th St., Draesmach's bell.

MAID.—Hairdresser would go to the country as maid. Miss Lee, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—French; going to Europe first week in June; would give her services in return for passage. E., 158 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together or separately; one as first-class laundress; wages, $20 to $25; the other as chambermaid; best personal and written references. Present employer's, 47 West 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish young woman; understands all kinds of fine laundry work; good city reference. A. C., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing, obliging; can be seen at present employer's; best personal references. 41 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city references. A., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference; present employer can be seen. M. T., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; three years' best city references. 226 East 57th St., care of Mrs. Craven.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going to the country desires a situation for an excellent laundress, whom she can recommend. 40 West 54th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; best city reference. A. D., Box 274 Up-town Times Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 781 6th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as laundress and chambermaid; good reference. Laundress, 308 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a widow woman, with a child three years old, as a first-class laundress in a private family; reference. 441 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a healthy, reliable, and experienced young colored woman as nurse to infants or growing children; can take entire charge; very obliging; city or country; highest city references. Call or address, two days, present employer's, Raynor's bell, 318 East 58th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse for lady, gentleman, or child; willing to go abroad; excellent traveler; good masseur; terms moderate. 136 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By nurse with family going abroad; competent; five years' reference. 18 West 32d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent gir

Stern Bros.

Monday, May 24

6000 Yards
White Dotted
Swisses, 27c
Double width, at
Usually sold at 35c to 45c yd.
Also
a large collection of
Fancy Swisses,
Embr'd Batistes and
Novelty Grenadines
at 39c 73c
Heretofore 65c to $1.25 yd.
West 23d St.

GOV. BLACK SIGNING BILLS

Senator McCarren's Brooklyn Slaughter House Measure Among Those Approved.

OTHERS OF LOCAL INTEREST

City of New York Authorized to Acquire Land by Condemnation Whenever It Is Deemed Necessary for Public Purposes.

ALBANY, May 22.—Senator McCarren's bill, supplemental to the Greater New York charter, allowing slaughter houses in Brooklyn to remain where they are, instead of being moved to the river front, as provided for in the charter, was signed by Gov. Black to-day, as was Mr. Austin's bill, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New York to acquire land by condemnation whenever it is deemed necessary for public purposes. These two bills were among those which, it was announced at the executive chamber some few days ago, had been killed because the Mayors had not returned them within a specified time.

Gov. Black has signed the bill giving George N. Pinney, Jr., $5,000 for services as Secretary of the Greater New York Commission.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, Gov. Black announced his signature to many bills, a number of which affect New York City. Among them were:

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the city to expend in the aggregate $1,300,000 for the care of criminals and misdemeanants under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the construction of the extension of the building in Central Park occupied by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Austin—Reducing the salary of the Sheriff of New York County from $20,000 to $12,000, and giving him $5,000 a year for three years after his term for legal expenses.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the establishment of a new city court.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the expenditure of $50,000 for the creation of a garden in Van Cortlandt Park.

Mr. Perkins—Supplementing the Greater New York charter by taking from the Commissioner of Correction the jurisdiction over the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, the House of Refuge, the House for Detention of Witnesses, and jails and houses for the detention of persons charged with crime.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the assessment on property benefited for the opening of Depot Place, from Sedgwick Avenue to the Harlem River.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the establishment of Boscobel Place, near the easterly end of Washington Bridge.

Mr. Austin—Vesting in New York City the title to lands taken for the opening of Elm Street from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street

Mr. Gilleland—Relating to engineers and the inspection of steam boilers.

Mr. Reinhardt—Amending the local law relative to proceedings to open streets.

Mr. Adds—Authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to release to Julia C. Patterson certain property in Patterson, Putnam County.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the expenditure of $250,000 in improving the public parks, parkways, and drives.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the opening of a public place between One Hundred and Sixty first and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Courtlandt Avenue, and the New York and Harlem Railroad.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the expenditure of $500,000 for laying additional water mains and erecting pumping machines.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the construction of bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and the New York and Putnam Railroad at Gerard and Walton Avenues, at a cost not to exceed $150,000.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for a new street between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, near Crotona Avenue.

Mr. Austin—Establishing a park at the junction of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Sedgwick and Cedar Avenues.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the expenditure of $25,000 to pay for the expenses of the celebration of the dedication of the Grant Monument.

Senator Grady—Exempting certain real estate of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine from local assessments.

Senator Foley—Authorizing the Register to destroy all copies of chattel mortgages and bills of sale at the expiration of ten years from the date of filing.

Senator Guy—Providing for the erection of a bridge over the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Senator Guy—Striking from the maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards all of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street east of Locust Avenue.

Senator Guy—Amending the same maps by showing a widening of Wales Avenue, from Kelly Street to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Senator Stranahan's—Authorizing the Controller of the present City of New York to examine the financial condition of all the localities to be consolidated into Greater New York, and to find out what bonds are due on Jan. 1, 1898, and to make provision for the payment of those bonds, and also of the interest on the bonds standing against all those localities.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Appellate Division Justices of the First Department to appoint special Deputy Clerks to the Clerk of New York City, to attend to the clerical work of the court.

Senator Sullivan—Authorizing the policemen and firemen, on certificates of the Mayor, to ride free on elevated railroads.

Senator Coggeshall—Providing that all auctioneers in New York City must be licensed by the Mayor, on payment of the sum of $250 per annum.

Senator Ahearn—Increasing the amount to be expended on a city court building to $50,000.

Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the issuance of dock bonds to the amount of $6,000,000.

Senator Ford—Providing for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette.

Senator Ahearn—Authorizing the Commissioners of Appraisal to submit their reports to the Supreme Court by piecemeal.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the Board of Park Commissioners to contract with the Grant Monument Association for the care and preservation of the Grant Tomb.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to examine the claim of Mary F. Ward for work done on the Metropolitan Museum.

Mr. T. F. Myers—Authorizing the opening of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, and Fifty-third Street, between Eleventh Avenue and North River.

Mr. Reinhard—Increasing the aggregate amount to be expended in constructing a drawbridge over the Harlem River to $1,850,000.

Senator Grady—Refunding the tax paid by the Little Sisters of the Assumption on property situated at 312 East Fifteenth Street.

Senator Page—Exempting from taxation the real estate of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Senator Ford—Declaring a person to be disorderly who abandons his family in any part of the State and is found in New York City.

Senator Page's—Confirming the title of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to certain lands in New York City.

Senator Guy's—Providing for a new approach to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse at One Hundred and Sixty-first Steret; also authorizing the expenditures of $30,000 for the improvement of Crotona Park; also, providing for the completion and extension of the William's Bridge sewer system; also, providing that tenement house windows shall be equipped with guard rails; also, providing for the construction of an elevated roadway over the New York and Harlem Railroad, connecting Melrose and Brook Aevnues; also, providing for the awarding of damages for the changing of the original grade of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; also, a similar bill relating to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; also, amending technically the act for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River; also, amending the act providing for the construction of schoolhouses and municipal baths in public parks.

Mr. Matthewson's—Providing for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Senator Ford—Providing for the acquisition of a site in the Twelfth Ward, New York City, for the erection of a public hospital.

Mr. Reinhard—Empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to transfer unexpended balances of former appropriations made to the Department of Public Charities to the Department of Charities and Corrections.

Mr. Mathewson—Amending the maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards relating to Clinton Place.

Mr. Mathewson—A similar bill, relating to King's Bridge and Fordham roads.

Mr. Post—Appropriating $5,000 for the survey and mapping of oyster lands in Long Island Sound, near Mount Sinai and Orient Point.

Mr. Perkins—Amending the Greater New York charter by giving the Kings County pharmacists representation on the Board of Pharmacy for the greater city.

Mr. Garby—Prohibiting the dredging for shellfish on beds of natural growth with dredges operated by steam power or weighing over fifty pounds.

Mr. McKnight—Relating to certain parks and a parade ground in Long Island City.

Mr. Wagstaff—Giving the Department of Public Parks in Brooklyn control over certain parks and driveways.

Senator McNulty—Prohibiting the construction of a railroad on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Parshall—Closing a twenty-five-foot right of way in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Mathewson—Changing the maps of East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, in New York City.

Mr. Austin—Extending the term of office of the Board of Electrical Control to Nov. 1, 1898.

Mr. Hoffman—Giving Mount Sinai Hospital $35,000 a year out of the City Treasury.

Mr. Mathewson—In relation to acquiring title to and the widening, opening, and improvement of Washington Avenue, from Third Avenue and East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to Pelham Avenue, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York; providing for the raising of part of the expenses by assessment and part out of the fund known as the "Fund for Street and Park Openings" in said city.

Mr. Knaup — Allowing the payment for supplies and repairs furnished to and done upon and in the public offices and buildings in the City of Brooklyn since the first day of January, 1896.

Mr. Austin—To provide for the election of Supervisors in the several wards of the Borough of Queens, in the City of New York, to be members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens.

Mr. Austin—Allowing New York to raise a sum not to exceed $7,600,000 for school purposes.

Senator Koehler—Conferring additional powers upon the Town Board of the Town of Jamaica, Queens County, relative to the public lands in such town.

Mr. Forrester—Making the salary of the stenographer of the Supreme Court in Kings County $3,000.

Senator Koehler—Authorizing the City Treasurer of Long Island City to ascertain the amount of uncollected taxes after July 1 of each year.

Senator G. A. Davis—Allowing Erie County to raise bonds for Seventy-fourth Regiment armory site.

Mr. Austin—Claim bill of Michael Horner.

Senator Siebert—Relating to bonds for Buffalo Historical Society grounds.

Senator Lexow—Appropriating $25,000 for acquiring the Stony Point battle ground.

Senator Siebert—Confirming acts of the Buffalo Teachers' Retirement Fund Trustees.

Senator Nussbaum—Allowing old criminal records in the Secretary of State's office to be destroyed.

Senator Siebert—Allowing Buffalo to issue grade crossing bonds and water bonds.

Mr. Tupper—The Binghamton Charter bill.

Mr. Brennan—Abolishing fine and imprisonment for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Husted—Making it a penal offense to keep animals in cars confined more than twenty-eight consecutive hours.

There were also several minor civil code amendments and several amendments to the game laws.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday
Misses' and Children's
High Grade
Cloth Reefers
in sizes from 2 to 14 years, at $1.95
Formerly $4.75 to $13.50
Misses' Jackets
of Kerseys, Cheviots and Covert Cloths, Silk lined, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., $3.75
Formerly $6.90 to $17.50
Bicycle Suits
of All Wool Scotch Cheviots, Jackets silk lined, sizes 14 & 16 years, at $5.90
Former Price $11.75
Tailor-made
Cloth Suits
With Eton or Fly Front Jackets, sizes 14 & 16 years, at $9.50
Formerly $14.50 to $19.75
West 23d St.

DETAIL FOR THE STATE CAMP.

Adjutant General Tillinghast Issues His Orders for the Summer.

ALBANY, May 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has issued the general order for the administration of the duties at State camp during the Summer, the season for which extends from June 19 to July 26. Gen. Tillinghast is detailed to command the camp this season, and during his absence necessitated by other duties the senior officer of the regiment in camp will be in command, without, however, being relieved in any manner from duty with or responsibility for his regiment.

The following officers in the National Guard are detailed as the post staff during the season:

Major Horatio P. Stackpole, Tenth Battalion, as Post Adjutant.

Col. Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, as Post Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, and Ordnance Officer.

Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, as Inspector of Drill.

Major Robert M. Harding, Seventy-fourth Regiment, as Inspector of Drill.

Capt. Hervey C. Lyon, Forty-seventh Regiment, as Inspector of Drill.

Major N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, as guard instructor.

First Lieut. Alexander R. Robertson, Seventy-fourth Regiment, as assistant to the guard instructor from July 19 to July 17, 1897.

Second Lieut. Murray W. Crosby, First Separate Company, assistant to the guard instructor from July 17 to July 31, 1897.

Among the orders issued in the general order are:

Commanding officers of separate companies ordered on camp duty will at once report by mail for further instructions to the commanding officer of the battalion to which they have been assigned.

The commanding officer of the Third Battery will detail one Sergeant, two Corporals, one musician, and twelve privates of his command for duty at the camp of instruction from June 19 to July 24. The personnel of the detail may be changed from time to time.

The Seventh and Seventy-fourth Regiments are authorized to bring their own bands to the camp; the State will furnish a band from June 26 to July 24.

The following organizations are detailed for a tour of service:

June 19 to 26, the Seventh Regiment; June 26 to July 3, Twelfth and Tenth Battalion; July 3 to 10, the Seventy-first Regiment and the Sixth, Eleventh, Thirty-first, and Fortieth Separate Companies; July 10 to 17, the Twenty-second Regiment, and the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Thirty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Separate Companies; July 17 to 24, the Forty-seventh Regiment and the Seventh, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-second Separate Companies; July 24 to 31, the Seventy-fourth Regiment and the First and Second Batteries.

The separate companies ordered on a tour of service at the camp are for that duty organized into provisional battalions as follows:

The Sixth, Eleventh, Thirty-first, and Fortieth will form the First Provisional Battalion, with Capt. Walt H. Stillman of the Sixth Separate Company in command.

The Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Thirty-sixth, and Forty-seventh will form the Second Provisional Battalion, with Capt. Austin A. Yates of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company in command.

The Seventh, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-second will form the Third Provisional Battalion, with Capt. James H. Lloyd of the Twenty-first Separate Company in command.

A CIVIL SERVICE DENIAL.

President Cobb Says the Commission Has Not Called a Meeting.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 22.—President Willard A. Cobb of the State Civil Service Commission of this city, denies the published telegrams that at the commission's recent meeting at Albany, a resolution was adopted to communicate with the Civil Service Boards of Brooklyn, Rochester, and other cities, asking their views in order that all may work in unison, and inviting them to be present at a meeting to be held in New York next Wednesday. He says no such action was taken. Mr. Cobb added that new rules and regulations have not as yet been adopted.

The extent and importance of such work will not admit of hasty preparation. Any action of the commission with regard to such rules and regulations, either temporary or permanent, would not be legal or binding unless approved by the Governor.

NO MORE GRADE CROSSINGS.

Gov. Black Makes Senator Wilcox's Bill a Law to Go into Effect July 1.

ALBANY, May 22.—Gov. Black has signed the important bill of Senator Wilcox, relating to all railroad crossings and providing for the elimination of all grade crossings. The bill provides that no steam surface railroad, after July 1, 1897, shall be constructed at any crossing unless by special permission from the Railroad Commission. When a road or street crosses a railroad track by an overhead bridge the bridge shall be maintained by the railroad, the roadway by the municipality.

FISHERIES LAW AMENDED.

Black Bass or Oswego Bass to be Caught from June 15 to Dec. 31.

ALBANY, May 22.—Gov. Black has signed the very important bill of Assemblyman McLaughlin amending the fisheries, game, and forest laws by prohibiting the fishing for and possession of black bass or Oswego bass, except from June 15 to Dec. 31. Heretofore the season extended from the last of May to the last of December.

No Word from Gen. Fitzgerald.

ALBANY, May 22.—Neither Gov. Black nor Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has received any intimation from Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald that he contemplates resigning his command of the First Brigade.

ARRIVALS FROM ABROAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Lloyd Bryce, R. W. Milbank, and J. P. Chamberlain were passengers on the Cunard steamship Umbria, which arrived yesterday.

On the American Line steamship St. Paul, which reached her dock yesterday morning, was Julian Hawthorne, who went to India to write up the famine and bubonic plague. He was in India one month. Government figures given out as to the victims of the plague, he says, represent only one-sixth of the real number.

Thomas Loates, the English jockey, and "Tom" Williams, the Australian pugilist, came on the St. Paul. Loates was accompanied by the trainer, C. Moore, and comes here for rest and recovery from the effects of injuries received at Liverpool last Fall, when riding Lord Derby's Birch Rod.

Williams is to meet "Tommy" Ryan before a local boxing club.

The two best Medicines for Consumption are Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT AND ALTERATIVE. They absorb the granules of disease and heal the lungs.—Adv.

Arnold Constable & Co.

COUNTRY HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Swiss and French Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tapestries, Chintzes, Cretonnes, Shades.

CARPETS,

RUGS.

Japanese Mattings.

LINENS.

Bed Spreads, Couch Pillows, Quilts, Summer Blankets.

Broadway & 19th st.

BRENTANO'S PAPER NOVELS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PAPER NOVELS ANYWHERE

Our Department contains immediately after publication books issued by leading publishers

We have at all times a complete stock of paper novels by standard writers, not usually kept in stock elsewhere...

5c.-10c.-15c.-18c. & 33c.

Special... Sale this Month. List free on request.

BRENTANO'S
31 UNION SQUARE

POSTOFFICE CHANGES HANDS

Charles W. Dayton Turns His Charge over to His Successor, Cornelius Van Cott.

AN ALL-DAY RECEPTION HELD

The Outgoing and Incoming Postmasters Received Tributes of Esteem—All Federal Property Transferred.

Charles Willoughby Dayton vacated the office of Postmaster yesterday, gracefully installing his successor, Cornelius Van Cott. There were some very pleasant and entirely democratic incidents attending the going out and coming in. The "vale" was as emphatic as the "welcome." The occurrences were memorable and extraordinary, and Mr. Dayton was moved at the discovery that he had underrated not only the esteem in which he was held by his staff and the subordinates of the department, but by citizens and friends of Mr. Van Cott.

Mr. Dayton has always set his face against other tributes of esteem than a grasp of the hand and a good word. In retiring, however, he had not the heart to cast away a very handsome souvenir which came as if breeze-wafted to a table in his office. Early in the afternoon the out-going Postmaster found the gift, a solid silver salver and a massive loving cups of the same metal, each inscribed:

"Presented to Charles W. Dayton, May 24, 1897, by the officers and employes of the New York Post Office, in token of their love and esteem and of his courtesy, efficiency, justice, and impartiality as Postmaster at New York, to which office he was appointed by President Cleveland June 5, 1885, and from which he resigned May 22, 1897."

The date of the donation was advanced to make it after Mr. Dayton's retirement from office.

Mr. Van Cott arrived at 3:30 o'clock, and his hearty greeting of Mr. Dayton was cordially returned, and they went into privacy and congratulations. Meanwhile the process of turning over the money and properties of the United States to the new Postmaster went on. Mr. Dayton's personal representative was President George H. Burford of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Van Cott's was ex-Judge and ex-Assistant Postmaster Bankson Taylor Morgan. Mr. Morgan acted in the same capacity in May, 1889, when Mr. Van Cott began his first term as Postmaster, and discovered a defalcation of $38,000. The culprit committed suicide, but the Government recovered every cent of the money.

The transfer of everything was accomplished before midnight. Preparation facilitated every transaction. There was about $1,000,000 in postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, more than $200,000 in the money order department, and a few hundred dollars in sundry accounts. The balances at the Chase National Bank and the United States Sub-Treasury were paid over with Mr. Dayton's checks. In all, the amount was about $1,600,000. The holdings at the branch offices was represented in certificates from the bonded agents.

The farewells of the heads of departments, the clerical force, and the employes and carriers to Mr. Dayton were made between 5 and 6 o'clock. By that time the greater part of the reception room was filled with floral emblems of congratulation and esteem, many of them superb and elaborate. Some were for Mr. Dayton. There was no end of horseshoes, several mammoth baskets were banked against the furniture, and with them were huge and fragrant bouquets, and a wheel, bearing in immortelles, "With best wishes from the New York carriers—again at the helm." Later on came the largest emblem of all, from the Lincoln Pioneer Corps of New York, Mr. Van Cott's local organization. With the flowers were two tall saw palms in choice vases. B. J. Ludwig sent Mr. Van Cott a set of inlaid bronze desk equipments.

The afternoon reception tasked Mr. Dayton's right arm severely. Several hundred men of the department shook him by the hand, and received a pleasant word or two. Each was greeted by the new Postmaster. The New York Letter Carriers' Band played. At the end of the reception the only speech of the day was made by Mr. Dayton. Addressing the band, he thanked them heartily for their attendance and the compliment paid to him and Mr. Van Cott. He said that he had heard their first musical effort when they organized, and could, from the selections just played, congratulate them on the progress they had made.

The evening reception was largely attended and was thoroughly social and hearty. There were about as many Republicans as Democrats, but political lines were obliterated. All who came sought Mr. Dayton as eagerly as they looked for his successor, and the outgoing Postmaster heard some very handsome things said about him to his face. In another room luncheon was served.

Of those who came were United States Commissioner John A. Shields, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Cashier of the Post Office, who is to retire in favor of Richard Van Cott, the Postmaster's son, who held the office four years ago; William H. Ten Eyck, Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court; Frederick S. Gibbs, Henry D. Purroy, Jacob Fleischhauer, Ferdinand Eidman, Collector of Internal Revenue; John Simpson, John E. Stiebling, Frank Ehret, Charles R. Miller, William S. Andrews, James T. Sparkman, N. R. O'Connor, E. P. Steers, Judge James Fitzgerald, Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, William Dalton, Brother Eusebius, Director of the Catholic Protectory; Brother Eulogius, Director of the La Salle Institute; Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, Jacob M. Patterson, James W. Boyle, Dr. H. P. Lewandowski, and Alexander Powell, who was the personal attaché of Chester A. Arthur.

During the afternoon the two Postmasters were photographed seated side by side, with one of the floral horseshoes as a background.

Gen. Fitz John Porter said yesterday that on account of ill health he was anxious to retire as soon as possible, so that he might go to his new home at Morristown, N. J., and rest a while.

Postmaster Van Cott was officially in charge of the Post Office at midnight.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Will offer To-Morrow
Special Values in
Ladies' French and Domestic
Undergarments and Shirt Waists.

French Lingerie.
Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers of French Nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed,
98c. each; value $1.48.

Domestic Underwear.
Chemises of Linen Lawn; yokes of lace; skirt trimmed;
Gowns in Empire, Princess and Hubbard effects, yokes of lace and embroidery;
Skirts and Drawers, umbrella flounces, trimmed with lace and deep embroidery;
All at 89c each.

Shirt Waists
Of Fancy Dimities, plain Linen and Figured Lawns, real value 98c., at..... 69c
Of imported Organdies, Figured Dimity and Fancy Lappet, real value $1.85, at..... 1.35
In exclusive Novelty Batiste, Lappet, Organdie, and Fancy Cotton effects,
1.69 and 2.25;
Real value $1.98 and $2.75.

The Judic Corset.
New Materials.
New Models.
High, low, medium or extreme.
Each model distinctive, and a most efficient aid in producing perfect-fitting garments.
The bias cut known as
Judic A
is particularly recommended. Gives length from shoulder to bust, springs beautifully over hips, and is indispensable for the perfect fitting of costumes worn this season.
Every pair of Judic Corsets guaranteed.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

PRINCELY GIFT TO QUAKERS.

A. J. Aiken Makes a Donation to the Society in Real Estate and Money of Near Half a Million Dollars.

Gifts of the aggregate value of nearly half a million dollars are shortly to be presented to the Society of Friends at Pawling, Dutchess County, this State, by one of its members. Albert J. Aiken, the proprietor of the Mizzen Top Hotel, who in spite of his ninety-four years is still an active man, is the benefactor. The Mizzen Top Company, of which he was the principal stockholder, recently brought a friendly suit to foreclose a mortgage on the hotel, and, as reported in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, on May 1, Mr. Aiken bought it in for $21,000. This step was, as it now transpires, preliminary to his act of benevolence, and was taken merely to perfect the title to the property.

He will present the hotel, together with five adjoining cottages, a handsome church and lands as well as a cash donation of over $120,000 to his fellow-Quakers, who like in his immediate neighborhood. In addition to this, Mr. Aiken is about to build a granite and marble fire-proof free library for the benefit of his neighbors. As soon as it is completed, he will endow it with sufficient funds to insure its permanency and provide it with a choice selection of books.

At the end of the coming season the Mizzen Top Hotel will be entirely remodeled and improved under the direction of the architect of the famous Tampa Bay Hotel at Tampa, Fla. The plans have already been made, and the new building will rival in magnificence the finest Summer resorts in this State. All the expenses incurred in the improvement will be borne entirely by Mr. Aiken, and the income derived from the property will be devoted for all time to the support of the church of the society.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr. Aiken expects to supervise the work himself, and will probably take actice part in the management of the hotel after it is completed. This is said to be the largest individual donation ever made to the Society of Friends by one of its members.

BOLD THIEVES IN CHICAGO.

They Attempt to Rob a Messenger in the Rand-McNally Building in Daylight.

CHICAGO, May 22.—There was a bold attempt at robbery in the Rand-McNally Building this forenoon, outside the doors of the Sub-Treasury. Patrick Broderick, the confidential messenger for William Skakel, stepped out of the Sub-Treasury into the corridor, carrying a canvas bag containing 170 silver dollars.

He had not taken half a dozen steps before two men confronted him and presented two ugly looking revolvers. The men attempted to take the bag from the messenger, who is old, but he struggled to protect his trust, and succeeded in attracting the Sub-Treasury officials.

Nearly every person on the second floor of the building soon knew of the attempted hold-up, and the men became frightened and both made a dash for the Adams Street exit. Here one of them saw the special watchman, turned quickly, and escaped through another door. The watchman seized the other robber and held him until assistance came from persons in the building. He was then turned over to an officer of the Lake Front Police Station.

The arrested robber was booked as W. H. Russell.

Music at St. James's Church.

Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus" will be sung this afternoon by the choir at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, under the direction of the organist and choirmaster, Walter Henry Hall. The soprano solos will be sung by George Dusenbury and Guy Milham, and Theodore Van Zorx and Mr. W. W. Thomas, respectively, will be the tenor and bass soloist.

Van De Carr's New Position.

Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright has appointed John E. Van De Carr, Day Warden of the Tombs, as Warden of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Erastus F. Mead. The yearly salary is $3,500. Edward O'Shea, who is now Deputy Warden of the Tombs, will be promoted to the Day Wardenship.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN Two Important Departments.

Upholstery.
A large variety of Draperies and Furnishings for Summer cottages.
Embroidered Muslin Sash Curtains - - - - - 12½ to 50c. yd.
Irish Point Lace - - - - - - - 35c. to $1.75 yd.
Ruffle Muslin Curtains, full length - - - $1.15 and $1.65 per pair
Snow Flake Curtains - - - - - - - 95c to $2.50 per pair
Japanese Rugs, very best goods,
6x9 feet, $5.50 each; 7 1-2x10 1-2, $8.00 each; 9x12, $11.00 each.
Mosquito Canopies, all sizes. Japanese Porch Blinds. Furniture Slip Covers and Shades.

Specials in House Furnishing Department.
All-linen hemmed Towels, 19x38 in. - - $1.50 dozen; worth $2.00
Damask Towels, Colored borders, knotted fringes, 25x50 in. - - 25c. each; worth 35c.
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels - - - - - - - - 25c. each
Table Damask, half bleach - - - - - - 35c. yd.; regular price, 50c.
Table Damask, full bleach - - - - - 50c. yd.; reduced from 65c.
200 lengths of Embroidered Flannels - 45c. yd.; worth from 50c. to 75c.
16-inch French Hair Cloth, very best goods - - - - - - 20c. yd.

MANIFESTO FROM WILLIS

Worded So Deftly as to Make It Capable of More than One Construction.

IT MADE WORTH MEN SMILE

Seth Low Appears to be the Bone of Contention, and the One-Sided Struggle Is for the Credit in Bringing Him Forward.

Commissioner of City Works Willis has come out in an interview with himself favoring the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York. Mr. Willis claims to be the original Low advocate in Brooklyn, and now that Jacob Worth, the real leader of the Republican machine in Kings County, has announced his willingness to support Low, Mr. Willis says that the combination of Republicans and Democrats is very gratifying to him. Sheriff Buttling and other influential machine men in Brooklyn were laughing last evening at Willis's manifesto.

Since Willis was so completely sat down upon at the last meeting of the General Committee, when he attempted to steal the glory of a Low indorsement before Worth was ready to have Low's name come up in a Republican committee meeting, he has been referred to as the tail to the Worth kite. Willis, they say, tried hard to lead, in the Low movement, but had to do the tag act after all.

Worth does not propose to allow Willis to steal any of his thunder. He is entirely willing, and anxious, as a matter of fact, that there shall be entire harmony in Kings County for the coming municipal campaign, but he intends to control the entire patronage himself and give the Willis people nothing.

Mr. Worth, according to a report of his private utterances, is gunning after large game, and is at present throwing his energies into the Republican camp in this city. He is strong, and he knows it. Therefore, the proclamations of Willis and his followers bother him not even a little bit. Willis's manifesto yesterday is in effect agreed to by the forty Republicans, but the manner of saying it is the amusing feature to the followers of the Kings County Republican leader. Mr. Willis says:

"Recent developments, I am more than pleased to observe, would certainly justify the position taken long ago by myself and others regarding the true line of political affairs in the Greater New York territory so as to assure the combining of all the voting forces that there may be who would prefer the election of a Republican of somewhat independent proclivities as Mayor, rather than to see elected one that would assist or aid Tammany Hall or the machine Democracy to control the government of the new city.

"I am glad to see that the so-called 'machine Republicans' have taken this view of the situation, and if they adhere to this programme Brooklyn will undoubtedly send a solid delegation to the city convention for Seth Low for Mayor. It is very obvious that sentiment is surely crystallizing around him as the man of the hour. I regard the movement started some weeks ago in this direction as having been extremely timely and well taken."

What was to be feared from the outset by those who were giving the subject of a Mayoralty nomination sincere and honest consideration was that the City Convention might fall under the control of men shrewd and deft in slick political manipulations, with a tendency to evade from such convention a nominee that might well suit the purposes of such as might control, but which would give very little satisfaction to the party at large, and the masses whose votes would be essential to success.

The Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, which was organized three years ago, is distributing through the mails an address to the people of Brooklyn and asking them to enroll in its ranks. The address is signed by George H. Fletcher as Chairman, Eliphalet B. Terry, and Edwin A. Curley, committee. The headquarters of the union are in Room 30, Germania Bank Building, 375 Fulton Street. W. G. Low is President of the union and William P. Ferguson Treasurer.

The Republicans will have their annual enrollment in the various election districts on May 25.

MR. MARVEL'S SPANISH MINE.

Leads to a Suit in Which $3,500,000 Is Involved—Travels of a Safe.

A suit in which the sum of $3,500,000 is involved, according to the plaintiff, is expected to be tried shortly in the Queens County Court, in Long Island City. It is that of William D. Marvel, who resides on the corner of Browne and Madison Avenues, Flushing, against Georgiana C. Stone and John D. Wood, executors of the last will of George F. Stone. The complainant says the $3,500,000 represents a valuable mine in Spain.

In 1880, while Marvel was an ore merchant in this city, he says he discovered iron ore in the south of Spain, and became interested in the Sierra Alhamilla Railway and iron mines of that country. Two years later, he claims, he became the sole owner of the mine.

Mr. Marvel says he formed a partnership with three others in 1886 under the firm name of Marvel & Co. Mr. Marvel declares that after two years he found that his best interests demanded the dissolution of the partnership, chiefly because of his partners, through whose actions, Mr. Marvel says, he sustained enormous losses. Mr. Stone held claims, and finally claimed ownership of the mines, and refused to concede to Mr. Marvel any rights in the property, and ever since Mr. Marvel avers that he has been deprived of any profits from the business.

The property has not been worked for the past eight years. Mr. Stone died in January, 1895, and Mr. Marvel immediately began the suit for the recovery of the mine. An interesting feature of the case was the bringing of Mr. Marvel's private safe from Spain to America. In the office of his residence in Spain Mr. Marvel had a safe in which were his private papers. Just after the beginning of the trouble over the partnership, and during Mr. Marvels absence, he says the safe was put on board of a vessel and brought to this country.

Mr. Marvel says he finally located the safe in a sub-cellar of a big office building on Wall Street. The safe had been opened, and he found several of his most important papers relating to the mines missing. He has had the safe removed, and it is now at his home, in Flushing. Mr. Marvel was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Congressional District last Fall, but was defeated.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE OF
Mr. Felix Morris
IN
"A GAME OF CARDS."
THE GREAT
BIOGRAPH
Caron and Herbert, Leonidas's Cats and Dogs, Meers Bros., Royal English Handbell Ringers, &c.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Broadway and 38th St
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
TO-MORROW EVENING, MAY 24.
FIRST PERFORMANCE. KLAW & ERLANGER'S LATEST EXTRAVAGANZA.
MUSIC BY LUDWIG ENGLANDER
BOOK BY SYDNEY ROSENFELD
A ROUND OF PLEASURE
PRICES, 50, 1.00, 1.50.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL AND ROOF GARDEN
Glass Inclosed. Fully Protected Against Weather.
CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT OF BARNESS BLANC,
PAPINA,
JOSIE DE WITT,
MANHATTAN COMEDY FOUR,
LIZZIE B. RAYMOND,
GALETTI'S COMEDY MONKEYS,
NEWELL AND SHIVETT,
OCEANA,
ALICE ROSE, AND OTHERS; ALSO EXTRAVAGANZA, WITH BALLET AND CHORUS OF 50.
Open from 8:15 to 1:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
THE VERISCOPE PICTURES OF THE
CORBETT FITZSIMMONS
SPARRING CONTEST.
Produced by the Veriscope Company.
DAN A. STUART, President.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Afternoons, at 2:30. Evenings, at 8:45.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
M. EMILE GAUTIER.
3 SISTERS HAWTHORNE.
MADELINE MARSHALL AND KITTY NELSON.
MERRI OSBORN. KAOLY.
THE DE FILIPPES.
THE SISTERS NICHOLS.
MISS LEOLA MITCHELL.
3 BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS.
And the Heart Breakers,
MATHEWS and BULGER.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every evening, 8:15.
Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
The Circus Girl.
"MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN."
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Herbert Gresham.
5th Week! Crowded Houses!

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
Admission 25 Cts. To-day.
Except Sundays—AMERICAN—Except Sundays
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

Proctor's 23d St. J.W. Ransone, Chas. R. Sweet, Van and Nobriga, Washburn Sisters, Stine and Evans, Alabama Trio, Coakley and Husted; others. Noon to 11. 23d, 58th St. and 3d Av.
Pleasure Palace. Black Patti's Troubadours. Greatest colored show on earth, 75 people. New Vaudeville, Ballet and Opera. Aft., 1:30; Eve., 7.

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av.

Sunday
May 23-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Stern Brothers

Will place on sale to-morrow
an exceptionally large purchase of

10000 Yards Extra Quality

Printed Foulard Silks

On Plain and Broche Grounds,
this season's importations, in the most desirable colors and effects, at 55c and 67c

Regular value $1.00 yard

West Twenty-Third Street

POSTAL UNION DELEGATES

Members of the Universal Congress Received by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

SURPRISED BY THE SIMPLICITY

Astonished at the Absence of Guard and Police at the White House—Henry Villard as a War Correspondent—Cabs and Cab Fares.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Whatever complaint of lack of hospitality the delegates to the Postal Union Congress may have felt disposed to make a week ago ought to have been silenced by this time. There was some grumbling, soon after the congress began its sessions, for it would not be accurate to describe the congress as "opening" its sessions, because the visitors were not being invited to meet Americans. This dissatisfaction was not alleviated by the reception given by the Postmaster General, for on that occasion there were present, besides the Postmaster General and a very few others, only the members of the congress, some of whom had been carrying on rather animated controversies during the day about the matters in course of settlement by them.

Some of the delegates yearned to know something about American homes, and even after the later and more brilliant receptions held in their honor, they came to the conclusion that they had only touched the formal side of the country. But, beginning a week ago with a reception at the old Corcoran house, by the Brices, and winding up on Thursday with a reception and lawn party at the British Embassy, the delegates have had opportunity to meet a great many persons who do not know anything about the Postal Union except that it holds a congress, and they have been afforded a chance to see the President and his wife at home under somewhat exceptionally favorable circumstances.

The White House has often been very elaborately decorated, and its rooms have held some notable gatherings of people. But not for many years has there been such lavish decoration of the lower rooms and so much extension of the decorative features to the upper part of the house as there was on the night of the reception to the congress. The invited guests were not obliged to follow the customs set down for greater multitudes, for, as the company was small, the wraps were easily taken care of and the assembly was in the East Room instead of in the corridor used on the regular card receptions. The delegates were protected from curiosity by the managers of the reception. The writers who ordinarily are permitted to enter the White House to observe and write about receptions were rigorously excluded, and, perhaps, with consideration for the plenipotentiary character of some of the delegates, those dignitaries were hedged about with the solicitude that sometimes waits upon sovereigns.

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Some of the visitors to the President and Mrs. McKinley will never get over their novel experience in calling upon the President. To those who have become accustomed to the freedom of American manners with their rulers there is nothing extraordinary about entering the White House and shaking hands with the Chief Magistrate. The absence of ceremony does not trouble the man to the manner born. But to the Continental delegates to the Congress the ways of the White House will be more than a nine days' wonder. Even the British delegates are open-eyed when they talk about it. It will be long before they get over the fact that there are no "guards" at the White House and that there was scarcely a policeman in sight on the night of the reception.

The absence of curious spectators astonished some of them. One of the Englishmen declared: "I think it's wrong. Anybody could come along and go right in. The President is not safe with such exposure. That would never do with us." When in the presence of the President and his Cabinet the delegates, accustomed to a great deal of formality, were amazed at the ease and freedom of the President and his "Ministers." For a moment they lost all consideration of the vexatious questions of precedence that insist upon popping up to demand settlement, and enjoyed the sensation of feeling that they could go right up to the President, ask him how he did, wish him well, and then talk with him on any subject they chose without waiting for him to open the conversation. They will carry away a pleasant impression of the President, for he was very easy and graceful, without abandoning any of the dignity which is so much a habit of the man. At the British Embassy, on Thursday afternoon, the congress met a larger company of the people who make the society of the town than they had met at the White House. As there was more formality there than at the White House, it is possible the guests were more at home; but the Paunceforte are apt to make all their guests very welcome.

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To-morrow will be the thirty-sixth anniversary of the death of Oliver Ellsworth, Colonel of the Ellsworth Zouaves, at Alexandria. Only those who were old enough at the beginning of 1861 to appreciate the effect which the reception of the news of the killing of Ellsworth had upon the people of the North does the mention of the anniversary awaken any emotion. But in 1861, when partings with volunteer friends were recent, and every scrap of information about the movements of troops from Washington into Virginia was devoured with eagerness and alarm, the report that Ellsworth had been shot dead after pulling down the rebel flag that waved over the Marshall House intensified the patriotism that had been stirred by the firing upon Sumter.

The movement across the Potomac was ordered after midnight of May 23. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves were to be taken down the river by steamer. Other commands, including several New York regiments, were to cross by the Long Bridge and take station to support the troops moving upon Alexandria. Ellsworth was at Alexandria very early in the morning, and there were few rebels in sight at sunrise when he walked up the street with a squad of men, including Sergt. Brownell, and saw the rebel flag flying from the staff on the Marshall House. He went directly to the top of the house and pulled down the flag. Jackson, the proprietor of the house, met him as he came down and shot him, and Sergt Brownell shot and killed Jackson. To keep the news of the killing of Ellsworth from the troops his body was carried directly to this city, and the men were informed later. The funeral was held in the East Room at the White House. While the movement into Virginia was successful in establishing the first line of invasion, the death of Ellsworth became the incident of chief interest in it. The Marshall House remained until not many years ago as it looked when Ellsworth met his death there, but recently it has been converted from a hotel to some other use, and is not so much an object of interest as formerly.

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Mr. Henry Villard was here a day or two ago and was recalling some of his experiences as a newspaper correspondent at the opening of the war of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1861 the hotels were all closed, because the town was almost deserted, and all business was interrupted. For hours each day the length of Pennsylvania Avenue was deserted save by officers and soldiers of the army of volunteers arriving and departing for Virginia. Mr. Villard has just returned from an exploration of the Wilderness, and among other places in Virginia that he visited was Brandy Station, to which he rode one night forty miles over a road near the rebel lines, reaching the station just in time to catch the last train sent out by the Union forces. A delay of ten minutes would have left him in the hands of the rebels, to be sent to join other correspondents of his acquaintance in prison.

Mr. Uriah Painter, who chanced to be near at the time of this talk of Mr. Villard's, referred to his capture at Catlett's Station with a party of fifty taken from a train by the rebels. Painter escaped, spending the night in J. E. B. Stuart's camp and then skipping over to the Union lines. His companions went to Richmond and Salisbury. Richardson and Browne, two correspondents with whom Mr. Villard was associated, were captured at Vicksburg when trying to run the batteries, and, with another Washington man, who was then a correspondent of The World, and later the correspondent of THE TIMES—Justin E. Colburn—went to prison. Colburn was released through the intervention of friends influential in the South. Mr. Villard said when he was a correspondent here he received $30 a week and his expenses when in the field. Board at the hotels was $20 a month, and that was not considered low. Members of the Cabinet were then getting only $6,000, and members of Congress received $3,000 a year.

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The introduction in New York of a cheap cab service gives satisfaction to the large number of Washington people who are frequent visitors to the metropolis, and who have always regarded New York cabs as luxuries beyond the reach of purses not backed up by the fortunes of millionaires. While the cab system of Washington is not ideal in all respects, it is cheap enough. A man arriving at either of the stations by rail can safely hail a cab, and knowing the number of the blocks he has to travel to reach his destination, may pay for each passenger twenty-five cents for each mile or part of a mile in excess of a mile. The same rates are accepted in payment for the use of a cab to and from a theatre or evening call, until 12 o'clock, when the rates are doubled.

In the Summer season the cabmen turn out low-wheeled vehicles with canopies and a supply of fans. These may be had for use in the city as a matter of regulation for the price named, and by an agreement with the driver they can be hired to drive out into the country at the same rate. Business is not so good in the warm season that any offer can be rejected. Most of the drivers are black men, and they are all more or less well-informed guides, ready to point out the residences of prominent men along the west side avenues and streets. Like all cabmen, they will sometimes try to pinch their customers. But with customers who are business-like and willing to go to trouble to resent extortion, they are good enough for their business. The hotel liveries are more expensive than the cabs. With them the rates are about as high as they are in New York for similar service. Hansoms and herdics are the most plentiful and popular cabs. Summer victorias are preferred just now, and for long drives in the greatest comfort the livery landaus are apt to find favor with those who do not care so much about the price as they do about a safe journey and a sure return.

Officers at the War Department direct attention to some evidences that the practice of putting in each army register the names of three honor men in each academy under military discipline and taught by an officer of the United States Army detailed for such instruction, is more and more appreciated. It is the impression at the department that Major Wagner, now of the Bureau of Military Information, is responsible for the listing of the leading men at the military academies. There are now enough military academies in the country to fill four pages each year with the names of men who have won such high honors that they become entitled to appear in the Army Register.

Should an emergency arise under which it became necessary or desirable to enlarge the army, these men would be looked up and furnished with opportunity to show whether they had obtained any practical knowledge under military training. It is not probable that these will ever be asked to take arms for the Government, but if they were needed they would be provided with commissions and commands, at once. In the military academies, which follow practically the courses and adhere to the discipline of West Point, there is now great straining for the honors that entitle the winner to be drafted into the service of the United States at any time. The present register carries four pages of such honor men, and next year the register may show an increased number of men available for immediate service in case of emergency.

E. G. D.

Stern Bros.

Will offer Monday
The Remainder of
This Season's Importations of

Ladies' Wraps, Coats & Capes

at

$27.50, $35.00, $45.00

Formerly $75.00 to $150.00

Golf, Steamer & Driving Capes

at $6.50 and $9.75

Formerly $11.50 to $18.50

West 23d St.

VON AIKEN'S WESTERN LIFE.

He Was at One Time a Promoter of Schemes in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—William Van Aiken, who is now in the Tombs in New York, charged with an attempt on the life of ex-Senator McPherson, is remembered here as the promoter of a gigantic scheme that collapsed with the boom of several years ago.

It was to build a huge system of dikes in the Missouri River and reclaim much valuable land on which to erect a huge union depot and terminals, to cost millions. At the time the plan was seriously considered by the prominent men here.

A TOLL GATE RAIDER KILLED.

Fight Between a Kentucky Sheriff and a Mounted Mob.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., May 22.—A pitched battle took place last night near this place between a mounted mob of toll gate raiders and a Sheriff's posse of twelve men. The Sheriff and posse were guarding a tollhouse when twenty-five mounted men, heavily armed, ordered the keeper to chop down the gate. The Sheriff ordered them to surrender. The mob fired and the Sheriff's posse replied. After several volleys the men withdrew and the posse found David Johnson mortally wounded. It is reported that another man, Charles Jones, was seriously hurt.

BIG MILL IN ALABAMA.

Boston Capitalists Start an Extensive Cotton Factory in the Mountains.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 22.—A unique enterprise in the heart of the mountainous region of North Alabama is the Indian Head Cotton Mill, located by Harcourt Amory and associates of Boston, Mass., near the site of the town of Cordova, in Walker County, thirty miles west of Birmingham, on the main lines of the Southern and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroads. The only interest the home people have in the mill is the prospective enrichment of their landed possessions adjacent. Col. B. M. Long of Cordova organized the movement, which culminated last month in a warranty deed of 640 acres of coal and timber lands to the Boston gentlemen in return for the location of the mill. On April 23 dirt was broken on the foundation of the mill, and an army of hands are now rushing it to completion. All the capital invested is foreign to Alabama, Messrs. Amory and associates, of Boston, owning the capital stock absolutely.

This mill, it is said, will be the largest in the South. The main building is to be 127 by 387 feet and four stories high. The warehouse adjoining will be 100 by 160 feet. The smokestack is to be nearly 200 feet high. The President of the company is Harcourt Amory of Boston, and the Secretary Mr. Arthur Amory of Boston. Stephen Green of Boston is the architect. The Fort Building and Construction Company of Palmer, Mass., has the contract for erecting the mill. Mr. J. F. Gallivan of Boston is the Superintendent of Construction.

The company has already made arrangements for the construction of 200 cottages for coal operators. The capacity of the mill will be something over 32,000 spindles. Outside of the skilled labor to be imported, the mill will rely on the native whites of the surrounding mountainous country. One of the main inducements for the location of the mill was the deed of gift of valuable coal lands. The vein of coal in the seam on which the mill is located are from 34 to 26 inches deep.

JACKSON'S

BLACK GOODS OUR SPECIALTY.

6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Great Sale of High-Cost 1897 Costumes

At Less Than 1/3 Actual Cost.

Most Important Sale of the Season.

Comprising our entire Stock of High Class Imported and Domestic Costumes, including all our Models from Dressmaking Department, some of which cost us $100 to $150. These costumes are in Silk Net, Lace and Foulard, Rich Imported Organdies, Lawn and Swiss Suits and Wool Mixtures.

$150 Costumes marked down to $50.
$100 Costumes marked down to $33.
$75 Costumes marked down to $25.
$45 Costumes marked down to $15.

Rich printed India Silk Costumes, new styles
Pacard Skirt, Bodice Eton effect, white silk front, trimmed with lace, worth $30, ... } 15.00

Ladies' All-Wool Imported Serge Outing
SUIT, BLAZER JACKET—MONDAY 10 TO 1 O'CLOCK, ... } 5.00

SHIRT WAISTS.

Special Purchase of 2,000 dozen on Sale Monday.

250 dozen handsome Shirt Waists, in rich imported and domestic print material, consisting of Lappert Lawns, Dimity, Organdies, Percale, brown Linen and black and white Swisses, sold heretofore at $2.00, on Monday at.. } $1.00

175 dozen Printed Lawn and Percale Shirt Waists, new and dainty patterns, best made goods, in all sizes and coloring, in light and dark effects, worth at least $1.00, special sale at. . . . . } 44c.

DRESS SKIRTS.

12 to 2 Only—Not More than One to Each Purchaser.

Another lot, but of better quality, handsome $12 Brocade Satin Dress Skirts, large rich designs, made up on latest model, lined with light percaline, velveteen bound.. } $5.50

CAPES AND JACKETS.

Comprising Silk-lined Covert Cloth and Kersey Jackets in all sizes and tailor-finished Kersey Capes, in black, blue, green and tan, silk-lined throughout. Some of the Jackets and Capes in this lot were marked at $8 and $10—to-morrow all at uniform price of. . . . . } $3.75

6th Ave., cor. 18th St. | **JACKSON'S** | 6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

INFORMATION FOR ANGLERS

Signs of Activity Along the River Banks and About the Outside Fishing Grounds.

TRICKS OF THE WILY BASS

Sleeps with One Eye Open—Don't Yank or Jerk, but Just Turn the Wrist a Trifle to Set the Hook.

Local fishermen have been forced to forego their sport this week on account of the cold and disagreeable weather. All of the fishermen, however, who braved the weather and went in pursuit of the wily bass, that gamest of deep-sea fish, or cod, or ling, report good catches.

It is surprising to men who have never looked into the matter how many ardent fishermen there are in New York, and their number is decidedly on the increase. Men who have never had a rod in their hands are induced by some crony to take a day off and accompany him to his favorite fishing ground. If luck favors the novice, he gets a gamy bass or bluefish hooked, and then follows half an hour of exciting sport getting him landed. Usually, one such experience will be enough to add in time another to the followers of Izaak Walton. Then there is the old hand, who at the beginning of the season quietly fixes up his rod and tackle, and early in the morning steals away alone to spend his day whipping a stream, or perhaps with some genial friend he spends his day trolling for bass.

The season for codfish is just about over, though they will be running for a week or two yet, but in ever lessening quantities. Capt. Al Foster, who has been in command of fishing boats for the past forty years, says he has never known a better season for cod. They have been especially plentiful on the Rocky Hill Banks, which are about six and one-half miles off shore from Seabright. Large numbers of ling, a species of cod, have also been caught at the Rocky Hill Banks.

The seabass is one of the gamiest and wiliest fish caught in this vicinity. The sea bass are biting in earnest now, and during the early part of the week immense numbers of them were caught off Seabright. The largest number of them were caught close inshore, the boat anchoring about three-quarters of a mile outside of the surf.

The chilly weather had caused nearly all of them to leave by Thursday, but a warm day and a southerly wind will cause them to return.

Blackfish in large numbers have been seen, and some tidy catches have been made, off Coney Island, and opposite Manhattan Beach.

Quantities of ling are being caught off Rockaway. Many boats come over from Canarsie, and make splendid hauls.

Haddock Behind Time.

Haddock are about two weeks behind time this season. They afford nearly as much sport as do sea bass. They are usually very plentiful on Farms Bank, which is about eleven miles off shore from Elberon. Cholera Banks is the best known of all the deep-sea fishing grounds in this vicinity. It is there that the largest catches of haddock and sea bass are made. The banks, which are located about fifteen and a half off Point Lookout, L. I., and about eighteen miles west of Fire Island, have long been famous as fishing grounds.

They obtained their name in a rather peculiar way. During the cholera epidemic in 1832 in this city, vast numbers of people chartered vessels and cruised off shore until all danger from the epidemic had passed. Some of the boats brought back loads of fish. Persons who were on the boats said the fish were caught off the Long Island shore; they did not know the name of the place, but declared that they had so marked their course that they could return to it. For want of a better name the place was called Cholera Banks, and has retained the name to the present day. After June 1 the fishing steamers will make daily trips to these grounds.

Fresh-water anglers are having splendid luck thus far. Last Sunday there were over 200 fishermen along the Hudson River from Souvten Duyvil to Mount St. Vincent. Fifty enthusiastic anglers got off at Riverdale from the first train that left the Grand Central Station. Numbers of striped bass weighing from one to twelve pounds are being caught at Riverdale. For striped bass the best bait is white worms or shedder crabs. There is a good striped bass ground off Croton, N. Y. It is known as Middle Ground. A number of tidy catches have been made this season.

In Jamaica Bay a few good catches of porgies have been made, though they have not begun to run in any numbers yet. Weakfish are very scarce, and but few have been caught. Shedder crab is the most tempting bait to use for them. Every season a number of weakfish have been caught off the piers at Rockaway. Another favorite water for this fish is in the surf off Staten Island. From Prince's Bay come reports of a number of fair-sized catches. Sheepshead continues to be a very scarce fish in these waters. Once in a great while a big one is landed by some one who is working for kingfish of bluefish.

The market supply continues to come up from the South Jersey shores. All along the Long Island coast the fish are biting well. A favorite trip is around that island. Stops can be made at favorite weakfish and bass grounds. Sea bass are said to be plentiful off the Rhode Island coast, also some big striped bass have been caught there.

Weakfish and Kingfish.

At Wreck Lead, opposite Long Beach, L. I., there are splendid weakfish and kingfish grounds. Persons desiring deep-sea fishing have their choice of four boats running from the city direct to the fishing grounds.

For the information of persons desiring a day's fishing near the city at points that can be reached in a few hours by train, a list of places where boats may be hired is given below.

From now on, the fish in nearby waters will increase in numbers and species. Weakfish, kingfish, and white perch will come in large numbers in August.

Muskallonge, always a favorite fish with anglers, will also arrive later. The muskallonge were at one time very plentiful in the Northwestern lakes and rivers, and they are also to be found in the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, and rivers flowing into it. They were first caught in great numbers near the Thousand Islands. To catch them, a nine or ten ounce rod composed of two joints, with the usual short butt, is the proper thing, with a big multiplying reel and a hundred yards of silk line. When one is hooked and gets started, the angler will find his hands full. The fish will give a series of starts and pulls, dive for the bottom, leap out of the water, and try to double backward and break the line.

An old fisherman who has had many years' experience with many kinds of fish in the waters of this vicinity, in discussing recently the proper way to catch bass, said:

Bass Fishing Points.

"If the fisherman is visiting a lake where he is unacquainted with the conditions of the bottom he should seek out the rocky ledges. Down among the rocks which form a fine home for his bass-ship he is quietly resting, apparently asleep, but with an eye open to all that is going on around him. Put a nice little live minnow on the hook and drop it as gently as possible and let the little minnow swim down toward the bottom. If that bass is hungry he will make a swift dart for the minnow. He will not stop to examine the fish.

"If there is any life in the minnow, the bass will open wide his jaws and gobble the little one up. The minute he feels the prick of the hook he will attempt to get rid of it. For that reason a quick strike should be made—not a yank or a jerk—but a little turn of the wrist to fasten the hook. This maddens the fish. It probably does not hurt him so much as it annoys him. The angler has two things to do—to keep him from under the rocks and keep his line taut. He will finally tire out and come to the landing net or gaff."

A bunch of worms, a grasshopper, small frog, or cricket are good bait when the bass are feeling well. Even a red rag will tempt them. Some times, when fishing for perch with a red painted bob or cork, a bass will jump at it. In trolling for bass, a minnow is the best bait. In cloudy weather a gold spoon will prove more tempting than the common silver spoon. A few bright feathers should be attached to the spoon hook. Fly fishing for bass is pretty sport. They do not rise so quickly as trout, but are more suspicious than salmon. They never play with the flies like a trout, jumping up and down just for fun, but dash directly at it.

Information for Fishermen.

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:48	1:41
Governors Island	1:25	2:22
Hell Gate	3:14	4:14

Bait may be procured in the city at
Dirke's, Ninth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.
Dutill's, Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue.
Catharine Market.
Washington Market.
Harlem Bridge, north end.

Boats may be hired at

The Battery,	Canarsie,
Spuyten Duyvil,	Fort Hamilton,
Foot East 115th St.,	Clifford's, S. I.,
Foot East 30th St.,	New Dorp,
Foot West 155th St.,	Seabright,
Harlem Bridge,	Wreck Lead, L. I.,
Prince's Bay,	Bergen Point.

Senate Tariff Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Davis has given notice of an amendment to the tariff fixing rates of duties as follows: Ground mustard, 10 cents a pound; cassia, cinnamon, nutmegs, &c., if unground, 15 cents a pound; or if ground, 20 cents; cloves, &c., unground, 10 cents a pound, and ground, 15 cents; peppers, unground, 5 cents, and ground, 10 cents; other spices, 3 cents unground and 5 cents ground. All spices are removed from the free list.

Senator Gear gave notice of an amendment for a duty of $1.50 a thousand on pineapples and Senator McEnery of one restoring the rates of the House bill on rice.

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS TO CLOSE STOCK ON ACCOUNT OF

RETIRING from BUSINESS

The immediate attention of the Public is invited to the following items among many others in every department:

48c.	French Canvas Cloth	at 25c
50c.	Changeable Silk	at 19c
50c.	Figured India Silk	at 25c
59c.	Black Brocade India	at 39c
$1.19	Black Peau de Soie	at 79c
$1.00	French Chamois Gloves	at 59c
75c.	Pure Silk Gloves	at 50c
50c.	Summer Corsets, all sizes	at 29c
$1.00	Cycle Summer Corsets	at 49c
$2.00	Umbrellas, 24-inch	at $1.25
$3.00	Pure Silk Umbrellas, 26-inch	at $1.98
75c.	Men's Negligée Shirts	at 54c
15c.	Ladies' Ribbed Vests	at 9c
$1.00	Ladies' Silk Hose	at 49c
$1.00	Lace and Embroidered Yokes	at 50c
15c.	Oriental Lace, 4 inches	at 10c
$1.25	Boys' Duck Suits	at 89c
$1.49	Linen Crash Skirts	at 98c
$5.00	New Figured Mohair Skirts	at $2.98
$10.00	Figured Silk Skirts	at $4.98
$2.00	Extra Fine Lawn Wrappers	at $1.00
50c.	Soft Percale and Lawn Waists	at 25c
$2.50	Ladies' Bicycle Boots	at $1.79
10c.	Printed Lawns	at 5c
12½c.	New Organdie Lawns	at 7½c
75c.	Fine Bleached Damask	at 55c
25c.	Knotted Fringe Huck Towels	at 24c
$1.00	Fancy Striped Underskirts	at 79c
25c.	Black Taffeta Silk Ribbon	at 15c
40c.	Fancy Ribbons	at 17c
50c.	Shirt Waist sets	at 9c
$5.50	Banquet Lamps	at $2.98
60c.	Star-Shaped Mosquet Hassocks	at 35c
12½c.	Japanese Tinsel Drapery	at 7½c

14th St.,

BETWEEN UNION SQUARE & 5TH AV.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18th & 19th STS. NEW YORK

THE BIG STORE

We are Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

The Secret of Saving

lies in correct buying more than in anything else. Our own experience teaches us this. To save money in buying is the daily aim of "The Big Store," and because of the large quantities which this organization can handle we are able to buy for less money than any other store, and this low buying enables us in turn to offer you

Opportunities to Economize

which you will not find anywhere else. This store is daily so full of good things that it often becomes a difficult task to select a few items for an advertisement when there are so many big values which deserve mention.

To-Morrow There Are Many Specials in Every Department.

Most of them you will find at very great reductions from the price at which similar qualities can be purchased anywhere else.

For the summer months we have extended our Suburban Delivery to cover nearly all the seashore points around New York, including Long Branch. Persons spending the summer at any of these resorts will find trading with "The Big Store" very satisfactory, not only in money saving but in prompt deliveries.

Dress Goods.

Main floor, front.

One hundred pieces all pure worsted Etamines, 28 inches wide, in black and two shades of navy blue, made of finest hard twisted pure worsted yarns, woven very closely; looks just as handsome as any 75c. goods on the market; 50c. quality; special for Monday..... 25c

Illuminated Changeable Brilliantines, twenty styles, two-toned effects, in all the most beautiful and harmonious combinations; a fabric particularly desirable for traveling suits, bicycle costumes, skirts, and petticoats; regular 85c. value; special for Monday..... 39c

Heavy all-wool Nun's Serge; fifty pieces in black and navy blue, 46 inches wide; splendid quality, guaranteed strictly pure wool, price..... 48c

Heavy, pure mohair Granada Sicilians, 50 inches wide; nothing better for hard wear; will not show dust, yet very dressy; the price usually for same grade $1.25 the yard; Monday..... 58c

One grand mixed assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, embracing our entire lines of former 75c. and $1.00 values; all marked down to make a quick closing, at..... 39c

Writing Paper.

Main floor, rear.

Box of Writing Paper, containing 24 sheets of writing paper and 24 envelopes, regularly good value at 10c., for this sale, per box.. 3c

Ladies' Fine Suits.

Second floor, front.

Remarkable Sale to begin Monday at 9 A. M., and continue as long as the goods last.

Another important purchase of 380 Tailor-made Fly Front and Blazer Suits, made of storm serges, fancy mixtures, homespuns, in blacks, navy, grays, and tans; Jackets, silk lined, in fancy taffetas, complete line of sizes (unlike other special sales) made to our order—as perfect a lot of suits as we have ever been able to put before you; suits should sell at $10, $12, and $15; your choice Monday, BEGINNING AT 9 A. M.. 5.00

We also announce a very special cash purchase of Ladies' Tea Gowns, Wrappers, and Shirt Waists, purchased by us at one-half regular prices. SALE STARTS MONDAY, 9 A. M.

Wrappers.

165 dozen pretty Lawn Wrappers, made full and wide, lace trimmed yoke and collar, plaited back in beautiful colorings; BEGINNING AT 9 A. M. MONDAY..... 79c

Waists.

2,500 Shirt Waists, in beautiful patterns, (usually 75c., $1.00, $1.25,) pretty lawns, linens, all colors, divided into two lots and READY AT 9 A. M.,

59c and 35c

Trimmed Millinery.

Second floor, front.

The enormous success of our offering of Trimmed Hats at $4.85 during the week has induced us to make another lot of 100, and we will place them on sale to-morrow at the same low price. These are all the latest conceptions and made of handsome materials, which should regularly bring $6, $7, and $8, now..... 4.85

Untrimmed Hats.

Second floor, front.

One lot of Black Dress Shapes, including fancy straws, lace effects, chip with fancy edges, &c., in the most desirable shapes; have been selling at $1.25 and $1.35; our price to-morrow, each..... 48c

Black Narrow-Back Sailors, fancy lace braid, made to sell at 75c.; our price to-morrow... 19c

Artificial Flowers.

Second floor, front.

Roses and Buds—Large Montures in Jacqueminot, pink, coral, tea, and all colors, per bch..... 45c

Ribbons.

Main floor.

One lot, 4 and 4½ in. wide, comprising Moire Taffetas in light shades, Double-Faced Satins, Taffetas, Louisines, and Fancy Gauzes, for to-morrow, per yard..... 14c

Boys' Hats.

Main floor, rear.

Boys' Straw Sailors, in blue, brown, tan, white, and combinations, new shapes, 75c. value..... 47c

Washable Duck and Crash Tam o' Shanters, handsomely embroidered, wire and soft crowns, at..... 39c

Fine Silks.

Main floor, front.

Imported black Taffeta Silk, the rustling kind, extra strong and very bright, nothing better adapted for the underskirt, and the price, while the quantity lasts, Monday only, yard..... 42c

Black Figured India Silks, 24 inches wide, new patterns, splendid quality, elsewhere 69c. yard, here..... 45c

Printed Foulards, newest designs, a splendid quality, strictly all silk, will not slip or pull, the regular price 50c., on Monday at. 25c

Rich fancy Silks, in a variety of patterns, in broken assortments of Silks we have taken from our regular stock, the ordinary price $1.25 the yard, to close, all marked..... 68c

Second Semi-annual Sale of Muslin Underwear.

2d floor.

Monday will find our Underwear Department in still better shape for business than ever before. Many fresh lots of goods added to the sale. More salespeople and better general facilities. The crowd last week was greater than even we expected, and necessitated many enlargements of the sale.

Gowns.

Night Gowns of good muslin, made with Van Dyke yoke, plaits across front, cambric ruffle on neck, front, and sleeves..... 29c

Night Gowns of good muslin front, has 20 fine plaits and 2 rows of insertion, neat embroidery around neck, front, and sleeves..... 47c

Night Gowns of fine muslin, V-shape front with 12 fine plaits, 2 rows of insertion and embroidery..... 59c

Night Gowns of extra heavy muslin, Empire style collar, has 2 rows of insertion and embroidered ruffles..... 75c

Night Gowns of fine cambric, Empire style collar, yoke and sleeves finished with lace insertion and edging..... 89c

Skirts.

Skirts of fine Cambric, umbrella shape, 11-inch flounce, edged with 6-inch embroidered ruffle, also cambric dust ruffle; same style in muslin..... 75c

Skirts of heavy muslin, umbrella shape, cut wide, made with 14-inch Lawn ruffle, edged with 6-inch embroidered ruffle, dust ruffle of cambric; also Cambric Skirts, with 2 rows of insertion and edging..... 1.35

Drawers.

Drawers of Masonville Muslin, made with deep hem and 4 clusters of 4 plaits each; also Muslin Drawers, with embroidered ruffles..... 25c

Drawers of good Muslin, with 4-inch embroidered ruffle and 8 plaits above, cut very wide.. 39c

Drawers of fine Cambric, umbrella shape, with wide Torchon lace and insertion..... 50c

Corset Covers.

Good Cambric, neck trimmed with neat embroidery, felled seams, pearl buttons..... 8c

Cambric Corset Covers, neck, back, and front trimmed with neat embroidery, also lace trimmed..... 25c

Infants' & Girls' Wear.

Infants' long white Dresses, plaited front, embroidery at neck and sleeves..... 35c

Children's short white Dresses of fine nainsook, embroidered front, with 6 rows of hemstitching, lace around neck and sleeves..... 50c

Infant's night slip of French nainsook, embroidery on neck and sleeves..... 39c

Children's colored Dresses, pretty colorings, check and striped ginghams, full sleeves, ruffle around neck, 2 and 3 year sizes..... 25c

Children's White Cambric Dresses, yoke has 18 fine plaits and one row of insertion, big sleeves, ruffle around neck and sleeves, 2 and 3 year sizes..... 25c

Girls' Night Gowns of good muslin, Mother Hubbard yoke, with 12 plaits, 2 rows of hemstitching and herringbone braid, sizes 2 to 14 years..... 39c

Girls' Muslin Drawers, hem, and 4 plaits in clusters of 2, continuous band at side, 1 and 2 years..... 6c

3 and 4 years, 10c 6 to 10 years, 15c

Infants' and Girls' Hats, made with straw crown, rim of fine plaited tulle, all colors..... 50c

Imported Pique Hats, edge embroidered, button crown, USUALLY sold for $1.00. Monday special..... 39c

THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, May 24.—Knickerbocker Theatre, "A Round of Pleasure," extravaganza, by Sydney Rosenfeld and Ludwig Englander.
Bijou Theatre, comic opera, "Erminie."
Fourteenth Street Theatre, "The Alderman," with Odell Williams.

TUESDAY, May 25.—Casino, "The Whirl of the Town," annual revue, by "Hugh Morton" and Gustave Kerker.

"A Round of Pleasure," the extravaganza to be elaborately produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre for a Summer run to-morrow night, is in two acts. The scene of the first is the park surrounding a country mansion. In the second, the action shifts from the front of the Knickerbocker Theatre to the stage of that house during a Shakespearean Festival, and thence to the Madison Square Garden, where a show is given by human beings with horses as spectators. A costume ball is the last scene. A large ballet troupe and chorus will be employed. The principal parts will be taken by Jerome Sykes, Walter Jones, Richard Carle, Charles Kirke, Gus and Max Rogers, Augustus Yorke, R. C. Bennett, Marguerite Sylva, Marie Celeste, Eva Davenport, Jeannette Bageard, Babette Rodney, Jessie Haynes, and Jessie Carlisle. The principal dancers are Misses Rochte, Piggott, Massoney, Hoope, and Middleton. Ernest Albert has painted the scenery.

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Odell Williams, well remembered as Sheriff Blake in "Puddin'-head Wilson," the bad politician in "The Great Diamond Robbery," and the Confederate Sergeant in "Heart of Maryland," will appear as a star at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night in "The Alderman," a new local play by William Gill. The story is told as follows: Alderman McSlathers is a widower and candidate for a State Senatorship. His family consists of a widowed mother, his daughter, and his stenographer, Dora Wellesley, the orphan child of McSlathers's political chum. Fanny, McSlather's daughter, is beloved by Jack Maxwell, a young attorney, whose father, Blanchard Maxwell, a wealthy property owner, forbids the alliance under penalty of disinheritance. In his campaign McSlathers is assisted by Col. Jefferson Bruce, a Southern politician, and Dick Derby, a "gentlemanly" gambler, through whose efforts the real character of the elder Maxwell is shown. The Alderman has been very attentive to a wealthy widow, Mrs. Tremont Fordham, and is on the point of proposing when he discovers that his typewriter is devoted to him and had probably saved him from defeat by changing the phraseology of a letter he had dictated, thus outwitting his political opponents.

***

The Casino's fourth annual révue will be produced Tuesday night. It is called "The Whirl of the Town," and was written by "Hugh Morton," while Gustave Kerker composed the music. Dodge and Dangerfield have painted the scenery, and Signor Francioli will direct the ballet. The action passes in the new Aquarium, on upper Broadway, and in the big Opera House. The dancing will be led by Mlle. Bartho and La Petite Adelaide will also appear. The principal parts will be taken by Louis Harrison, David Warfield, Madge Lessing, Catharine Linyard, Harry Macdonough, John Slavin, Lee Harrison, George A. Schiller, Henry Norman, and others.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

"The Circus Girl" draws crowds at Daly's Theatre.

"Never Again" continues to be popular at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Man from Mexico" remains at Hoyt's Theatre a fortnight longer.

"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" moves along in a prosperous manner at the Lyceum.

"Under the Red Robe" will be continued at the Empire Theatre as long as the present good weather lasts.

The two hundredth performance of "The Girl from Paris" will be marked to-morrow night by the distribution of souvenirs at the Herald Square Theatre.

Black Patti's Troubadours are successful at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. The company of colored singers and dancers appear in operetta, burlesque, and variety.

Georgia Cayvan, whose tour of the country extended as far as the Pacific coast, has lately been visiting Denver, Col., where her portrayals of Squire Kate and Mary Pennington have been cordially received.

At Hammerstein's Olympia roof garden the bill this week includes Papinta, a clever dancer; Newell and Shivett, horizontal-bar performers, and Oceana, a contortionist. Baroness Blanc, Miss Wilde, de Wit, the violinist, remain, as well as Josephine Sabel, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Bonnie Lottie, Lizzie B. Raymond, and Galetti's comedy monkeys.

On account of the approaching jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria, special attention is being given at the Eden Musée to the famous wax groups of the Kings and Queens of the world. Victoria occupies the position of honor and attracts much attention. The cinematograph views continue to interest the visitors, and the Hungarian Band concerts are entertaining.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week John W. Ransone and Kathleen Warren are among the chief attractions in the interesting bill. Miss Warren, who is a member of the Rich & Harris stock company, makes her appearance in a dancing specialty. Others are the Alabama Trio, Charles J. Stine and Ollie Evans, Charles Sweet, the Washburn sisters, and many others.

The season of the Harlem Opera House, owned by B. Lichtenstein and managed by George A. Blumenthal, ended last night. The season of 1897-8 will begin Aug. 28. Among the "attractions" booked are "The Wedding Day," Sothern, John Drew, De Wolf Hopper, the Bostonians, Willard, Julia Arthur in "A Lady of Quality," Ada Rehan, Maude Adams, and Mansfield. No combination house could do better than this.

The performance this week at the St. Nicholas Music Hall, West Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, will be given by May Howard, the Lane sisters, the Gardners, Moe and Goodrich, John J. Cherney, Edworth and Rolla White, Elly Coghlan, Hodges and Launchmere, colored singers and dancers; William de Boe, and others. The place is airy and comfortable, and unlike any other music hall. Food and drink are served during the performance.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre, this week Felix Morris and Walter Lennox, Sr., make their first appearance in variety, presenting the one-act comedy, entitled "A Game of Cards," which is a familiar translation of "Une Partie Piquet." The long and interesting "continuous" bill includes Caron and Herbert, in a grotesque clown act; Leonidas's trained cats and dogs, the Meers brothers, the Royal English handbell ringers, Mattie Wilkes, the Borellis, Frank Latona, and others.

Frank Bush, the character impersonator, will make his reappearance in variety at Weber & Field's music hall this week. The run of "Mr. New York, Esq.," is drawing to a close, as this music hall is announced to close about the first week in June. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are announced to appear at the Sunday concert to-night, in addition to Conroy and McDonald, Edward Abeles, Helene Lowell, May Wentworth, the Beamont sisters, and Stanley Whiting, many of whom will appear during the week in the olio preceding the review.

Emil Gautier, a French horseman, who was announced to appear at Koster & Bial's last January, but who lost both of his horses on the voyage from France, will, after five months' delay, make his appearance at the music hall to-morrow night. He has successfully trained two horses obtained here—one in a high-school menage act and the other in a "ring" performance free of any trappings. Both animals perform difficult feats on a circular platform elevated eight feet above the stage and without any protecting rail. Among other features in the new variety bill are Madeline Marshall and Kitty Nelson, in songs and dances; the Sisters Hawthorne, the De Filippes, Leola Mitchell, the Nichols, and Merri Osborn, and Mathews and Bulger, who will present an act from "At Gay Coney Island."

It is just this way. Our clothing must please you, or you get your money back.

Special line of fine Scotch and English cheviots, in blues, blacks, wood browns, and tans, in all mixtures and solid colorings.

Suit to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00.

The value of these cannot be appreciated until you handle them.

Bicycle suits to order, patented pockets and waistbands, $10.00.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SINGERS.

The Music Teachers' National Association, at its coming convention, expects to give a really grand performance of the "Messiah" on Monday evening, June 28. Mr. W. L. Tomlins of Chicago will direct and will be assisted by a first-class quartet of representative metropolitan soloists. A number of choral societies will combine in the chorus, and individual singers of real merit who are acquainted with the work and willing to assist are invited to attend rehearsal under Mr. Tomlins at the Grand Central Palace on Lexington Avenue, (Forty-third Street entrance,) on Wednesday evening next, May 26, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that all capable singers will feel that this is an opportunity for the display of hospitality and civic pride, in making this a performance of the "Messiah" worthy of the metropolis, as the entertainer of the thousands of musicians expected from all over the country as members of this great convention.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Aronson has just completed a song, entitled "Come Kiss Me," the words of which are by Dave Reed, Jr. The song is written for May Irwin, who heard the music and suggested certain lines in the negro dialect to go with it. She will feature the song next season.

Messrs. R. E. Johnston & Co., the New York musical directors, have secured the services of the world-famous violinist Ysaye for a tour of America next season. The musical public of this country will recall the wonderful success this artist met with during his last tour, and his return to this country for the season of '97 and '98 is a matter of great interest in musical circles.

The Madison Square Garden Company and the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra have entered into an agreement for a series of popular concerts to be given at the Madison Square Roof Garden. The season will be opened Saturday evening, June 5, and be continued ten to thirteen weeks. Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, recently elected conductor of the orchestra, will direct all the concerts. The programmes will be arranged to attract music lovers as well as the general public. Monday nights special programmes will be arranged.

During the present season, which is rapidly coming to an end, Rudolph Aronson has written and published some twelve pieces of music, and during the engagement of May Irwin and "Courted into Court" one of his pieces in stock was played by Prof. Simonoff and his Bijou orchestra every week. Mr. Aronson has been devoting much time to composition of late, and three of his pieces were recently published. They are "Marquita," a Spanish waltz; "Japonica Serenade," and "Lady Graceful Dance." Advance copies of his compositions for the orchestra are invariably sent to Edouard Strauss, the famous Vienese conductor, who plays them frequently at his concerts throughout Germany and Austria.

Max Freeman's comic opera company will begin a Summer season of light opera at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. The company will be known as the Bijou Comic Opera Company, and it is the intention of the management to produce such favorite musical pieces as "Erminie," "The Little Duke," "La Perichole," and "The Chimes of Normandy." Popular prices will prevail. The company is the same that appeared at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn during the past week, and includes Helen Bertram, Jennie Weathersby, Della Stacey, George Honey, J. H. McDonald, Sol Solomon, Charles Campbell, Al Holbrook, William A. Broderick, and Fred Solomon. The opening bill will be "Erminie," which will be played all week.

Indiana's Music Festival.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—The ninth Indiana Music Festival drew an enormous audience this afternoon, to hear 1,000 school children sing Benoit's cantata, "Into Life," and some famous soloists. The festival was the most successful in the history of these enterprises here. It concluded tonight with a grand concert, in which Mme. Emma Calvé appeared. Every seat in the house sold in advance.

Theatrical Manager Wanted to Die.

Bernard Raap, a theatrical manager, attempted to kill himself with illuminating gas in the Sturtevant House yesterday morning. He was found in bed with a rubber tube, which was connected with the open gas jet, in his mouth. He had not lost consciousness. Bad business was the cause of his wish to die. He is married and his wife lives at 417 West Thirty-third Street.

THOUGHT HE WAS A BURGLAR.

Miss Muller Caused Michael Kelly's Arrest—He Denies Her Charge.

Miss Louise Muller, an actress, formerly in "The Sporting Duchess" company, and living at 489 Columbus Avenue, was complainant at Yorkville Court yesterday against Michael Kelly, twenty-one years of age, of 245 East Eighty-third Street, whom she had arrested Friday evening on a charge of burglary.

Miss Muller was home alone Friday evening, when she had occasion to go to an adjoining flat. She said that she locked the door, and when she returned ten minutes later found the door unlocked and Kelly standing in the centre of the kitchen.

"What are you doing here?" demanded the actress.

"I came to see Miss Muller," Kelly responded as he went down the stairs.

"I shouted after him that I was Miss Muller, but, as he did not stop, I suspected that he was a burglar and screamed."

Her cries were heard by the janitor, A. Russell, who gave chase to Kelly. Kelly was caught.

At the station house Kelly denied that he was a burglar and was identified as an applicant for policeman. He was then brought to court, where his father met him. Mr. Kelly, Sr., denounced the arrest of his son as a burglar as an outrage. Magistrate Crane ordered the complaint changed to unlawful entry.

Kelly said he went to the house as representative for his brother, who is an insurance agent. He said that on receiving no response to his knocks he entered the door, which was unlocked. The Judge said he had no right to enter and held Kelly for trial in $300 bail.

Two Men Burned in a Sewer.

Arthur Albert of 356 West Twenty-sixth Street and Patrick Rooney of 425 West Fifty-second Street were burned by an explosion of sewer gas yesterday while cleaning out the sewer at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Rooney caused the accident by descending into the sewer with a lighted lantern. He may die. Albert is not seriously hurt. Both men are in the New York Hospital.

A COOPER UNION MUSEUM

Founded by Granddaughters of Peter Cooper and Soon to be Opened to the Public.

TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL ART

Formed on the Model of the Famous Paris Musee Des Arts Decoratifs—To be Free to All, and No Restrictions—The Collection Cost Years of Effort.

The granddaughters of Peter Cooper have founded, after years of patient effort, a Museum for the Arts of Decoration. The museum is established "in memory of the great and constant interest he always evinced in the education and welfare of artisans"; and their collections for it are appropriately placed in Cooper Union.

More than three years ago the granddaughters began the work of forming a collection with which to start the museum. Slowly, they gathered together, by their own means and sometimes through the aid of others, casts, designs, pictures, copies of famous works, photographs, and portfolios for the future collection. At last they have stored in rooms on the fourth floor of the Union a considerable treasure, which they modestly call "the nucleus of the museum."

The rooms will be opened to the public the first week of June, for, probably, three days in each week until the arrangements are complete.

The aim of the founders is to establish in this city an institution similar to the famous Musée des Arts Décoratifs of Paris, which has played so important a part in the development of the higher industrial arts in France. It is hoped, in time, to make this museum the equal of its great prototype in Paris. The French Musée was founded in 1863 by thirteen designers and manufacturers, who met for the purpose of forming "a society for applying the fine arts to industrial manufacture." To-day the collection they began numbers 8,000 articles, valued at $360,000, and a library of 7,000 volumes, 250,000 engravings and photographs, 100,000 original designs, and 280,000 samples, since 1877 more than 110,000 workmen have made use of the library.

The Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration it is hoped will accomplish as much for the artisans of New York. It is to give to the artisan every advantage for studying the higher and finer part of his art that may now be enjoyed by students of painting, music, sculpture, and other arts. The Parisian society resolved to "devote itself to the culture of beauty as applied to the useful, to aid designers and workers in the fields of industry; to excite artistic emulation among the artisans; to encourage the general love of the beautiful, and to develop the public taste."

In the "plan" of the Cooper Union Museum it is said that the methods of the Paris Musée will be followed. The collection will be classified under the heads of architecture, sculpture, painting applied to architecture, decoration, woodwork, metal work, pottery, costumes, instruments, furniture, &c. "In some respects," continues the description, "the rules and regulations will differ from those of its model, the endeavor being to make the museum of the utmost practical use, and to encourage the full use of its advantages by removing all tedious restrictions and formalities as far as it is possible. There will be no members—the rooms being thrown open to the public for general use, and the only formality required to gain admission will be to stop at the general office of the Cooper Union and ask for a pass. There will, however, be a curator, and there will be no catalogues, as every object will be labeled distinctly, stating its nature, origin, and history."

The collections of art and industrial objects will be supplemented by a number of portfolios, containing photographs of the foreign designs and work. Books of reference will be at hand in the library, which is to be one of the chief features of the museum.

The Misses Hewitt, daughters of Abram S. Hewitt, who have done most of the work of classifying the objects already collected, have now a large number of portfolios, arranged under numerous heads, and will soon have at least 100 volumes in this collection. It has been found that tracings from these photographs afford better means for study than the original objects themselves.

Some fine old lace has been loaned to the collection by Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, a granddaughter of Peter Cooper, has given a collection of water color and oil paintings of the interior decorations of the palace of Fontainebleau. George A. Hearn has given two large fountain groups, which cost $1,000. It is expected that an excellent collection of engravings and etchings, left to the museum by George C. Cooper, will be added to the rapidly accumulating treasures next year.

NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE.

Annual Spring Reunion Held—Gifts to the Association.

The annual Spring reunion of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College was held yesterday afternoon in the college chapel, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. Two hundred and fifty members of the alumnae were present. Mary Augusta Requa, M. D., the President of the association, presided, and delivered an address of welcome. Addresses were also made by President Hunter of the college and Commissioners Mack and Huribut.

The announcement was made that a member of the association had promised to present to it an acre of land in White Plains, to be used as a sort of holiday picnic ground for the alumnae. It was also stated that $65 had been given for the purpose of fitting up one of the basement rooms of the house which the alumnae might build on the place.

ST. VINCENT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

First Day of the Week's Celebration of the Academy's Foundation.

The Sisters of St. Vincent and the Alumnae of the Academy of St. Vincent began the celebration of the golden jubilee of that institution yesterday, and will continue the festivities for a week to come. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated a pontifical high mass at 11 o'clock. The Roman Catholic prelates present were Mgr. Martinelli, Papal Delegate; Auxiliary Bishop Farley, Bishop McQuade of Rochester, N. Y.; Bishop McGovern of Pennsylvania, Mgr. Mooney, Bishop of the General Diocese of New York; Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Mgr. Seton of Jersey City, and Mgr. O'Reilly of Mount St. Vincent.

Dinner was served at 1 o'clock, and at 3:30 a reception was tendered to the Archbishop in the hall of the alumnae building. None but graduates of the academy were present, it being Alumnae Day. Among those present were Mrs. Donohue Ledwith, Mrs. Charles Nagle, President of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. Lorenzo Brosnan, Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mrs. James Gary, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. George Bliss, Miss Agnes Sadlier, Miss Mary J. Hoffman, Miss Marian J. Bruno, Miss Mary Adams, grand niece of President Adams; Miss M. Beauregard, Marchesa Carolina Carcano, and Mrs. Ceballos Sanz.

The benediction of the blessed sacrament took place at 5:30, and was given by the Archbishop.

FEW GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.

Restrictive Measures of the Reichstag Will Be Slightly Felt.

Concerning the passage of a bill by the Reichstag to restrict emigration from Germany, Immigration Commissioner Senner says that the bill would have little effect on immigration in this country, as most of the immigrants now come from Italy and Poland, and of late also from Ireland.

Emil L. Boas says his line carries no emigrant without a passport. If the German Government wished to restrict emigration it has only to refuse passports.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Company says that as German immigration had been falling off of late years, a restrictive measure would not much affect the business of the line. As immigrants, however, the Germans had been of a desirable class. There were 31,885 between June, 1894, and June, 1895, and they brought with them $900,500.

The Value of Any Set of Books

Should not be based upon its *commercial* value. It is in its proper use that it becomes invaluable, especially if it is a work of reference. To possess, therefore, so complete a reference library as the new, enlarged, and perfected thirty-volume edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, (copyright 1897,) containing "the last word on everything," one has an investment that is always interest-bearing. Such a work as this can be used in many ways.

Possibly you may have considered becoming a candidate for a Civil Service examination. Are you ready for that examination? So many Governmental positions being now obtainable not by personal favor or the influence of friends, but by absolute proofs of ability to fill them, it has become the laudable ambition of thousands of young men and women to pass the Civil Service examination and thus place their names upon the list of available candidates. Changes in the service are constantly taking place. Vacancies in all departments are of frequent occurrence. About six thousand new appointments to the service of the government are made every year. As a rule, the candidate whose grade in examination is the highest is the first to be appointed.

The Government requires of its Civil Service candidates something like broad information. A great many people are able to "bottle up" in their memory a prodigious quantity of dates and figures and think they thereby acquire information qualifying them for responsible government positions. They discover their mistake after wasting efforts enough to make them successful if properly directed.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES furnishes its readers with a set of the new Britannica it gives many valuable "extras," which are of great service in the home; of great service to those who would acquire knowledge. It gives, for example, a handsome volume of 460 pages, entitled "A Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopædia Britannica," by Jas. Baldwin, Ph. D. In this work are prescribed courses of reading for Civil Service candidates along every line of thought. The courses of reading in this work presupposed nothing but a good common school education and fair intelligence. The rest is all contained in the new and enlarged 30-volume edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

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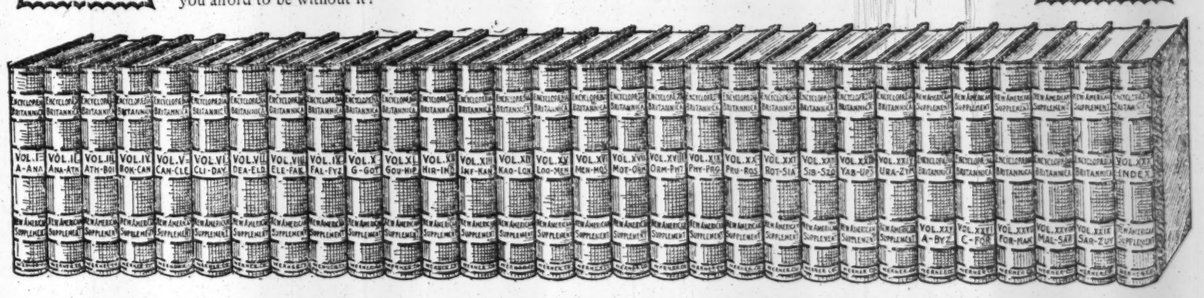

Experts of the highest rank

A varied array of talent contributed to the pages of the enlarged and perfected edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Their articles are on the same plane of excellence as those the world's "honor-roll men" (2,000 specialists of many nationalities—600 of them Americans) contributed to the original edition, completed in 1889. That work is an unsurpassed masterpiece within the limitations and restrictions placed upon its authors. Their work will never have to be replaced—nor even retouched by a later hand. As the case stood, however, it was necessary to increase the great work's usefulness by widening its scope. This was the task assigned to specialists and experts of National reputation having free access to the stores of material accumulated in the Nation's capital. Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, statesmen, financiers, astronomers, statisticians, educators, &c., &c., &c. Their work fills 5 magnificent volumes uniform with those of the original, and making, with them, a complete library for reference and reading in 30 Royal Octavo Volumes.

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5-23

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is given out in high military circles that there is to be a radical change in conducting the State camp at Peekskill this year, inasmuch as the Adjutant General, it is said, will not command the camp in person, as has been done for some years past, but intends to turn over the direction of the military post to the several brigade commanders. The Adjutant General's office, it is said, became somewhat alarmed over the "hornets' nest" recently stirred up over the Grant parade, when the brigade commanders were affronted by the Adjutant General's taking command of the troops, and now desires to make some amends by putting the brigadiers in command of the camp. This is the story which is said by military men high in the service to be a true one. It is further said that two of the four brigade commanders have already accepted a camp detail.

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Military men generally hope the proposed plan will be carried out, and say it is one that should have been in practice long ere this, together with some other needed reforms in connection with the detail of instructors on the post staff, of which something may be said later on.

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There is general regret at the announcement that Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, First Brigade, is to resign, and efforts, it is understood, are being made to have him reconsider his determination. Those who know the General, however, assert there will be no string to his resignation when it does go in.

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The Seventh Regiment will assemble in its armory about 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon in heavy marching order, to proceed to Boston, where, in addition to being entertained, it will also entertain the people of the "Hub" by performing military evolutions, for which it is celebrated. Aside from this the regiment will take part on Memorial Day in the dedication of the Shaw Monument on Boston Common. After leaving its armory next Saturday it will come down to the City Hall on special trains on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, and will be reviewed, it is expected, by Mayor Strong on the City Hall Plaza. From there it will proceed to the Providence Line Pier and embark on the Massachusetts. Of course, the famous regimental band, under Prof. Meyer, will go along with the regiment, and also the famous hobo band of Company A, of which Messrs. Curnen and Jordan are the leading lights. This band, unless an injunction is served upon it, will alternate with the regimental band in making things "lively" on the way up. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and a number of other officers will be among the guests accompanying the regiment, which will leave Boston on its return trip Monday night, May 31. The headquarters of the regiment while in Boston will be at the Hotel Brunswick. Capt. J. E. Schuyler, recently elected in Company B, has passed the Brigade Board. An election for Second Lieutenant in Company B, to be held soon, will prove an interesting struggle between the supporters of Sergts. H. V. D. Black and O. M. Beach.

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Capt. George W. Rand of Company F, Seventh Regiment, announces a very interesting record of duty performed by the members of his company for the drill season of 1896 and 1897; 46 officers and men have not missed a drill, 11 members missed but one drill, 39 officers and men have been present at every drill for two or more years. First Lieut. Stelle and Sergt. Comfort have not missed a drill for fifteen successive seasons, and Quartermaster Sergt. Wilson has not missed a drill for ten successive seasons. Corp. Maxfield and Private Jessup have only missed one drill in twelve years, and Corp. Perkins only missed one drill in ten years. The average attendance at each roll call has been 80 officers and men. The names of members present at every drill during the season of 1896 and 1897 are as follows: Capt. Rand, Lieuts. Stelle and Nichols, First Sergt. Wiswall, Quartermaster Sergt. Wilson, Sergts. Comfort, Fisher, H. B. Turner, Jr., and Stevens, Corps. Bates, F. G. Turner, Smith, and Cook; Lance Corps. Hitchcock and Robinson; Privates F. E. Baker, R. L. Baker, Blackman, Block, Borst, Busse, Carey, J. H. Covell, Crossett, H. L. Dederer, Early, Finley, Gaisel, Glore, Hurd, Hyde, Jessup, Kehoe, Kemble, Keyser R. A. Learned, Lonsdale Mack, Marshal, Mulford, Nelson, B. H. Platt, Powers, H. E. Reinsch, Rogers, and Valentine.

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There is great complaint in the different organizations over the slowness with which commissions come down from the Adjutant General's office. Some officers elected and passed the Brigade Board a month ago have not, it is asserted, yet received their commissions.

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Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Wells, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Tuesday night. Considerable amusement has been afforded the regiment by an announcement to the effect that it paraded for divine service last Sunday with one day's rations. Of course, some one blundered; the Seventy-first does not need rations in attending church service for the short period of an hour. The order inviting the regiment to church also contained another paragraph directing the regiment to proceed to Creedmoor with one day's rations, and the party responsible for the announcement in question evidently got the two mixed.

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Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment directs the regiment to parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor, as follows: Field, staff, noncommissioned staff, and Hospital Corps, (except battalion commander, staff, and noncommissioned staff of Second Battalion,) and Companies C, D, E, G, and H, First Battalion, to-morrow, under command of Major S. E. Japha, and the Second Battalion, Major George T. Lorigan, will start, and non-commissioned staff of said battalion, and Companies A, B, F, I, and K, next Tuesday. Assembly at 6:45 o'clock A. M., prompt. Train boat leaves foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, at 7:40 o'clock A. M.

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Former Quartermaster Sergeant Cook of the Ninth Regiment, who was one of the best duty-doing men in that command, has joined the Second Battery. He has performed 100 per cent. of duty for five years, a record to be proud of.

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The annual dinner of the Ninth Regiment Veterans, in celebration of the departure of the regiment to the war in 1861, will be held at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, next Thursday night.

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Companies F and I, Ninth Regiment, will go on an outing to Dobbs Ferry on Memorial Day, and the Bicycle Corps of Company B will make a run to City Island, and then cut across country to Dobbs Ferry and meet Companies F and I, proceeding home with them.

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The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, will preach to the members of that command this evening in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Col. Smith has received, with much regret, the resignation of Regimental Quartermaster George E. Hall, on account of business.

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Inspector General Hoffman will look over the following organizations this week: May 24, Thirty-ninth Separate Company; May 25, Fortieth Separate Company; May 26, Twenty-seventh Separate Company, and May 28, Seventh Separate Company.

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These were two elections in the First Naval Battalion last week. Lieut. (junior grade) William De W. Dimock was elected unanimously to the command of the Second Division, in place of Weeks, promoted, and Ensign James Macfarlane was elected a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the First Division. Both officers are hard workers and among the most highly esteemed members of the command. It is probable a former naval officer may be chosen in the Second Division for the position of Junior Lieutenant. The battalion will proceed to Creedmoor Range for rifle practice next Wednesday.

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The Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton is in mourning for its commandant, Capt. Hiram C. Rogers, Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers, who died a few days since at his home. Capt. Rogers, who had commanded the company for thirteen years, was well known throughout the State. Lieut. C. H. Hitchcock, at present in command of the company, in orders, says: "By the death of Gen. Rogers the community loses a respected citizen, the National Guard a valuable officer, and this company its well-loved and trusted Captain. The memory of his distinguished services during the civil war, from the time he marched out of Binghamton at the head of one of the first two companies enrolled in 1861, up to his resignation at the end of the war as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Georgia, will long be cherished as a heritage of honor which this company will share with his comrades and friends."

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Capt. M. E. Burnton, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Twenty-second Regiment, announces the following members as entitled to wear the decoration or armoiy sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Romaine, Company H	33	33	68
Private Sterling, Company E	33	33	66
Capt. Isherwood, Company H	33	33	66
Private Bernsee, Company H	32	34	66
Private Greville, Company G	31	35	66
Capt. Burnton, Staff	31	35	66
Capt. Tuttle, Staff	31	35	66
Ord. Sergt. Zust, N. C. S.	33	32	65
Private Levien, C., Company G	32	33	65
Capt. Murphy, Company A	31	34	65
Capt. Lilliendahl, Company C	31	34	65
Major Thurston, Field	31	34	65
Lieut. Phillips, Company H	31	34	65
Sergt. Goff, Company H	30	35	65
Sergt. Vreeland, Company C	30	35	65

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In the Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. M. P. O'Connor of Company K, much to the regret of the company and his fellow officers, has resigned for business reasons. Col. Butt has appointed First Sergt. L. V. Meehan of Company G Sergeant Major of the Second Battalion. Company G, Capt. Dyer, has been doing some active recruiting and now numbers ninety-seven officers and men. Privates Goodall, Scott, and Burchell of the Hospital Corps have been promoted Corporals. The companies of the regiment will practice at Creedmoor next Thursday and Friday.

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Company A of the Twenty-second Regiment has planned a bicycle run with Company C of the Thirteenth Regiment to Freeport, L. I., on a date to be decided upon shortly. Capt. Murphy of Company A will be the pacemaker, and some lively pedaling will result. Corp. A. Rinehart will act as bugler. Company A has also decided to run an excursion to camp while the regiment is there. Company H's bicycle corps, under Lieut. Phillips, has arranged a series of Friday night bicycle runs. Instruction in guard duty will be imparted to the several companies on their respective drill nights this week.

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The Third Battery will parade for annual muster and inspection on the afternoon of June 12 at Prospect Park, and the Second Signal Corps at the same place on June 17.

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The men of the Eighth Regiment were particulary well-looked after while on duty for rifle practice last week at Creedmoor. Under the direction of Regimental Quartermaster, Capt. Albion Ransom, Jr., the members of the regiment were provided with special cable cars, which they boarded at Ninety-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and were transported to Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, thence the men marched to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. At Creedmoor, the Regimental Commissary, David P. Arnold, was fully alive to the duties of his office, and arranged to have all the members of the regiment fed, as they are at the State Camp, in a consolidated mess, and at the expense of the regiment. This proved to be a most agreeable innovation, and saved the men from running around the range and out of it, on foraging expeditions for rations.

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In Troop C, Privates J. S. Fiske, W. S. Norton, and H. O. Wilson have been promoted Corporals. The troop will drill on Prospect Park Parade Grounds next Saturday afternoon preparatory to the annual inspection and muster, to be held at the same place Wednesday afternoon, June 16.

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The following are the winners in the rifle competition for the Macauley medals in the Twelfth Regiment: Gold medal, Sergt. C. W. Smith, Company B; silver medal, Ordnance Sergt. J. Corrie, N. C. S.; bronze medals, Private J. Frank, Hospital Corps; Commissary Sergt. T. J. Dolan, N. C. S.; Capt. S. Schieffelin, and Surgeon W. E. Lambert. At the review of the regiment last Thursday, these trophies were formally presented for rifle shooting: To Ordnance Sergt. John Currie, the Governor's Cup Military Championship of the State of New York for 1896, won at Creedmoor, L. I.; score, 89 out of 100. The Butt trophy to Company B. The Regiment Rifle Association trophy, shot for March 6, 1896, won by Company B. The Regiment Rifle Association trophy, shot for April 7, 1896, won by team of ten from Company C. Score, 582. The Schieffelin trophy, shot for the last week of April, 1896, won by Company B, April 24, 1896. Score, 1,134 points; percentage, 61.28.

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Lieut. C. H. Ross of the Eighth Regiment has been appointed Quartermaster of the First Battalion.

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The members of the Thirteenth Regiment will listen to a sermon to-night in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to be delivered by their chaplain, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends.

***

Col. Fox of the Seventy-fourth Regiment has appointed Corp. James H. Farquharsom Adjutant to the First Battalion. He has been a member of the regiment since 1894, during which period he has been a 100 per cent. man in appearance. Company B has elected Corp. E. Studley a Second Lieutenant. Company H will celebrate its sixth anniversary next Thursday night.

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The annual inspection and muster of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City will be made to-morrow and Wednesday nights.

SEVENTH REGIMENT REVIEWED.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt Complimented Col. Appleton on the Appearance of His Men.

Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, reviewed the Seventh Regiment yesterday afternoon. A reviewing stand had been erected at the junction of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and several of the side streets were closed by the police so that the avenue was converted into an excellent parade ground.

Among those in the reviewing stand were Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, and his staff, composed of Capt. J. Allen, Signal Corps; Lieut. F. S. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, and Lieut. T. B. Mott, First Artillery, and Gen. Louis Litzgerald, Col. G. M. Smith, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, commanding Governors Island; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, United States Army, Adjutant Governors Island; Major F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Corps, United States Army; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Corps, United States Army; Capt. H. B. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry, and

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Another week of, on the whole, delightful Spring weather, and with the usual May hot wave still mercifully deferred, has filled the country clubs and the many hospitable houses in the suburbs to overflowing, and has been thoroughly enjoyed, with its opportunities for outdoor sports and recreation. June will bring the school and college commencements and anniversaries which always interest so many people, and will also pass only too swiftly in preparation for the annual Summer outings and departures for the same. The city is socially dead, as it has been for the past three weeks, and society interest has centred in the races at Morris Park, the open golf tournament at Knollwood, and the open-air horse show of Friday and yesterday at Meadow Brook.

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Many well-known people will journey on June 1 to Concord, N. H., to attend the annual anniversary exercises of St. Paul's School, where so many New York men of prominence have been educated, and where so many of the sons of these men are now, in turn, receiving their education. The anniversary day of the school proper will be June 3, when the annual cricket match will take place, to be followed by the morning service and address in the beautiful chapel. After luncheon, the afternoon will be devoted to the annual meeting of the alumni of the school and to the athletic sports, and a concert will follow at evening. Of the larger colleges, Princeton will hold its commencement the first, during the week beginning Sunday, June 14. The annual sophomore dance will take place at the new Casino there on the evening of class day, Monday, June 15. Commencement at Yale will take place during the following week, and that of Harvard will occur during the last week of June. The annual graduating exercises at West Point will begin next week. All these closing days of the college year are watched with the greatest interest by thousands of people, and the young society women of the country in particular are anticipating the sophomore dance at Princeton, the junior promenade at Yale, and the class day dances at Harvard with the liveliest interest.

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There is little to record this morning of any particular social life or movement outside the country clubs. There were a few weddings in New York, notably that of Mr. Francis G. Landon and Miss Mary Toel, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Thursday, and which was well attended for a wedding so late in the season in town. The marriage of Mr. John Boyd and Miss Campbell, daughter of Mr. Samuel Campbell, at Orange, N. J., on June 2, is attracting much anticipatory interest. The house of the bride's father, where the wedding is to be celebrated, has a deserved reputation for hospitality, and many people will go out from New York for the event, while, of course, the community which resides all along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, will don its best bib and tucker and be present in force to see the popular and well known "Sam" Campbell's daughter married. News comes from Paris of the wedding there last week of Mr. Leon del Monte to a young English girl. It was not generally known that young Mr. del Monte was in Paris. The last accounts of him were to the effect that he was fighting against the Spaniards in Cuba with Gen. Gomez. It is said that he was wounded, but happily recovered and managed to reach Paris, where his mother and sisters now live, and that he there met the fair maiden who is now Mrs. del Monte.

***

There were two engagements announced during the week—those of Mr. Tallmadge Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Ely Parker, the widow of Gen. Parker, who was on Gen. Grant's staff during the war, and of Mr. Reginald Arnold, a son of Surrogate Arnold, and Miss Violet di Zerega, a niece of Mrs. John di Zerega. Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was thought, was a confirmed bachelor, and his engagement is a matter of surprise to his many friends. Mrs. di Zerega gave a dinner in honor of her niece's engagement to Mr. Arnold on Monday night last, at which were present the immediate relatives and the young friends of the youthful couple. Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Parker will probably be married next month, and it is understood that the wedding of Mr. Arnold and Miss di Zerega will take place in the Autumn.

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The first annual open Horse Show given by the members of the Meadow Brook colony and their friends was held on the old fair ground at Mineola, L. I., Friday and yesterday. The proceeds were given to the Nassau Hospital. The show was held under the auspices of the Horse Show Association of Queens County, and was in every way successful. The prizes aggregated over $3,000, exclusive of several special prizes, and among the horses entered were August Belmont's Rosette and Coquette, Mrs. Smith Hadden's Fad, Miss Bird's Merry Boy, Miss Kirkland's Macbeth, Mr. William C. Whitney's Tuffy, Mr. R. F. Carman's Baby May, Mr. S. S. Howland's Ontario, Mr. H. L. Hurlbert's Sport, Mr. Withrop Rutherfurd's Practice, Mr. Marion Story's Can Can, and Mr. H. V. R. Kennedy's Goshawk. The members of the hunting set of New York society from Cedarhurst, Meadow Brook, Westchester, Orange, and Staten Island, were present in full force, and, although the opening day of the show, Friday, was marred by rain, the spectators were not the least bit discouraged. The scene yesterday afternoon was a very gay and animated one.

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There were more prominent departures for Europe during the past week than at any time thus far this year, but close study of the passenger lists of the Wednesday and Saturday favorite liners revealed the fact that there were not nearly as many well-known people on these lists as sailed a year ago. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and the Misses Morgan, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, and the Misses Morton were the most prominent of those who sailed on Wednesday, while the best known names among yesterday's passengers were those of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barclay, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Miss Keyes, and Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Whitehouse. The steamship agents insist that, notwithstanding the advance in passenger rates, the fashionable rush to Europe is as large as ever this year, but careful examination of the passenger lists proves the reverse. Although the prices for seats and windows from which to witness the jubilee procession in London are beginning to fall to something like normal figures, so many people were deterred, both by the announcement of the ridiculously high prices first asked and the advance in steamship rates, from carrying out their plans of going abroad for the jubilee, that they find it now too late to reverse their decision. It is possible that with the jubilee over and some special boats put on at lower rates of passage, many people who are undecided as to their Summer plans may now conclude to go abroad even for a short trip, but thus far the usual fashionable Spring exodus to the other side is wanting.

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The Newport Tax Assessors have again raised the rate of taxation at that fashionable resort, and have fixed upon a rate of $11 per thousand, which the unhappy real estate owners there will be called upon to pay. This will make Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's annual tax upward of $10,000, while the remaining New York Summer residents will all have to pay proportionately. As may be imagined, there is much indignation among the members of the Newport Summer colony over this new move, and open threats are made, that if this rate is not reduced, property will be sold, and Newport abandoned by many prominent people. The New York Summer residents pay nearly two-thirds of the taxes at the resort, and they feel themselves unjustly treated by having the already large tax rate increased. It is probable that some definite steps looking toward the reduction of this new and higher tax rate will soon be taken in the courts.

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Mrs. William Astor will return from England early in July, and will go to Newport for the season. Mrs. George W. Kidd will spend the Summer at Morristown, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore will summer in the Adirondacks. Mr. Moore has just lost his brother, Mr. William T. Moore, who died in London last week. Mr. George Vanderbilt will visit the North Cape this Summer, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNamee and Dr. and Mrs. Battle of Asheville, N. C., who sailed last week to join him in England. Mr. Vanderbilt will return in the Autumn, and will spend the Winter at Biltmore, N. C. Dr. Bashford Dean of Columbia College and Mrs. Dean sailed last week for Europe, and will remain abroad until October. They will spend a month in Russia, where Dr. Dean has been invited to attend the International Congress of Geologists. Dr. John de Ruyter and Miss Ella de Ruyter will leave town on June 1 for California, where they will spend the Summer.

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A matinée musicale will be given by Miss Lillian Russell, assisted by leading artists, for the benefit of the New York Home for Convalescents at the Waldorf on Friday afternoon, May 28, at 3 o'clock. Among the other artists who have kindly consented to give their services for the benefit are Jessie Bartlett Davis of the Bostonians, Mr. Joseph Holland of the "Mysterious Mr. Bugle," Robert Burton, the English tenor; the Girl from Paris Quartette, Lucy Saunders, from "The Wedding Day," and Miss Cora Tanner. Miss Russell will render several solos not before heard in this country, which have been dedicated to her by Lawrence Kellie, the Scotch composer. Among the patronesses and patrons of the entertainment are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Harriet Duer Robinson, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Miss Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols, Mrs. O. F. Livingston, Miss Helen Desmond Nelson, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Henry G. Fisk, Mrs. J. C. Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Lispenard Stewart, Blair Moody, James De Wolf Cutting, the Rev. Lyon Nichols, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Moss, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Dr. C. Thayer Adams, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Col. Fred D. Grant, and the Hon. William C. Whitney.

LAKEWOOD SEASON WANING.

Tennis and Golf Tournaments—Informal Entertainments at the Hotels.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 22.—In the face of a waning season nature has succeeded admirably in the effort to make those last days pleasant ones. The lakes are beautiful with their clear reflections and surrounding woodland, the roads are hard and smooth, and an abundance of wild flowers may be had for the picking.

The weather is fine and not too warm for outdoor pleasures. The tennis tournament of Lakewood Heights School ended last Saturday, when the finals were played between Avery Keep of Brooklyn and Arthur Marsh of Stamford, Conn. Keep won, the score being 7–5, 3–6, 6–4, and 8–6. The golf tournament planned by the students for Monday was postponed until Friday. The prizes are all extremely attractive. The Golf Club gives a silver cup and Dwight M. Harris a silver prize, in addition to which Dr. Paul T. Kimball, the Captain of the Lakewood Golf Club, on whose links the tournament is played, has added a pair of silver mounted hassles.

Naturally, driving and wheeling are favorite pastimes. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew took a coaching party to Toms River, where luncheon was served. Beside the coach Mr. Coe drove his trotters to a light wagon and Dwight M. Harris his tandem team to a high cart. The company included Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr, Prof. and Mrs. William H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Miss Sloane of Philadelphia, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, and Jasper Lynch.

Dramatic Entertainment.

A very pretty dramatic entertainment was given by the Misses Farrington and their pupils at the Oaks last Saturday evening. The play was a little farce written by, Miss Grace M. Gallaher of Vassar, and presented by the dramatic association of that college last year. The four acts abound with wit and ridiculous situations, and were cleverly portrayed by the young ladies, who appeared in attractive costumes and skillful make-up, which last is especially true of the four who played the parts of men. The stage settings of interiors were very pretty and well arranged. There was no end of flowers at the end of each act, and continued applause demanded a partial repetition. Among those in the audience were Mrs. William Libbey, the wife of Prof. Libbey of Princeton; Mrs. Francis C. Gralo, Mrs. James W. Moey, Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, Mrs. Sherwood B. Ferris, Miss Mary Ferris, Mrs. Edward L. Harding, Miss Natalie Harding, Mrs. George W. Stockly, Mrs. Garvin, Miss Garvin, Miss Laura Kimball, Miss Gertrude King, Miss Elsie Davis, Miss McClellan, and the Misses Hinsdale.

Among cottagers to leave this week were Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey of New York, who occupied the Rev. Dr. Dashiell's cottage in Upper Madison Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hayden, who have returned to their home at Lake George after spending the Winter in Mrs. O. C. Hovey's Clifton Avenue cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will close their cottage, Hilltop, on June 1 and will sail the same week to occupy a house that Mr. Gould has taken near London for the Summer. Their family and Miss Turnbull will cross with them.

Mrs. John Cortis of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Kingdon at Hilltop this week. Mrs. Kingdon will sail next Wednesday, one week in advance of Mr. and Mrs. Gould.

Hawdon Brunnell of Toronto, a brother of Mrs. William A. Hamilton, visited Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton at their cottage this week on the way to Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Howell of Brooklyn are visiting Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Bradshaw at their cottage opposite the Laurel House.

Mrs. Washington Durbrow of New York is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch at Lynxden.

Late Spring Guests.

Prominent among Spring guests at the Laurel House are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Miss F. G. de Peyster, and F. Ashton de Peyster, who came down from New York Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins of New York, who opened their Forest Avenue cottage last week, are here to make arrangements for a new cottage which Mr. Tompkins has broken ground for at the corner of Forest Avenue and Fifth Street.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company was held in the office of A. M. Bradshaw & Co. on Wednesday. The Directors for the coming year were elected as follows: Samuel D. Davis, A. M. Bradshaw, James S. Suydam, George B. Chandler, and David B. Plumer. Another meeting for the election of officers from the foregoing Directors will be held early next week.

The only affair in aid of a church this week was the strawberry festival held by the King's Daughters of the Methodist Church on Friday evening in a popular wheelroom given by Lefferson Brothers.

Laurel House guests continue to give informal entertainments for their friends at the hotel and cottages. Last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sprague of San Francisco asked a party of friends for a Welsh rarebit in the private dining room.

Major F. G. Smith of the United States Army, from Washington, is at the Laurel House, accompanied by Charles E. Smith of Philadelphia.

Among other guests at the same house are Counselor Tredwell Cleveland, Reginald Cleveland, and Miss Harriet E. McIntosh of New York, who will remain until the house closes. F. B. Thurber, also of New York, is registered at the Laurel House, where a party from Newark is formed by Mrs. G. A. Van Wagenen, Mrs. H. N. Van Wagenen, and Miss Van Wagenen. Moncure Robinson of Baltimore is also among the recent arrivals.

ARRIVALS AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Summer Residents Open Their Cottages—Plans for Building.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., May 22.—The Misses Butler arrived from New York this week at Linnwood, their country place here.

The Casino opened on Monday for the season. The board of officers this year is: President—Henry D. Sedgwick; Vice President—John W. Kohlsaat; Treasurer—Ferdinand Hoffman; Board of Directors—Alexander Sedgwick, Miss Mary Weyman, and Miss Fanny Pomeroy.

The marriage of J. Laird Buck of New York and Miss Eleanor Joy, eldest daughter of Mrs. Charles Joy, will take place June 3 at St. Paul's Church. Miss Joy arrived in Stockbridge this week.

Mrs. Joseph C. Canning and Miss Canning are at their place, Pinewold. The cottage will be occupied next month by Arthur Sedgwick and family.

There will be much playing at the Stockbridge golf links this Summer. The club is now a member of the United States Golf Association. The links are picturesque, and have been enlarged this season by the addition of a large meadow to the south, which was purchased by Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

Ground was broken this week for the residence of Dr. Charles McBurney of New York on property purchased from the David Dudley Field estate. It is on a sightly hill overlooking the Housatonic Valley, and fronting Monument Mountain. The building is to be old Colonial in architecture, with wide piazzas on three sides. The family will occupy the Beech cottage this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Grossman and family are spending a short time here. Mrs. Crossman was here some years ago with her father, the late Edwin Booth.

The New York sculptor, Daniel C. French, is occupying the place recently purchased and improved by him. He some time will build a pretty cottage on this location.

William E. Doane has opened his country place here.

Frederic Crowninshield, the artist, is in Stockbridge this week arranging for the opening of his country place for the season.

MANY NEWPORT COTTAGES OPEN

At Least a Dozen Villas Occupied Last Week—Lispenard Stewart Entertains.

NEWPORT, May 22.—The real rush to Newport appears to have begun this week. At least a dozen more Summer villas were opened, including several of the larger ones.

The first dinner party of the season was given this evening by Lispenard Stewart, who entertained a number of young people.

Among the recent arrivals for the Summer are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, Mrs. J. R. Busk, Miss Busk, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, David H. King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Blatchford, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sully-Darley and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will arrive Monday, somewhat earlier than usual, but Mr. Dyer's father, Gen. Elisha Dyer of Providence, is to be inaugurated Governor Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Dyer desire to witness the ceremonies. The occasion is to be interesting for its military and civic features, and it is the purpose of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., to give a grand dinner later in the week in honor of the former's distinguished father.

The remodeling of John R. Drexel's villa, on Ochre Point, formerly the Summer residence of Prof. Fairman Rogers, was completed this week, and from now on till about June 15, when Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are to arrive here for the Summer, the work of its furnishing is to go forward. The changes to the structure, both inside and out, with the proposed furnishings, will cost a half million dollars.

The villa is now Gothic in design, with prominent and attractive gables, a tower, a porte-cochère, and a broad piazza, extending onto the southern slope of the lawn toward the ocean. Indoors the finishing is very rich throughout the house. The drawing room is exquisitely adorned in ivory and gold, with walls and ceiling superbly decorated by emblematic designs standing out in full relief. This apartment is very large and is designed for entertainments of a pretentious character.

The drawing room is located in the southwest corner of the villa, and from it one may pass to the various other apartments on the lower floor and to the great varanda, through plate mirror doors. The hall is finished in white, the billiard room in cypress, and the library in antique oak. In each of these rooms is a fireplace of extraordinary proportions, elegantly carved and modeled.

The whole lower floor with its great doors swung open, may be used as one grand drawing room for the giving of any elaborate social function, and in this particular the Drexel villa may be said to have only one or two superiors in Newport. The general architectural exterior, with its trimmings of elaborately carved oak, much of which seems to have been left in the rough to add to the effect, is that of some structure of ancient days.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice have arranged to come to Newport and open the William Waldorf Astor villa as soon as they return from Europe, about June 15. The house is now being prepared for occupancy, the work including the addition of some new and elegant pieces of furniture, which, it is understood, have been sent from abroad. Senator Brice's lease of the place covers the season of 1898 as well as this.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. D. Stokes, who have taken the villa, on Bellevue Avenue, of James Gordon Bennett, are to arrive next week and open it for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair are also to be among next week's arrivals.

Mrs. George S. Scott is here from New York for a few days preparing her villa on Bellevue Avenue for the coming of Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker of San Francisco, who have rented it for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Scott soon will go abroad to remain in Europe nearly a year.

Seth B. French, formerly a regular Newport cottager, who has not been here for five years, has secured the villa of ex-Mayor Daniel B. Fearing on Annadale Road, and, with Mrs. French, will arrive early in June for the season.

Marble House is to be opened as usual this season, but Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will reside at their place, corner of Wheatland and Coggeshall Avenues. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will live in Marble House, as he did last season, with his aunt, Miss Smith, in charge. Report reaches here that there is no probability of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough visiting Newport this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander and Miss Rhinelander of New York are guests of Miss Skinner. The Rhinelanders will open their cottage soon. Miss La Farge is visiting Miss Hayden.

Columbus C. Baldwin, Miss Louise Baldwin, and J. D. R. Baldwin have returned here from Hagerstown, Md., and are at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue. They are to go to one of the quieter resorts for the Summer, and are to rent their Newport place.

Mrs. P. A. Stockton is at her cottage for a fortnight.

LONG BRANCH OPENS EARLY.

Cottage Owners Busy—A Great Number of Tenants Already Arrived.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 22.—Cottage owners as well as the business fraternity at this place, have experienced a very busy week of it. Many people have arrived and taken possession of their cottages for the Summer, much to the surprise of the owners, who do not look for their tenants much before the 10th of June, but those cottagers who own their places have been getting in readiness for some time.

Among the arrivals at Hollywood during the week were Leo Speyer and family of New York, who has taken cottage No. 15, and J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., of New York, who is in possession of one of the cottages. Peter Banner of New York is occupying his Summer cottage on Ocean Avenue. James Seligman of New York was among last Tuesday's cottage arrivals at West End. Henry Rosenwald and E. Wasserman, both of New York, have taken possession of their Ocean Avenue cottage at West End. C. J. Freedman and family of New York are among the week's arrivals on Cedar Avenue, and A. P. Kelsey, who will manage the Howland West this year, is putting that fashionable house in order for a busy season. Miss Hewsey of New York has leased a cottage at the corner of Chelsea and Ocean Avenues, and is already in possession of it.

Max Drey of New York will spend his Summer at Hollywood, having rented cottage No. 2 for the season. Charles Hoisey and family of New York are occupying the St. Nicholas cottage on the South Beach, Seabright. J. M. Frank of New York has leased the California Cottage at Norwood Park. Miss S. S. Oemberfield of New York took possession of the Hendricks cottage on Ocean Avenue during the week for the Summer. I. Josephs and family moved into their cottage on the South Beach, Seabright, Wednesday. George W. Miles of Philadelphia is occupying his Summer residence at Elberon. J. F. Collier of New York has taken possession of the Lorillard farm for the coming Summer.

David Pickering of Newark is occupying the Shoemaker cottage at North Long Branch. D. H. Bates of New York is spending two weeks at his Cedar Avenue cottage. L. B. Binse and family are located in their cottage on Ocean Avenue, Elberon. J. Rosenwald and family took possession of their cottage on Thursday. Mrs. Andrew Gilsey and daughters of New York are occupying their Atlantic Avenue cottage at North Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parker of New York, who own a splendid country home at West Long Branch, have arrived there for the Summer. Mrs. A. B. Proal of New York arrived at her Monmouth Beach Summer home last Monday. Miss Weinberg of New York has again taken the Oliver cottage on Ocean Avenue for the coming season. L. L. Bright and family of Washington, D. C., were among the arrivals at Elberon during the week. Mrs. L. M. Tringham of New York has rented the Alamo cottage on Peninsula Avenue, Seabright. Noah Content is occupying his Bath Avenue cottage. Christopher Roberts of Newark, N. J., with his family, is occupying his large and handsome cottage on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon.

The W. T. Evans cottage at Elberon is being artistically painted. Charles Schlang of New York, who owns four handsome cottages at Matilda Terrace, is spending a couple of weeks there before the rush of the season commences. J. K. Browning and family of New York are among the latest Norwood Park arrivals. Charles H. Palmer of New York has rented the Rutherfurd cottage, on the South Beach, Seabright. Inspector McCullough is in possession of his cottage, on Elberon Avenue, Elberon. S. Goldstone, who has leased the Wheeler cottage, on Bath Avenue, arrived there Wednesday for the Summer. C. T. Cook of New York took possession of his Lincoln Avenue cottage, Elberon, on Wednesday. J. Manheimer, New York, has leased the White cottage, near Elberon Station, for the Summer. J. T. Rutter of New York, who owns a handsome residence on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, and who has resided there for many Summers, will not occupy it this season. J. Frankenheimer of New York is in possession of Lyddy cottage, No. 7, for the Summer. Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson of Philadelphia, the charitable old lady whose great pride rests in having charge of the Orphanage during the Summer months, near Elberon Station, arrived this week at her Ocean Avenue cottage. The first installment of orphan children was placed in the home this week. Henry Daly and family of Philadelphia, who owns a handsome Summer residence on Chelsea Avenue, arrived this week and took possession of it for the Summer. J. W. Cunningham and family of Washington, D. C., arrived at their Ocean Avenue cottage, West End, on Tuesday. Mrs. W. S. Greene of East Orange, N. J., is spending a few weeks at her Cedar Avenue cottage. H. Goldberger of New York took possession of Barbour cottage, No. 2, Elberon, on Tuesday. Isaac Guggenheim of New York was among the arrivals at Elberon this week. He will summer at the Dunham cottage. William Dobbins of Philadelphia arrived Wednesday at his North Bath Avenue cottage. W. De Waldbridge of New York has just completed the erection of a handsome ten-thousand-dollar cottage at Low Moor.

This season will be the first time that the Francklyn cottage, at Elberon, where President Garfield died, has been leased to any person but Augustine Smith of New York since the death of Garfield. Mr. Smith, to whom the cottage had been rented every season for $3,000, died since the close of last sason. This year the cottage has been leased by W. D. Guthrie of New York.

LENOX FILLING UP FAST.

Many of the Summer Cottages Opened —Building Operations.

LENOX, Mass., May 22.—Cottagers have been coming in large numbers this week. John Sloane and family arrived Tuesday and will remain through the entire season. Mr. Sloane drives out every pleasant day. His health has improved steadily since he came here.

William D. Sloane and family arrived at Elm Court Wednesday for the season. The place is in fine condition. Mr. Sloane brought up several new horses and new turnouts. Miss Lila Sloane, who is one of the most expert golfers in Lenox, has begun to practice at the links of the Lenox Golf Club.

Mrs. Richard F. Auchmuty has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre have arrived at the Braem place, which they had last year. The Braems are still abroad. Mr. Alexandre is playing a great deal of golf.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have returned to New York, and soon will go abroad. They will be here in the Autumn.

Shadow Brook, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, is open for the season. Mr. Stokes was here this week for a few days, and the family will be here soon. Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, who have been at Shadow Brook for a while, have gone into the Clarence Andrews cottage, which they have leased for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia have arrived, and are occupying Wheatleigh, the house of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cooke. Mr. Cooke will be up in a few days, and the entire family will spend the greater part of the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tapley and Miss Tapley of Boston are spending a few weeks in Lenox. They are thinking of taking a country place for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock of Washington are spending two weeks driving about Lenox, and they intend to come up later for the gay season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Shaw of Boston are visiting the Shaw family in Lenox this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster and H. G. Foster of New York are here for a few days. They take much interest in the building of the house of Giraud Foster.

Miss Parsons and Miss Constance Parsons have been at Stoneover this week. The family expects to occupy the place during the entire Summer. The improvements have been completed, and the place is now in excellent condition.

Miss Caroline Morgan will spend the Summer in Europe, having just sailed. The Morgan place never looked finer than it does now, but it is probable that Mr. Morgan will not occupy it this Summer.

George E. Dodge and family are occupying the Bacon cottage, next to the golf grounds. This place was taken last year by Robert Fulton Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig arrived this week. They will stay until late in the Fall.

Richard Goodman and the Goodman family have arrived at their country place from New York, and will remain throughout the season.

Mrs. Joseph White has arrived at her cottage.

Mrs. William H. Bradford is having an extension put on the front of her house. She soon will occupy the house.

Ground was broken this week for the Parsons memorial parish house, to be located on the northeast corner of the lot between Trinity Church and the rectory. It will be about sixty feet square, constructed of native granite, like the stone of which the church and rectory are built. The style of the architecture will be the same as that of the church. It is given by John E. Parsons as a memorial to Mrs. Parsons. It will cost about $30,000. There will be a semi-circular porch in front, with twelve pilasters of polished granite, and a large entrance. The roof will be of tiles and the interior will be finished in quartered oak and marble, with marble wainscoting. The building will be completed this Summer and dedicated some time in the Fall.

Mrs. Miles Standish has leased one of the Bishop cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane have arrived for the season.

The Swedish Minister and family are already here, and Baron von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, is expected in a few days, to occupy the Lothrop cottage.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

A study of the annual financial report of the Union Club, which has just been issued, proves that the old Union must be classed with the Union League and University Clubs as among the very few clubs of New York which have flourished financially during the recent and continued period of business depression. A profit of $24,000 made on the past year's business, without any particular retrenchment in any department, and which the Union has been able to produce, is certainly a very handsome showing. The restaurant, of course, is responsible for the fact that this profit was not even larger, for, like those of almost all the larger clubs, it has been run at a loss. The report places the value of the club buildings and furnishings at something like $300,000, which is more than a conservative estimate, as the buildings alone could probably be sold for $500,000 at any time.

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The younger element in the club, from whose ranks the up-town party, as it is called, derives most of its support, has about decided, it is reported, not to agitate the question of moving up town at all at the annual meeting next Wednesday night. It is felt and thought that it is a better plan this year not to disturb the meeting by discussion of the question, and that conditions are not entirely favorable to its agitation just at present. Notwithstanding this evident well founded report, it is quite possible that the question will be sprung in some unexpected way, and the chances of this being done will insure a large attendance of the members of the club at the meeting.

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The architect's design for the new building of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, recently published, seems to meet with the general approval of the club members, but some doubts are expressed as to whether the new building, which is to be 100 feet 5 inches long, 150 feet broad, with an extension of 25 feet running through to Fifty-fifth Street, and 128 feet high, will be large enough to accommodate the 2,000 resident members, which will probably be the club's strength by the time the building is completed. The total membership of the club at the present time is 2,238, and this includes graduates of more than 100 different colleges and universities in Europe as well as this country. One of the most delightful features of the new building will be the spacious and beautiful library which will occupy a room running almost the entire length of the club on the Fifty-fourth Street side of the building. The main dining room will occupy the floor directly above the library. In the basement there will be bowling alleys, Russian and Turkish baths, and a plunge 50 feet long by 20 feet wide. The total cost of the building, including the price of the land, will probably reach $2,000,000. It hardly seems possible to believe that the University Club was reorganized and really began its remarkable career of prosperity in the Winter of 1879. In that year the club took in 300 members and moved into the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street—the old Caswell house—on whose site the present house of the New York Club stands. The University Club moved into its present quarters, at the southeast side of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and which had just been vacated by the Union League Club, in 1884. Since that time its history is well known.

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Comparatively little notice has been taken of the recent opening of the new clubhouse of the University Athletic Club, at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. There was a large attendance of members, and the officers of the club received sincere and deserved congratulations on the new house and its excellent appointments. The opening of the house has been a matter of great interest at the leading colleges and universities, as the students of these colleges who expect to reside in New York after graduation are all looking forward to becoming members of this organization, which offers them a comfortable home and congenial club facilities until such time as they are eligible for the University or able to join other of the leading social clubs.

The growth of the University Athletic Club, which was founded during the first years of the long-continued business depression, has almost been phenomenal, and this growth proves that there was a field for a Junior University Club, which this organization really is. Not only has the University Athletic Club been of service to hundreds of young college men, but it has had a tremendous influence in raising the standard of intercollegiate athletics. "A few years ago," as The Princetonian well says, "there was undoubtedly a large amount of professionalism in the athletics of the larger colleges. The University Athletic Club, recognizing the seriousness of this evil, took the matter in hand and the effect of its crusade was soon felt." A committee of the club has managed nearly all the football and baseball games played in New York for several years past, and the club now recommends that all college games hereafter shall be played on college grounds. Under the club's auspices, the rules of the Rugby game of football have been revived and adjusted, and its Athletic Committee has arbitrated many of the questions in dispute between colleges, while the Interscholastic Association of New York has requested it to act as a tribunal of appeal in case of interscholastic disputes.

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The University Athletic Club will give a dinner, to be followed by a large reception in honor of Mr. Lehman, coach of the Harvard crew, on Friday evening next in its new clubhouse. This dinner will be really a second opening of the clubhouse, and will doubtless be largely attended.

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The Democratic Club, which abandoned its restaurant some months ago, has now given up its bar, as it was not thought advisable for the club to take out a license under the new amendments of the Raines law. It is reported that some of the prominent members of the club are discussing a plan to make the club the nucleus of a new political movement destined to harmonize the warring factions of the Democratic Party in Greater New York. The original constitution of the club, it is said, prohibits the club from taking any part in local politics, so that this movement would seem to be in opposition to this constitutional provision.

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A recent decision by the new Canadian Society of New York, which has not yet secured permanent quarters, to hold its annual dinner on June 21, the date of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London, is opposed by many of the members, and it is said that a number of Canadians who had intended joining the society have now decided not to do so, as they feel they would not be in touch, on account of their American sympathies, with the element which is in control of the society. It was proposed by some of the members to have this annual dinner on Dominion Day, July 1, but the majority were in favor of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. The officers of this new Canadian Society are: James Albert Meek, M. D., President; F. James Gibson, William J. Evans, Ovide Robillard, and Wolfred Nelson, M. D., Vice Presidents; Edward D. Miller, Secretary, and W. Ferguson, M. D., Treasurer.

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The past week has been a lively one at the majority of the country clubs in the suburbs. The open golf tournament at Knollwood, the races at Morris Park, and the horse show of the last days of the week at Meadowbrook have filled the clubhouses at Knollwood, Westchester, Meadowbrook, and Cedarhurst with members and guests, and have kept the stewards and House Committees busily employed. What has been the gain of these and their fellow country clubs has been the loss of the city clubs, who will soon enter upon the dullest period of their year. Formerly, and before the developments of the country club, the month of June and at least the first half of July were profitable ones in the city clubs, as with the departure of society for the country, the married members and the bachelor members of the clubs, who live during most of the year at home, resorted to their clubs during the absence of their families, both to obtain their meals and to spend their leisure hours while they remained in town. Now all this has changed, and as soon as families begin to leave town the husband, father, son, or brother betakes himself to one of the country clubs, where he obtains the benefits of country air, outdoor exercise, and has as good club facilities as he can find in town. After June 15 the breakfast hour alone shows any large attendance at the larger New York clubs. This is due to the fact that many clubmen who like to go to the country to dine and spend the evening return to their city houses for the night. CLUBMAN.

THE TELEPHONE DECISION.

Urged by Opponents of the Bell Company that the Vital Question Was Not Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Careful consideration of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the suit of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company indicates to the persons who are interested in breaking the patent that it cannot be considered as overwhelming a victory for the American Bell Telephone Company as at first announced.

Discussing the decision, a gentleman who is not in sympathy with the American Bell Telephone Company said to-day:

"The Supreme Court has acted only on the question of delay in the Patent Office, and has distinctly declined to decide the other points of attack, which are open to any person who may be sued by the American Bell Telephone Company as an infringer. The Berliner patent is therefore in no way declared valid, but, on the contrary, the declaration is that infringers may question its validity.

"The court has even declined to decide the question as to whether or not the 1880 patent for the identical matter used as a receiver instead of a transmitter anticipates this patent. It will be remembered that Judge Carpenter, in the Circuit Court, held that the 1880 patent did anticipate the patent in suit, and this latter patent was therefore invalid under the ruling of Miller vs. Eagle Manufacturing Company, (151 U. S. 186.)

"The United States Circuit Court of Appeals (68 Fed. Rep. 542) held this was a question open to an infringer and was therefore not a ground for the cancellation of the patent by a suit in equity.

"The effect of the Supreme Court decision is to affirm this view. Therefore all the questions which were discussed in the Berliner case are still open with the exception of the question of fraudulent delay in the Patent Office. These include:

"First—The contention that the application as filed June 4, 1877, did not describe the constant contact transmitter covered by the patent as issued.

"Second—Irregularities of procedure in the Patent Office, aside from questions of delay.

"Third—The anticipation of the Berliner patent by Alexander Graham Bell in his patent of March 7, 1876, which disclosed and described the process and apparatus of the Berliner patent.

"Fourth—The contention that the Berliner patent of Nov. 2, 1880, is for the same invention as the patent in suit.

"Fifth—The fact, not discussed in the Government suit or in any way alluded to, but known to all who are well informed in the telephone art, that Berliner was anticipated by the work of Thomas A. Edison.

"Sixth—The relation of foreign patents to the Berliner patent.

"So far as there has been any judicial utterance upon these questions, we have Judge Carpenter's decision that the Berliner patent is void because of the patent of Nov. 2, 1880, and the decision of the Board of Examiners that new matter was inserted in the patent as issued which was not embraced in the original application.

"Even should the patent be finally sustained there is the great question as to whether any particular form of transmitter which may at present be used would infringe the Berliner patent. Berliner himself in his patent disclaims the broad invention of varying the res

WOMAN

CALLS THEM ANDROMANIACS

Dr. Parkhurst So Characterizes Certain Women Who Passionately Ape Everything That Is Mannish.

WOMAN DIVINELY PREFERRED

Her Supremacy Lies in Her Womanliness, and She Should Make the Most of It—Her Sphere of Best Usefulness the Home.

"Andromaniacs" is a word the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has coined to express the "passionate aping of everything that is mannish," which he apparently believes to be characteristic of many women of the present generation. The doctor has been saying some interesting things upon the so-called woman question. He emphasized the superiority of womanhood, and is emphatic in regard to the way and the purpose for which it should be developed.

"It is my pleasure," he says, "as well as my duty to insist, in the first instance, upon woman's intrinsic superiority." This is considering "purely and simply her womanly fibre. Quite apart from all that she does and the sphere of her activities, the question comes upon the matter of her personal texture, the refinement of its organization, and it is with that only in mind that I want to claim for her a clear and easy supremacy."

In other ways in which woman and the "complementary sex" can be compared and contrasted, Dr. Parkhurst believes that in some ways one and in some the other would take precedence.

"The first important suggestion coming to us from the Bible records that the production of woman was the consummating act of the creative work. When God had finished her he stopped, knowing of nothing better or higher that he could design. It is woman upon whom the Scriptures regularly put the stamp of Divine preferment.

"Sex is not an accident of personality, but is an element that is constituent in every thread and fibre of it. If a man is a man, the flavor of manhood will permeate him in his entirety. If a woman is a woman, the flavor of womanhood will permeate her in her entirety. The instant you begin to animalize the idea of sex and limit the difference of physical organization, you cut into the tissue of the deepest part of the entire matter, and, unfortunately, there is a very strong tendency at present in that direction.

Woman's Supremacy Is in Womanliness.

"Any civilization that transforms, or tends to transform, a woman into the female duplicate of a man, is a false civilization. If women want to retain the supremacy which belongs to their sex, they will have to keep it by making more and more of their womanliness, and not in trying to be mannish. The security of a woman's hold, the security of a wife's hold, upon her companion, is not that she is a female, but that she is a woman. Woman's proper destiny is on a distinct line from that of masculinity.

"There is an element in the feminine world which is suffering from what I shall venture to call 'andromania.' It means a passionate aping of everything that is mannish. It is an attempt on the part of those affected with the disease to minimize distinctions by which manhood and womanhood are differentiated, whether as regards their culture, their interests, or their activities. I am not criticising any particular act of the 'andromaniacs,' still less am I urging that these acts proceed from any desire or intention of being unwomanly. My criticism is only upon the disposition apparent in many quarters to narrow the distinctive features of woman to the smallest possible area. The contention is that if she broadens out into new lines of employment or service, at the impulse of a conviction that activities that are suitable for men are therefore suitable for women, and that the supreme distinction between the two is physiological, she is misconstruing her own nature and doing herself an irreparable injury."

Touching on to speak of the home as the unit of society, Dr. Parkhurst says:

"A bachelor is a dislocated fragment. His female counterpart is in the same category. It may not be their fault; it may lie in the necessity of their case. Still, all in all, it is a condition reproved by nature and foreign to the Divine intention. The new system of worship is the deft way that our church architecture takes to teach the doctrine that each home is a little religious organism, a miniature church in itself.

Home a Physical Convenience.

"Marriage is not taken so much as a matter of course as it was formerly, either by young men or young women. The home is degenerating into a physical convenience—a place to eat in and to sleep in, but not the local axis of all that concerns its members in the higher relations and aspects of their life.

"When I was a boy I was always expected to be at home, except when there was some special reason for my being away from home. Unless appearances are deceptive, children now expect to be away from home except when there is some special reason for their being at home. And what holds of the children holds also quite largely, in a good many cases, of their parents.

Speaking of woman as the wife, mother, and homemaker, Dr. Parkhurst says:

"Nature has so wrought its opinions into the tissue of woman's physical constitution and function that any feminine attempt to mutilate motherhood, motherhood, and domestic limitations is a hopeless and rather imbecile attempt to escape the inevitable. All the female congresses in the world might combine in colossal mass meeting and vote with passionate show of hands that woman's sphere is coincident with the sphericity of the globe, or even of all the heavens; but the very idiosyncrasy of her physical build, and the limitations essentially bound up in it, will sponge out her mass-meeting resolutions as fast as she can pass them. God and nature had very different intentions for her from what he had for her brother, and He recorded His intentions in a way that He has taken some pains to prevent her being able to forget.

"A true mother," says Dr. Parkhurst, going on to the subject of motherhood, "lives for her children, and knows no other ambition but to live in her children. She aims at nothing more than unrecognized survival in their manhood and womanhood, and asks to be monumented only by the activities and lifelines of those to whom she has given life, and who are her own life, prolonged and perpetuated.

"It is one of the pleasant features of our generation that increased attention is being given to the discipline of the female mind. It makes for progress that woman is coming to regard herself less in the light of artistic bric-a-brac and more in the character of an intelligent staple. There is nothing a woman can know and no tension of mental fibre she can possess, which, if inwrought with the feminine impulse, will not enhance by so much the disciplinary ministry she can render her children. There is no 'strong-mindedness' and no completeness of college training that will unsex her, provided only such possessions and acquisitions are dominated by the feminine instinct and mortgaged to maternal ends and purposes.

The Mother's Better Part.

"I am not saying that it is not a good thing for a mother to go to the polls. I am only saying that it is a greater thing, and one requiring infinitely more tact and genius on her part, to secure in her boy that understanding of the world he is a part of, and that knowledge of the civic relations in which he will stand when the time comes, that will guarantee his own fidelity at the polls and his own wise discharge of the obligations that citizenship will impose.

"We have been given to understand that men are very wicked and very much disposed to neglect their civic obligations. I do not want to be ungallant, but I venture to remind such accusers that each one of these wicked, unfaithful men was born of a woman, and that if his mother had been a better and more faithful mother, the probability is that he would have been a better man and a more faithful citizen.

"I do not want to be understood as desiring to contract the sphere of woman's operations; my feeling is that her originary sphere is the home, that domestic laxity and miscellaneousness lie at the root of a good deal of the world's current mischief, and that, however becoming it may be for the sex to organize for the promotion of public interest and for the reconstruction of the world at large, there would be a singular felicity in their forming maternal associations, looking to the more successful administration of their own affairs as wives and mothers, and to the more diligent cultivation of their own specific diocese; and when they have the intelligence and heart to take care of their own boys and girls, it is presumable that the great outside world will be in a condition to take care of itself."

For a woman's college education, Dr. Parkhurst believes in one which will foster her tendency to become a homemaker—a college which is adapted to workings of the feminine mind. Believing that manhood and womanhood are inherent in mental as well as in physical conditions, he does not believe that the curriculum of a mixed school can be made satisfactory for the education of boys and girls. He may find many opponents to his theory of the reasons which lead young women to go to college.

"A great many girls go to Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Barnard," he says, "because they want to be educated, and others are going because young men are going, and it is nice to do what young men do." To give the thoroughly feminine tendency which he desires to a woman's college, Dr. Parkhurst would have instructors women.

Let Women Teach Women.

"I never expect to see the teaching force of a male college made up in part of women," he says. "Why does it any more comport with the fitness of things that the teaching force of a female college should be made up in whole or in part of men? Is it not pretty clear without argument that a thoroughly womanly woman can do more toward helping a college girl to become a woman than a thoroughly manly man can do? We may become so wonted to an infelicitous usage as not to realize its infelicity."

Dr. Parkhurst closes his remarks upon college education, which is the fourth paper of the series, which originally appeared in The Ladies' Home Journal, and is now published by The Century Company in the book form from which these extracts are taken, with the opinion of a woman who has held an official position in a woman's college. It was a college in which she was particularly interested, being her alma mater, but being brought in close contact with the young women students, she finds that "there is some influence or other operating to weaken among the young ladies the distinctive feature of womanliness."

ONYL A BABY.

Harriet Prescott Spofford in Somerville Journal.

Something to live for came to the place,
Something to die for, maybe,
Something to give even sorrow a grace—
And yet it was only a baby!

Cooing and laughter and gurgles and cries,
Dimples for tenderest kisses,
Chaos of hopes and of raptures and sighs,
Chaos of fears and of blisses.

Last year, like all years, the rose and the thorn;
This year a wilderness, maybe;
But heaven stooped under the roof on the morn
That it brought there only a baby.

TRUST IN THEIR CHILDREN.

An Unusual Financial Arrangement Made for Two Young Persons Now Studying Abroad.

There is a very charming family in New York where the subject of an income for the son and daughter is arranged most satisfactorily for all concerned. The two young people have inherited, or have acquired from their environment, many delightful characteristics, and perhaps may be called unusually clever and well-bred specimens of young manhood and womanhood. That is what the parents consider them, at any rate.

The two are now abroad together completing their education and cultivating their respective talents. As far as finances are concerned, they are absolutely independent, and this is how it is managed. At the beginning of their financial year the father in New York goes to his banker and deposits to the credit each of his son and daughter a certain sum of money, which is to last them the entire year. It is a comfortable sum, but not extravagant, when it is considered that they must pay their tuition, board, and for their clothes from it during that time. It is possible that they might be called upon to economize with it. At all events, whichever way it may be, it is all the money they will have for the entire twelve months.

"Do you mean to say that this money is to be subject to the order of your son and daughter?" asked the astonished cashier at the bank when the first deposit was made. "Why, I know young people who would have a grand time and spend all that money in three days."

"Well," returned pater familias complacently, "if my children do that, they know what they will have to expect; they will support themselves the remainder of the year."

But notwithstanding his apparent complaisance, if the money should be used unwisely, the hearts of these exceptional parents would be sadly wrung. An incident emphasizing this fact occurred during the college days of the young people, when a similar arrangement was made. The money for the son was placed in a bank, in a town to which the college was adjacent, subject to his order. In the bank was a relative of the family, who for some reason, perhaps from suggestions of the green-eyed monster, was not amicably inclined to the young man.

At any rate, the mother at home was filled with horror and dismay one day at receiving a note from the relative which read curtly: "Blank has overdrawn his account. I have made it good this time, but do not let it occur again."

In great haste she telegraphed money on to the bank, and then waited in agony to hear from her son. What had he done? What was the cause of it? He was only human like other boys, and there were so many temptations that might beset him; but her boy! It seemed ages before a letter came. Then there was an explanation.

It was not a temptation which had led him astray; it was bad arithmetic. He had miscalculated. He had overdrawn his account to the amount of—4 cents.

IMPERFECTION.

Clarence Hawkins in American Agriculturist.

Why ain't we humans made without a flaw;
Just like the lily or the apple blow?
Perhaps it is a part o' nater's law
That perfect things from imperfection grow.

RESEMBLANCE WAS STRIKING.

Was It Another Woman or a Reflection in a Mirror That She Saw.

She was a matron with a comfortably rounded figure, and she looked very "nice" as she started out by herself upon a little shopping expedition. That was what her pretty, grown daughter had told her as she kissed her good-bye that morning.

She had a comfortable feeling herself that she was looking well. She had never had a new gown which she felt was more suitable or becoming. Her coat was equally satisfactory, and her hat, also new, had caused her no misgivings.

She had reached one of the large stores where several of her purchases were to be made. She was walking down toward a large doorway through which she saw a woman coming. Her general feeling of complaisancy toward herself had made her a trifle critical.

"How horribly stout she is," she thought to herself, as she drew near the approaching figure. "And her gown is almost exactly like mine," she continued inwardly, with a feeling of annoyance. "It is simply impossible to have anything original in the way of wearing apparel nowadays. People have no sense of honesty where dress is concerned.

"I believe her coat is exactly the same cut as mine, too. It's a shame!" her eyes traveling upward as she continued. "And actually her—" she stopped short there, as her eyes, which had jumped to the hat of the subject of her reflections, were arrested by a glimpse of the face below it, which was astonishingly familiar. She gave a quick glance at the doorway she had been approaching. There was a little flush upon her cheeks, as she made an abrupt turn to the right, but her voice was very suave, if dignified, as she said to a young woman clerk:

"I was looking for the parasol counter. Can you tell me where I will find it?"

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Philadelphia Record.

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy;
She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy,
She belonged to ten clubs and read Browning by sight,
Showed at luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might;
She served on a school board with courage and zeal;
She golfed and she kodaked and rode on a wheel;
She read Tolstoi and Ibsen, knew microbes by name,
Approved of Delsarte, was a "Daughter" and "Dame";
Her children went in for the top education;
Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration.
One day on her tablets she found an hour free—
The shock was too great, and she died instantlee!

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The young women who recently came to grief at Wellesley College may be what Dr. Parkhurst calls by the newly coined word "andromaniacs," women who ape men. The story of these girls in some mysterious way found its way into print, and then, it was understood, was officially denied. A Wellesley girl, a graduate, who still keeps in close touch with the college life, says that the whole thing was true as related. The girls had formed themselves into a little club, which they called the "Jolly Eight." The "Jolly Eight" was a convivial organization, and knew no better or easier way to live up to its name than to keep its members eating and drinking. It was the latter, it is said, which brought the members to grief. At one of their "Jolly Eight" feasts there was champagne, and the club members became too much under the influence of it, and the result was that three of the club members were expelled.

The affair, if true, as it seems to have been, was most unfortunate, but the alumnae who hear of it appear to think that these young children of their Alma Mater were probably more foolish than wicked; that they were otherwise nice girls, who tried in a mistaken way to have a "good time," as they had heard their brother collegians did. "They probably thought it was great fun to do something like the men," said one in speaking of it, "but champagne! I guess it was more apt to be champagne cider." "Or ginger pop," said another. The exact truth of such affairs seldom reaches the public, and they are frequently made foundation for distorted reflections upon the characters of American women and girls. Only people who have been intimately associated with young women and girls understand the absolute innocence, not to say inanity, of the little exploits which they are delighted to term, with a delighted sense of doing something out of the ordinary, "spree." A banana bought of a vendor and eaten on a public street is of enough importance to be a secret for a month and the wearing of a souvenir badge. Hot cookies bought from a baker's and eaten from a brown paper bag while sitting on a strange doorstep is wild hilarity, and should some one by chance open the door during the feast, there is an adventure which may be talked of for a year. Healthy, happy girls are not likely to commit any great enormities either at home or at college.

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The Vassar girls will take exception to Dr. Parkhurst's expression, "female college." One of their glees treats of that subject. They had a "female" college once, but if there is a female college still it goes by another name. The change is celebrated in verse:

An institution once there was
Of learning and of knowledge,
Which had upon its high brick front
A "Vassar Female College."
The maidens fair could not enjoy
Their bread and milk and porridge,
For graven on the forks and spoons
Was "Vassar Female College."
Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!
'Twas "Vassar Female College."

A strong east wind at last came by
A wind that blew from Norwich;
It tore the "Female" from the sign
That was upon the college.
And as the Faculty progressed
In wisdom and in knowledge,
They took the "Female" off the spoons,
As well as off the college.
Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!
It now is Vassar College.

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One of the gifts at a recent silver wedding was twenty-five silver dollars of 1807. There was some difficulty found in making the collection of that number of dollars of this year. At the beginning of each new administration the money in the Treasury is counted, and late issues are hard to find.

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Bicycle and golf girls are becoming so numerous and they show so decidedly the effects of the atmosphere that the time-honored phrase, "the fair sex," if it were not so ancient and honorable, might fall into disuse.

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In the same way the mother-in-law joke should have died when news came from Worcester the other day of the man who had married his mother-in-law. But the joke, nothwithstanding the fact that for many years it has been in the seventh stage of "sans everything," has still a vital spark of life. The mother-in-law is a comprehensive term for the individual so frequently to be found, who is capable of conducting her own affairs and those of numerous other people with whose family life she meddles at will.

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Colored diamonds are freaks of nature. No two are found alike, and they are rare enough in deep colors to be very valuable. A large and brilliant deep canary-colored diamond will cost $1,000, and another stone of the same size—a lively stone, a deep brown in color—will be worth $2,000.

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Housekeepers who dislike to have their mattresses sent away from home to be renovated and remade can have the work done at their own houses. A man is sent to the customer's house, the mattress is taken into the yard at the rear of the house, and the work completed in about three hours. New mattresses are also made at the customer's house, if desired. Samples of hair and ticking are brought for inspection, and the mattress is made up on the premises. This insures the mistress of the house of the cleanliness of the part of her beds which she cannot see, and she also knows that the hair which she pays for is used and also that good hair which she has in an old mattress is not exchanged for an inferior article.

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There was a pretty sight to be seen on the spacious grounds in front of the rectory of Grace Church and the adjoining building, known as Grace House, last Tuesday morning. The beauty of the buildings and the green lawn and trees in the heart of the city make that part of Broadway just above Tenth Street always attractive, but it was not this which attracted the little groups of people who stood at the gate leading to the rectory. The grounds seemed to be filled with babies. There must have been a dozen of them at least, all about the same age just large enough to run around comfortably. They were bareheaded and over their little white aprons they wore pretty little crocheted jackets of pink and blue, or bordered with those colors. They were the biggest of the babies from the day nursery which fronts on Fourth Avenue, but may be entered from the Broadway side of the church property. They were pretty babies, looking clean and healthy and happy. The run on the lawn is a treat that is given them occasionally, and it is quite as much of a treat to the people who chance to pass by during the short time the children are out. There was one thing to be noticed about the children. The little faces and some of the little aprons were smudged with dirt from recent contacts with the ground—dirt which appearing only in fresh spots emphasized the general cleanliness—but there was not a green grass stain to be seen anywhere. "They are little tenement house children," said some one looking on; "they are not accustomed to the privilege of running on the grass—a cellar door is a more familiar place for them to exercise," and it was so. They had learned to keep off the grass, and even when the privilege was given them they did not take it. The nursery of Grace Church is one of the most complete and attractive in the city. It is under the charge of two deaconesses of the church, and nearly seventy children are cared for daily.

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A dinner in Chinatown ordered à la carte is not expensive. The most expensive dish on a long bill of fare is birds' nest soup, which is $1.50 a portion. Soups are always served last, which an authority on cooking says is eminently hygienic. It is not so essential, however, with a Chinese soup, which is always thick enough to be eaten with chopsticks.

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A specimen of the mushroom known as the common morel was exhibited by a member of the New York Mycological Club at its last meeting which was some 8½ inches high and perhaps 6 inches in diameter across the top. It was not perfectly formed, and, with its enormous size for that variety of mushroom, was evidently a freak of nature. Prof. Underwood, President of the club, and an expert mycologist, said that in a varied experience with that kind of mushroom he had never seen so large a specimen before. It was found within the boundaries of New York City. The Mycological Club has pleasures in store for it not altogether scientific. Miss Cornelia C. Bedford, the Secretary, has agreed at the regular weekly class meetings, at which Prof. Underwood is giving a series of talks upon mushrooms, to bring a chafing dish and cook contributions brought in sufficiently large quantities. The members will contribute small sums of money to cover the expense.

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This comes to New York by the way of The Adelaide (Australia) Observer. The Observer has a pleasant and appreciative way of speaking of Americans, and the note was evidently printed in good faith. There may be such a club. Chicago is a long distance from New York:

"A secret society for the encouragement of elopements has been discovered in Chicago. Its members are the pupils of a large high school for girls, and they call themselves the Elopement Club. The influence of the society has made itself manifest in the number of elopements, which have been the talk of Chicago, and which, indeed, led to its discovery. The club has an elaborate constitution; absolute secrecy is enjoined on the members, who are limited to seven. As a vacancy occurs a new member is admitted."

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There is nothing unusual in the account that comes from Norcross, Ga., of several young colored women who have been poisoned by the application of a lotion guaranteed to make colored people white. Face bleach to make white women whiter is not unknown here, and the results of some processes for improving the skin are serious if there is not a disfigurement for life, as in the case of one of the colored women who made use of a generous quantity of the lotion. Hairdressers say that bleached hair is sure to fall out eventually. The general desire among women to become beautiful by means of treatment of the skin was discovered recently by a young woman who made the statement that she knew a woman who could "make over" the face. The news spread, she was deluged with letters—fifty came to her, she answered them, and the woman face improver was overwhelmed with business. And the cause of increase in the beauty business would not use a skin tonic for the world, and relies on a good diet, fresh air, and exercise to keep her in a normal condition of good looks.

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A firm which sells many artistic and inexpensive draperies has recently introduced some plain all-wool serge in bright red, green, brown—all colors for hangings. The material is 50 inches wide and 75 cents a yard, and now the stock can hardly be kept on hand it is selling so rapidly for golf and outing suits.

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An original hat that found its way down on Park Row the other day, and then by way of the elevated up town, was made entirely of bright red cherries. Fruit as trimming for a hat is a little out of place, and the association of an all fruit hat is not pleasant.

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Another original article of wearing apparel was worn by a bicycle girl last Sunday. She was a passenger on one of the incoming trains from Long Island. She wore a conventional bicycle suit and on her hands were black silk mittens.

***

Long Island, as well as all the outlying country districts around New York, is well worth a visit at this season of the year. A short trip in the cars and then a little tramp in the woods in almost any direction are well worth the trouble. The trees and shrubs are some of them still showing only their undeveloped leaves of beautiful shades of red and green. The violets are blossoming, and the wild strawberry and wild lily of the valley here and there may be found a lady's slipper, the berry bushes are in blossom, the "youngsters" or young checkerberry leaves are red and tender, nearly as bright colored as the berries which will come later and almost as good to eat. Daisies are in bud, and there is delicious fresh country odor over everything.

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The members of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association are broad minded. Last Sunday they attended, in response to invitations, service at Trinity Church in New York in the morning, and the celebration of Buddha's birthday at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, in the evening.

PERPLEXITY.

Ella Randall Pearce in Brooklyn Life.

Now, shall I write or go to her
And ask her to be mine?
Would not a lover's eloquence
Urge more than written line?
But, oh! what woe would be my share
If she said "No," and I were there!

Perchance 'twere well to write to her
And bide her dear reply.
Oh, Cupid, be my messenger
And to my sweetheart fly.
But, ah! these dismal doubts appear—
If she said "Yes," and I were here!

Mrs. Blank's Husband.

There is an amusing story told of the husband of a clever New York literary woman, a well-known writer of many books which have been translated into many languages. Before her marriage to her present husband, she was what is called a "fascinating widow."

The man who was fortunate enough to win her affections must also have had fascinating qualities, for the young woman who tells the story, at her own expense, acknowledges that in a few meetings she had discovered that her heart was dangerously susceptible. In one of a few visits which the gentleman had made to the young woman's house as the guest of a masculine relative, he had announced a coming trip abroad, and, among the attractions of the voyage, that he was to be seated beside the Captain of the steamer at table, and opposite a charming widow.

The voyage was duly made, and again the same man was a guest at the same house. The young woman may have had a special interest in the visitor's companions during his voyage, for she asked immediately: "And did you sit at the Captain's table, and did you sit opposite the charming widow?"

She might have noticed that her words were received with some embarrassment, but she was unconscious of anything unusual in her questions.

They were answered in the affirmative. "The woman was Mrs. Blankington-Blank," added the guest.

"Well, the man who marries her may expect to lose his identity," said the young woman with apparent irrelevancy. "He will never be known, except as Mrs. Blankington-Blank's husband."

"Yes," acquiesced the man, "that is what I expect to be. We are to be married on blank day of blank."

FARMING BY THE POOR.

Free Lot Cultivation Has Failed in Germany Through Causes Not Feared Here.

In view of the recent appointment by the Mayor of a Citizens' Committee, to make extensive provision for the cultivation of vacant lots by the poor of New York this Summer, a report of the results of the scheme in Berlin, Germany, reveals some instructive comparisons. The document was drawn up by Herr Tourbie, Director of the Board of Charity of Berlin, for Charles de Kay, United States Consul General to Berlin, by whom it was sent to Bolton Hall, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the vacant lot scheme of New York.

By the regulations of the German charity officers, the tillers of vacant land in and around Berlin must plant their whole area with potatoes, for the reason that this crop is less affected by the nature of the seasons. In this country it has been insisted that the greater part of the land be devoted to potatoes, but not the whole. Herr Tourbie refers to the scheme throughout his report as the "potato culture." The failure of the scheme in Berlin is the most important information contained in the report. The source of failure, however, is local, and although the same causes may operate likewise in New York, it will be many years before they will interfere with the success of the enterprise. The plan in the scheme of potato culture by the poor was established as early as 1833, and its continuance until the present time is sufficient proof of its merits.

"Circumstances have occurred," says Herr Tourbie, "which will induce us to give up the pursuit of potato culture at the close of the potato harvest of this year. For it has been noticed that the poor participating in the scheme no longer take much pleasure in the discharge of the necessary agricultural labor, as was formerly the case."

The director explains this on the ground that of late the fields are necessarily far away from the dwellings of the poor who are to be benefited, and also that, as their dwellings are generally small, cellars, or other places for storing the potatoes when harvested, are lacking. The land available from the nature of the soil within an accessible distance of the poor of Berlin is exceedingly scarce, and daily becoming scarcer. Herr Tourbie is of the opinion that the German charity officers will dispense with the potato culture and supply the poor directly with this staple of their food supply.

To remove from the scheme of potato culture the feeling that it is a charity, the German arrangement is to require each planter, not only to work his own plot without assistance, but to pay a contribution equal to about one-half the cost. The municipality supplies the remainder. The planters' contribution is paid on installments during the Summer months. Receivers of alms who have fallen under the care of the police are denied the advantages of the scheme, which is intended to benefit those householders who are in distressed circumstances, and who threaten, unless assisted, to become public charges.

Although Herr Tourbie states that the scheme will be abandoned in Berlin at the end of this year, he sums up his report by saying the scheme of potato culture as tried in Berlin is a great benefit to the poorer population, and should be continued. "A feeling of satisfaction," he writes, "is called forth in the planters, and their self-respect is raised. They have earned the profit of their own exertion, and are saved from the oppressive feeling of having received alms. It is also a recreation for these families, who pass most of their time in narrow rooms, to move and work in the open air. For the health, and not less for the spirit, of the poorer classes, this open-air recreation and incentive toward agriculture is of extraordinary importance."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Various Committees Have Been Appointed for the Coming Year.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held Wednesday at the Bible House, on Astor Place, these committees were chosen:

On Versions—G. F. Krotel, D. D., East Orange, N. J.; E. H. Jewett, D. D., New York; William Hayes Ward, D. D., LL. D., New York; John De Witt, D. D., LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; James F. Riggs, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J.; Henry A. Buttz, D. D., Madison, N. J.; J. B. Weston, D. D., Stanfordville, N. Y.

On Finance—Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Alexander E. Orr, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, James H. Taft, John Crosby Brown, George Foster Peabody, John H. Washburn.

On Publication—Andrew C. Armstrong, John Noble Stearns, John S. Pierson, John Truslow, John S. McLean, E. Francis Hyde, Thomas Whittaker.

On Distribution—George E. Sterry, William T. Booth, F. Wolcott Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, James S. Baker, Henry D. Nicoll, M. D., Ezra B. Tuttle.

On Agencies—Theophilus A. Brouwer, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Churchill H. Cutting, James A. Punderford, T. G. Sellew, Robert B. Parsons, William Jay Schieffelin.

On Legacies—Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D., John E. Parsons, George G. Reynolds, LL. D., Gerard Beekman, Daniel J. Holden, E. Francis Hyde.

On Anniversaries—E. G. Andrews, D. D., S. H. Virgin, D. D., Howard Duffield, D. D., John A. Hardenbergh, John R. Davies, D. D., Robert C. Ogden, Samuel W. Bowne.

On Auxiliaries—James H. Taft, Andrew C. Armstrong, Frederick Sturges, William Hoyt, the Rev. E. McChesney, D. D., James Wood, Alexander Maitland.

Auditing Committee—Caleb B. Knevals, Frederick Sturges, Charles D. Leverich.

THE FIRST LOVE LETTER WAS NOT sweeter to you than the odor of Libert's Violets. Try them at JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

IN HONOR OF QUEEN FLORA

A Month of Carnivals and Pageantry in the Flower-Bedecked Regions of Southern California.

RARE ROSES BY THE MILLION

Great Vehicles Covered in Blooms of Richest Colorings—A Floral Ship on a Floral Sea of Blue-eyed Daisies—Marvelous Effects Produced by Massing Blossoms.

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—This is the season of the annual flower carnivals and floral pageants in Southern California. The roses, lilies, poppies, daisies, carnations, marguerites, and scores of other varieties in the floral kingdom that have made California unique, are at their best for three or four weeks after the early part of April. Thousands of tourists who come to spend the Winter months in this semi-tropic land wait until the flower shows or rose festivals are over and the fiesta season in Los Angeles is a thing of the past before they turn their faces homeward. This year the sunny days and the mild, soft rains through the Winter have been favorable to early and most abundant blossoming of all manner of flowers, and there has never been such lavish floral decorations, such extravagant profusion of the rarest roses and lilies as at the carnivals in the past month. Santa Monica, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Rosa, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and Vacaville have each had their shows, each community vying with the other to produce some feature that is original and unique. Thus, Santa Monica made the poppy and carnation the principal flowers in its decorations, and the people there wrought astonishing effects in color by the use of these varieties alone. In Los Angeles a specialty was made of large floral displays in street and park parades of the tally-hos, victorias, landaus, and other vehicles. In Santa Rosa a dozen mammoth arches spanned the avenues, each of which was composed of not more than three varieties of wild flowers. In Monterey and Santa Cruz, which lie along the Pacific Ocean shore, carnations and geraniums grow with a luxuriance equalled nowhere else, and in these towns the floral geniuses produced marvelous effects in these flowers at the public halls. In every California town where there is yearly observance of the supremacy of Queen Flora, several days and evenings are given up by the entire population to the affairs.

Origin of the Carnivals.

The visit of President Harrison and his party to this region in April, 1891, was the cause of the first festival of flowers on a large scale in California. The President, so the Southern Californians judged from the daily reports of his progress across the continent, was heartily weary of seeing bunting waving at every station, and of having school children drawn up in rows about his train to pelt him and his party with bouquets. The Santa Barbara people wanted to do something decidedly different when the President came there. So a flower festival was planned, to extend over several days, and hold the attention of the distinguished visitors as well as of the throngs who would come to town to gaze at General Harrison. It succeeded admirably, and its subsequent festivals have been attracting visitors ever since. It is said that the flowers at Santa Barbara are used only as a means to an end. But it is such a delightful and artistic end that any commercial significance the fête may have is entirely lost sight of.

The development since the first carnival has been very evident, and the affair is now one of the settled annual events. It comes as regularly as Christmas and Fourth of July, and the inhabitants look on it much the same way. All the schools close and business generally ceases for carnival week, and, though at the end of the time every one is thoroughly tired out, there isn't any one in town but has had a simply glorious time.

For a couple of years Santa Barbara had a monopoly of carnivals. Then San Diego celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Portuguese navigator Cabrillo. That was in 1892. In 1893 Los Angeles raised a fund of $15,000, and had the most elaborate festival, extending over four days, ever known in homage to Queen Flora up to that time. Of course floral carnivals did not originate here. Nice and Italian towns furnished the models, and people who have seen both declare a preference for the copy. The leading idea is a week's holiday for townspeople and visitors, with flowers, street decorations, tournaments, music, and dancing to enchant both eye and ear during the interlude in the humdrum routine of life. Californians have the reputation of being very commercial in spirit, but there is surely a vein of the aesthetic and romantic which prompts such a festival. It may be that these various carnivals are simply investments designed to draw visitors, who fall under the spell and purchase new homes, but the commercial spirit is wondrously well concealed.

Santa Barbara Leads Them All.

The best artists in rose culture and floral decorations in California agree that Santa Barbara has developed the most beautiful and harmonious flower festivals. There is a large class of wealthy and leisurely people who have made their homes in Santa Barbara, have studied floriculture, and made an art of the harmony and diversity of colors in flowers and of floral effects. They have dozens of acres of the most beautiful gardens of flowers, and they subscribe thousands of dollars every year to make a carnival that will surpass anything else in the world. Many weeks before the rose season comes on there are preparations for the carnival. Committees raise funds, and prizes of gold and silver are offered for all manner of displays and original designs in flowers. Ladies and gentlemen spend days in secretly planning unique floral decorations that will delight all and linger long in the memory of the attendants upon the carnival. Then, as the period of the carnival arrives, hundreds of young people spend days in gathering the flowers from the gardens or mountain sides and whole nights in twining them into decorations.

It seems a good deal of an effort for a few days' fun and glory in a little city, but the rapid growth of the extravagance in floral pageantry and the intricacy and vastness of the late designs shows that the artists think it pays. Not only are there floats and all kinds of wheeled vehicles and moving banks and columns of flowers, but the whole town is made gay with floral beauty. There are arches of Moorish architecture that stand forty feet high and spread across the main thoroughfares. One of these was made up of palms and masses of waving pampas plumes; another was completely covered with alternate masses of Jacqueminot and Gold of Ophir roses; another arch was a mass of rich yellow poppies, set off by a rim of calla lilies about the edges of the arch; another of variegated hues of wild flowers, and still another of small green pepper boughs, flecked with thousands of La Marque white roses. Then there were festoons from arch to arch of Marguerites, wild mustard, wistaria, and orange and lemon blossoms. Literally hundreds of bushels of solid roses, field daisies, lilies, poppies, and blossoms are made use of in the street decorations.

Vehicles Hidden in Flowers.

A person who has never seen a vehicle completely covered with flowers knows nothing of the labor and expense involved. There were in the recent Los Angeles carnival a number of tally-ho coaches so thoroughly decorated that not a particle of the paint, iron, or leather on them, except the tires of the wheels, was visible beneath the coating of roses and carnations. Upon each of these vehicles over 50,000 roses were used. Upon one large coach from Pasadena exactly 52,000 roses and 12,300 Marguerites and blue-eyed daisies made up the show. If it is remembered that there are in nearly every town of any size in Southern California scores of climbing rose bushes and rose trees that every year bear several thousand blossoms each, and that in some valleys there are acres and acres of bushes that produce the most perfect roses, the consumption of this variety of floriculture does not seem so prodigal.

When one speaks of decorated vehicles, an image of a phaeton with a six-inch border of roses around the back, a bunch of flowers on the hub of each wheel, and a dozen buds on the whip, rises in the reader's mind. A man from Mars who had never seen a wagon would not know of what the foundation was composed in a California floral parade. In the beginning, the vehicle is usually covered with cheese cloth of the shade of the flowers to be used. Then the harness is covered with ribbons or silk of the same hue as the flowers. If jasmine is to be used, the carriage is covered with lavender cloth, the harness with lavender silk, and the blinds with rosettes of lavender ribbon. The occupants or drivers of the vehicle are arrayed in costumes in perfect harmony with the color of the flowers. The horses are of a color that contrasts best with the effect the floral artist plans. Thus, a coal-black animal is harnessed to a vehicle of deep-red carnations or yellow poppies, while a cream-colored horse produces the most pleasing effect with violets or wistaria.

A much-admired floral creation in the Los Angeles parade was a basket phaeton enveloped in pink carnations and canopied with wild daisies. Four white horses, carefully groomed, drew the vehicle. They wore pink harnesses, and had immense collars and head covers of blue daisies. The occupants of the phaeton were two young ladies, who wore creamy silks and bonnets and feathers of the same shade. Even to the whip and the color of the horses' eyes there was not a particle of color that marred the harmony.

Harmony of Color Always.

Expense is not spared, for richness of material counts. Not a particle of inharmonious color is tolerated anywhere. Many dollars of expense and hours of work have been thrown away because an effect that the designer had thought could be produced by certain flowers could not be had, and the whole plan reconstructed. For instance, one of the largest floats in the Santa Barbara parade was a representation of the battleship Olympia. It was 22 feet long, 7 feet high, and was constructed of roses alone, floating in a sea of blue daisies. The sides of the vessel were of Maréchal Niel roses, the portholes scarlet geraniums, the turrets Jacqueminot roses, and the smokestacks La Marque roses. It was a royal work of art in flowers when it was brought from the building where it had been made up by a score of young people. The water of the ocean was represented by wistaria. These did not harmonize well with the Maréchal Niels and Jacqueminots, however, so there was a skurrying for the fields and gardens, where some three or four acres of solid, blue-eyed daisies were plucked and brought in, to perfect the decorative purposes.

A Gorgeous Floral Dance.

All the flower carnivals in California close with a flower dance. The original flower dance was a brilliant idea that a San Diego lady conceived for entertaining President Harrison and his party in 1891. It was splendidly executed. The President and his Cabinet referred to the beauty of that scene many times later during their journey up the coast. Of course, that was enough to have the affair copied and elaborated in a dozen or more towns during the next year or two. The flower

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

It Has Rounded Out a Half Century of Existence and Will Celebrate It.

LARGEST TONNAGE KNOWN

The Pennsylvania on Her Last Trip Carried More Freight than the Company's Entire Fleet of Old Sailing Craft Carried in a Year.

The Hamburg-American Line will this week celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its existence. The occasion will be marked here by dinners—one to be given on the steamship Fürst Bismarck at her pier, in Hoboken, on Tuesday evening, and the other on the steamship Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening. The company was established May 27, 1847, and from small beginnings it has come to possess the largest tonnage in the world.

The object of the company was to facilitate direct traffic with the United States, and at the outset three sailing vessels were built. The first to cross the ocean was the ship Deutschland, of 717 tons, which had accommodations for 20 cabin and 200 steerage passengers. The Nordamerika, Rhein, Elbe, Oder, and Donau followed. The average time of passage from Hamburg to New York was forty days, and for the eastward passage twenty-nine days—the best records being twenty-nine days for the westward and nineteen for the eastward passage.

They carried freight, too, but their capacity may be judged in comparison with the company's latest addition to its fleet—the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania on her last trip carried more freight than the entire fleet of old sailing craft could transport both ways in a year.

The Hamburg-American, following the example set by the Cunard, Collins, and Inman lines, decided in 1855 to adopt steam power to be able to obtain a greater share of the rapidly growing emigration movement to the United States and the exchange of goods and products. Two vessels were ordered—the Borussia and Hammonia, of 2,349 tons register and 375 nominal horse power. The Borussia came out first, an iron screw steamer, 317¾ feet long, 40 feet beam, and 28 feet depth. She started on her first trip July 1, 1856. She was followed soon by her sister ship, and later two more were added. The sailing vessels were discarded in 1860 and four more steamers added.

In 1867 the company owned ten large transatlantic steamers, several smaller craft, a considerable amount of valuable real estate, and an expensively built dry dock. The capital stock amounted to five and one-quarter million marks, and the debentures to four and one-half millions.

When, in 1872, the company celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, the fleet had grown to twenty-five steamships, and a regular weekly service to New York was maintained, with an extra sailing whenever necessitated by the flood of travel and traffic. At this time, too, the company extended its operations to the West Indies, Mexico, and the Spanish Main. Among the vessels of that day were the Westphalia, Silesia, Frisia, Thuringia, Holsatia, and Hammonia II. They were among the best that crossed the ocean.

The first serious opposition to the Hamburg American Line was the Eagle Line, which entered the field in 1873 with six fine new steamers named after the German poets, Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Gellert, Wieland, and Klopstock. They were of 3,530 tons burden, had a length of 375 feet, a width of 40 feet, and a depth of 32 feet, with engines of 3,000 horse power, and they were provided with all improvements of that day; a feature being the placing of the main saloon forward of the machinery. Until then it had been in the aft part of the vessel, a method of construction which had come down from time immemorial, the poop having always been considered the aristocratic part of every good ship.

The field was too small for two companies, and the new enterprise, after a short existence, failed disastrously. In April, 1875, the Hamburg-American Company absorbed the Eagle Line and took into its own fleet the five vessels which then remained, the Schiller having been lost while still under the Eagle Line's flag.

An important step was taken in 1888, when it was decided to construct twin-screw ships which should rival in speed and elegance anything afloat. The four express steamers, Augusta Victoria, Columbia, Fürst Bismarck, and Normannia, were the result.

The contract for the construction of the Augusta Victoria was given to a German shipyard, the Vulcan, in Stettin, this being the first time that a German yard undertook to build so great a steamer, thus encroaching upon the monopoly which England had until then enjoyed in that line. The result was watched with great interest on both sides of the Channel, and when the ship was placed in service in 1889, the highest expectations were more than realized. She made the fastest maiden trip on record between Southampton and New York. Her sister ship, the Columbia, was built by Laird Brothers, in Birkenhead, on the Mersey. In the following year the Fürst Bismarck was constructed by the Vulcan, and at the same time the Normannia by John Elder & Co., on the Clyde. The following are the dimensions of these vessels:

	Tons.	L'gth. Feet.	Width. Feet.	D'pth. Feet.	Horse Power.
Augusta Victoria	7,148	460.0	55.7	33.8	12,000
Augusta Victoria, 1897, length'd	8,400	525.0	55.7	33.8	13,000
Columbia	7,363	463.0	55.6	35.5	13,000
Fuerst Bismarck	8,430	502 6	57.6	38.0	16,400
Normannia	8,242	500.0	57.5	34.0	16,000

The Fuerst Bismarck holds the record for the fastest time to Southampton, having made the voyage in 6 days 9 hours 43 minutes.

As already shown, the company long ago inaugurated branch lines, and in recent years it has ordered and purchased a large number of steamers for the constantly growing demands of the traffic on the various routes and services maintained, of which the following is a list:

Twin-screw express service—New York-Plymouth-Cherbourg-Hamburg and Hamburg-Southampton-Cherbourg-New York.

Twin-screw mail service—Hamburg-New York direct.

Extra steamers—Hamburg-New York.

Baltic Line—Stettin-New York.

Winter express service, between New York and Italy.

Winter cruises to the Orient and Summer cruises to Norway.

Hansa Line—Hamburg-Antwerp and Quebec-Montreal.

Hamburg-Boston.

Hamburg-Philadelphia.

Hamburg-Baltimore and Newport News.

Hamburg-New Orleans.

Hamburg - Havre-St. Thomas - Haiti - Jamaica-Costa Rica-Aspinwall.

Hamburg-Puerto Rico-Cuba.

Hamburg-Grimsby-Havre-Haiti-Mexico.

Hamburg-Havre-St. Thomas-San Domingo-Venezuela-Curacao-Columbia.

Hamburg - Grimsby - Havre - St. Thomas-Puerto Rico-San Domingo-Haiti-Cuba.

Hamburg-Aspinwall-Costa Rica-New Orleans.

Hamburg-Havre-Haiti-Mexico.

The Hamburg-American Company also controls the passenger business of the Union Line between Hamburg and New York, the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, the South Brazil Line, and the East African Line.

A new type of vessel has been added to the New York fleet of late which combines the convenience of excellent passenger accommodation with great freight capacity. These ships are the Persia, Prussia, Patria, Phoenicia, and Palatia, all twin-screw vessels, averaging 7,000 tons, and of 490 feet length, 52 feet width, and 31 feet depth. The latest addition is the Pennsylvania, a leviathan of 13,500 tons register, with a length of 585 feet, width 62 feet, and depth 41 feet, the largest freight carrier in the world, which on her first trip from New York transported no less than 19,500 tons measurement cargo, besides 1,450 tons of coal in bunkers.

A sister ship, the Pretoria, is now building, while five other and somewhat smaller steamers are on the stocks.

The line now has eighteen twin-screw vessels of over 6,000 tons, all with passenger accommodations, and its entire fleet comprises 98 ocean steamers, 51 river steamers, &c., representing 304,905 tons.

The tremendous strides made in the last decade are illustrated by the fact that ten years ago the company possessed only twenty-six steamers, aggregating 66,000 tons.

The capital of the company is now 45,000,000 marks, (about $11,000,000,) and it has issued 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of 13,750,000 marks, (equal to $3,300,000,) but it has a reserve of about 3,000,000 marks, besides an ample fund for renewing boilers, a large insurance fund, and 8,000,000 marks in cash and salable investments, including extensive shops and buildings on both continents, and the extensive wharf property in Hoboken.

The total number of employes of the company exceeds 6,000.

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BETTER DROP IT.

To advise the Republicans in Congress to drop the Dingley-Aldrich Tariff bill and say no more about it is to give a counsel of unattainable perfection. The Republican Party exists for tariff making and cannot in reason be expected to abandon the object of its being.

Nevertheless, it would be better for the party to drop the Tariff bill. It would have fewer and less powerful enemies now and hereafter. It would be more united. There would not be so many old-time Republicans going about proclaiming that they had had enough of McKinleyism. The present angry disposition of the country to punish the party and drive it out of power would be immediately and visibly modified.

We suppose nine Republicans out of ten would reply that the party gave pledges in its platform that it would revise the tariff in the interests of American labor and American industries, and that it would never do for Congressmen to go home without having passed a Tariff bill. Democrats talked in that way three years ago after the Wilson bill had been rewritten by the Senators from Havemeyer and so bedeviled that it made tariff-reform Democrats sick. But the Democratic Party would have been better off if the House had put the axe to the perverted measure and postponed tariff revision to a more propitious season. The responsibility of leaving the McKinley act in force would have been serious, but less damaging to the Democracy than the ill-repute of that scandalous sugar schedule.

The Dingley-Aldrich bill will come out of the conference committee the most shameful and infuriating tariff measure ever put before the country. There will be a disgraceful wrangle over it, and possibly some ugly scandals. It may not pass at all. If it does pass, it will doom its makers to certain defeat in the next Congressional elections. And the longer it is in force the angrier the country will get. Better drop it altogether.

WORTH VS. QUIGG.

The divergencies between Boss WORTH of Brooklyn and Boss LAUTERBACH of New York upon the subject of fusion in municipal politics are interesting and refreshing. The mere fact of a divergency would be full of promise, without reference to the specific merits of the dispute, upon the principle of the old adage. The proverb is something musty for quotation, but the gist of it is that when bosses disagree, taxpayers should rejoice. This disagreement is particularly welcome, because it proves that the Republican boss of Brooklyn does not acknowledge allegiance in the affairs of the city to the boss of the State. This should be welcome to the public, because it is so very unwelcome to the good man, and it must be still more unwelcome to it to discover that in spite of his contumacy, the mutineer seems to meet with no difficulty in getting whatever he wants from the Governor of the State. In the manifesto with which he has startled mankind, Boss WORTH intimates that he did not attend the last symposium of the boss in Washington because he had more important business to transact with the Governor at Albany.

The differences between the local Republican bosses is evidently irreconcilable, as indeed is the existence of two Republican bosses within the limits of the enlarged municipality. It is plain that Boss WORTH does not mean to abdicate in favor of Boss PLATT, whether PLATT be represented by LAUTERBACH or by QUIGG. There is no question that Mr. LAUTERBACH voiced the sentiments of Mr. PLATT when he announced his preference for a victory of Tammany over a victory for good government, upon the ground that the latter "would do us no good." There is as little that Mr. QUIGG, in the capacity of Mr. LAUTERBACH'S successor, will continue to derive from Tioga his views of the administration of the government of New York. On the other hand, the bold blasphemer of Brooklyn declares that the citizens of the greater city can manage its municipal affairs without assistance from outsiders.

He further observes that a party which is 50,000 votes in the minority cannot expect to win elections by running straight tickets, and that for his part he is ready to support the nominee of the Citizens' Union on the single condition that the character of the candidate gives a guarantee that he will administer the Mayoralty in the interest of good government. That condition is secured in advance, and Mr. WORTH'S remarks will be taken as a proof of his common sense. Since he cannot get what he wants as a politician, he will take what he can get as a citizen. But the considerations which decide him to take this course are as obvious to PLATT and LAUTERBACH and QUIGG as to him; and yet they decide to take the other course, the course of running a straight and hopeless ticket. Why this difference? Is it because Boss PLATT, per LAUTERBACH or per QUIGG, is on better terms with Boss SHEEHAN than Boss WORTH is with Boss MCLAUGHLIN? Does he see his way to reviving the good old days of deal and dicker between the capital and the City Hall, and is he confident, now that the starch is taken out of civil service reform, that he will be allowed his share in manning, or rather in "boying," the municipal offices? However that may be, the opposition between the position of QUIGG and the position of WORTH seems to portend, among other things, a serious struggle for the Republican leadership in Greater New York.

PLAYING WITH ICEBERGS.

The sea is a place of mysteries, and not the least of them are the chances which are taken sometimes by those who ought from experience to know better. The dangers of fog and ice in the neighborhood of the Grand Banks are thoroughly well known, and years ago the old Inman Line adopted the wise rule that during the months of southerly ice drift their steamers should cross the fiftieth meridian of longitude, which cuts the extreme southern end of the banks, in latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes north. This made the passage somewhat longer, because it compelled the steamers to steer due east from Sandy Hook for more than 1,000 miles. This prevented the ships from making any northing till the fiftieth meridian was astern, and lengthened the voyage a little. But the increase was trifling compared with the security obtained, for the latitude named is well below the ice limit.

Only a degree and a half further north ice is frequently reported at this season, and as the ice comes from the north, the further steamers go in that direction on the banks, the more likely they are to fall in with it. Yet the bulletins of the Hydrographic Office show a remarkable lack of precaution on the part of officers commanding Atlantic vessels. The bulletin for the week ending May 19 contains twenty-one reports of ice sighted in the central division of the field, extending from the fifty-second to the forty-eighth meridian. An inspection of these reports shows that all of the vessels which sighted ice were to the northward of the safe limit prescribed by the Inman Line.

One ship reports that in latitude 42 degrees 8 minutes, longitude 50 degrees 50 minutes, she passed a large berg, and in latitude 42 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 30 minutes, she saw six large ones and several small ones. Another vessel in latitude 41 degrees 56 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 35 minutes, passed a berg 90 feet high and 800 feet long; a third, in latitude 43 degrees 25 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 53 minutes, passed a berg 300 feet long, with two peaks 100 feet high. A fourth ship, in latitude 48 degrees 10 minutes, longitude 46 degrees 6 minutes, entered field ice, with occasional small bergs, extending to latitude 47 degrees 59 minutes, longitude 48 degrees 50 minutes, where the field ice was heavy and she was surrounded by fifty or sixty good-sized bergs.

Other ships report similar experiences. It is perfectly plain from the positions reported by these vessels that they were engaged in the hazardous attempt to cross the Grand Banks in too high latitudes for the sake of shortening the passage by a few more or less valuable miles. It is worthy of note that among these vessels was one of the great liners which yearly carry thousands of passengers in addition to valuable freight and mail. Yet, it is generally the slow-going cargo vessel that takes these chances, for to her the smoothness of Summer seas does not promise exceptional speed. And she is the very craft that gains but little from slowing down in a fog, and is usually the least fit to sustain a collision with an iceberg. The Arizona came out of such a collision triumphantly some years ago; but no one knows how many vessels have gone to the port of missing ships by that expeditious route.

The practice of cutting across the banks in the ice period is, of course, due to the constant pressure brought to bear by owners on Captains to make short passages, and no doubt the glories of a record appeal very strongly to some skippers. But there ought to be some method of compelling companies engaged in the passenger trade to take safe routes, even if they do have to put up with grumbling on the part of travelers whose haste is greater than their discretion.

THE GIRL AND THE HANSOM CAB.

While no one would ever have thought of calling the hansom cab the "Gondola of New York," it has been rather picturesquely conspicuous here for fifteen years or more, and Americans have been gradually getting used to it. The cab habit is not common in New York, though, and the hansoms have not multiplied as rapidly as the sparrows, music halls, and other things imported for various economic reasons from England. Moreover, as a means of quick transit the cab does not fulfill the requirements of this city at all. People who use cabs will always be in the minority here, because they will always be those who are not in a hurry or who can afford not to walk.

In the circumstances, the hansom is not likely ever to become either the gondola or the jinrikisha of New York; but its numbers will increase nevertheless, for the girls—the nice girls—have taken it up, or permitted it to take them up.

Hitherto the respectable young American women have fought shy of the hansom, because of its extreme publicity. The American girl is no prude, nowadays, but the hansom seemed to be too much like a showcase. She permitted herself so much self-consciousness as to feel that the hansom would not do. In the hansom's native clime, indeed, very sensitive and very dignified folks cling to the four-wheeler, but that precedent was not regarded here. And lately, as we have said, the nice girls have overcome their prejudices and begun to ride in hansoms unattended by male escorts. American women do not propose to let the prematurely blonde and dissolute have a monopoly of any of the really good things of this world.

POSTMASTER DAYTON.

The retirement of a Federal officer who has contributed to the personal comfort and business convenience of the people of a great city in so notable a degree as Postmaster DAYTON is a matter of public moment. The supreme test of the efficiency of a Post Office is that it shall do its work with the unerring precision and regularity of a perfect piece of machinery, so that those who are served by it have no occasion to take thought about it from one week's end to another. That test Mr. DAYTON has successfully met.

The complaints of error and miscarriage that have come to our attention during his term of office have been wonderfully few; and newspapers not only do a large Post Office business themselves, but are in the way of hearing from a multitude of other persons who use the Post Office and get heated and communicative about any fault in its operations.

Mr. DAYTON leaves the office with the reputation of having attended strictly to business during his incumbency. The Post Office has had no politics. It has had no spoilsmongering. He resigns, but the community he has served so well would gladly have him stay. He has not had at all times the support he should have had from the department at Washington. It is the customary policy to make pinching and niggardly allowances to the Post Office that has by far the greatest earning power of all the Post Offices in the country. But he has borne his privations with patience and has made insufficient appropriations go far.

We bespeak for Postmaster VAN COTT more generous treatment from headquarters, and can assure him of the general hope that he may find and give much satisfaction in the performance of duties with which he is already familiar.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

Yachtsmen are afloat and preparing for a season of lively racing. There are to be no contests of National importance this year, owing to the continued ill-feeling created in England by that remarkable specimen of the sporting fraternity, Lord DUNRAVEN. But there will be many interesting races on this side of the Atlantic, and those who are fond of nautical sport will find much to please their fancy. There will not be any large yachts built, and the novelties of the season will all be small-boat classes.

But nevertheless there will be some good contests between those fleet rivals of last year, Colonia and Emerald. Yacht lovers will remember that the former schooner outclassed the latter, which had over 100 victories to her credit. But the Emerald's owner, J. ROGERS MAXWELL, is not easily vanquished. He has had his beautiful schooner almost remodeled at a cost of $25,000, completely changing her under body, lowering her lead and adding largely to her sail area, especially aloft. It is his hope that with her improvements Emerald will be a doughty rival for Colonia, and assuredly every admirer of genuine sporting spirit will share this hope.

In the fifty-one-foot class of sloops there will be the new Syce, an English cutter owned by Mr. J. B. MILLS; a Herreshoff boat building for Mr. GEORGE H. TYSON, and the lake yacht Vencedor, recently purchased by Commodore GILLIG of Larchmont. The Vencedor, though defeated last year by the Canada, is practically an unknown quantity. She was badly managed and raced under disadvantageous conditions. Furthermore, she was undersparred. She will have a chance to show the full measure of her value in the hands of her new owner, who is a thorough "sailor man."

The fleet thirty-footers will have many races again this season, and no class will give finer scope for displays of seamanship. In design these racing machines are much alike, and they are so closely matched in speed and weatherly qualities that victory almost always goes to the smartest skipper. They are nearly all handled by amateurs, and consequently they are doing more to keep alive the real racing spirit than some of the more pretentious big boats, in racing which the elements of design and professional skill play such important parts.

In the twenty-foot class there will be an abundance of sport. This class will be the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club's champion in the contest for the club's International Challenge Cup. This trophy was won last season by the Canadian half-rater Glencairn, and the attempt of the club to recover its lost emblem of supremacy will have the interest of novelty, for American yachtsmen have had little experience of this kind. The limitations of the class call for a waterline length not exceeding 17 feet 6 inches and a sail area not greater than 500 square feet. It is certain that all kinds of "freaks" will be built within these limitations, and yachtsmen will have an opportunity to study the performances of various models from the extreme "slab" type to the narrowest and deepest of fin keels. The problems which may be solved in experimenting with these comparatively inexpensive boats are numerous, and in the handling of the craft there is plentiful opportunity for the display of the smartest seamanship.

It seems altogether probable, therefore, that, although the season will not greatly excite the general public, there will be a good deal of genuine sport and that the cleverness of our amateur tars, who may yet play an important part as naval militiamen in the defense of our coasts, will not suffer for want of exercise.

A FATAL MOSQUITO.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has just decided that the death of a man as a result of a mosquito bite is an accidental death, within the meaning of an accident insurance policy, and that the representatives of the deceased are entitled to recover accordingly.

The decision seems so obvious that it is hard to see upon what ground the company should have resisted the claim. In the legal sense an accident is defined to be "an unusual or unexpected event; the effect of an unknown cause or the unknown effect of a known cause." If the definition had been framed to cover the case of death from a mosquito bite, it could not have fitted it more completely. There could not be a more "unusual or unexpected event" than such a death; nor could there be a more "unknown effect of a known cause."

It is no doubt true that the underwriters in drawing up their policy did not contemplate mosquito bites as among the possibly fatal accidents the risk of which they meant to incur. Neither did the risk himself imagine that he went in peril of his life from mosquitoes. No man in his senses would think of taking out an accident insurance against death by mosquito bites, even if he were going shooting in the Jersey marshes in July. But obviously the contingency of death from a mosquito bite was no more excluded from the policy than it was included in it. The omission was in each case for the same reason, that it did not occur to either party to the contract. If the risk had asked the underwriters whether they would insure him against fatal consequences from mosquito bites, the underwriters would no doubt have thought him a fool, but they would not have hesitated to give him the assurance.

A subsidiary part of the legal definition of an accident is "that which happens without direct human agency, or without concurrence of the will of the person by whose base act it has been caused." Thus a man who is killed by another who fires recklessly into a crowd may be said to be a victim of accident, even though the man who fires the shot may be guilty of murder. Express malice upon the part of a mosquito is sometimes presumed by his victims, but of course it does not really exist. The insect is merely getting his living, without consideration of the emotions of his meal. The puzzling point about the case is not that the Court of Appeals has decided that death from a mosquito bite was accidental, but that the lawyer of the company should have been able to persuade the court below that it was not accidental. The proper habitat of a lawyer capable of that feat is Philadelphia, as the habitat of a mosquito capable of homicide, or even of mayhem, should be New Jersey, and it is surprising to find so athletic a specimen either of the subtle jurist or the man-eating mosquito in the State of Kentucky. It is true that the abundance of distilleries might account for a good deal of legal eloquence, judicial obfuscation, and insect venom.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CADDIE.

The mere philologist insists that the word "caddie," sometimes written "caddy" and "cady," when applied to a boy, and not to a utensil to hold tea, is a corruption of the French word "cadet," meaning, primarily, a younger son, and, speaking generally, a youth of no great importance; and he argues, further, that the objectionable "cad" is another form of this word, that curt substantive meaning, originally, only an insignificant person, and not necessarily one who disagreed with your opinions, or who was inclined to wear a high-crowned hat with a sack coat, as it does nowadays. But a philologist is often a bore.

Since golf became a really popular game in this neighborhood, we have come to know something about the caddie, and we know perfectly well that he is nothing like a cadet, and that, with all his faults, he is no cad. Yet the caddie is not what he should be. His occupation is still, so to speak, exotic; for that variant of the very old Scotch or Dutch game which we call golf is not yet acclimated here. It is popular and it is growing in vogue, and will grow and, we trust, flourish for many years. But the best players have done nothing wonderful with it, as yet. There have been no "plays" in golf, for instance, like some of LARNED'S in tennis.

So there is hope that as golf grows the caddie will develop. In Scotland, they say, the caddie is alert and useful, but in Scotland every unidentified youngster is a caddie, by common consent, and when he is employed on a links he watches the ball and takes what he can get, thankfully, with the sagacity of his race. The novice at golf in this country is led to believe at first that every unidentified youngster is a caddie, but he soon learns his mistake. The American boys, of whatever descent, are bright enough, but they are imbued with the national restlessness. Now restlessness is the last quality the golf novice desires in his caddie. As for the good players, the fellows who can make a score of 100 or less with 18 holes, they, too, find their caddies troublesome. The native caddie appreciates good play and is a shrewd and harsh critic of poor strokes after a week's experience on a links. But then the caddie does not play golf; the game is so much more expensive than craps and quite beyond his means; and the golf player's harshest critics are always persons who do not play.

Naturally the caddie prefers to attach himself to a good player, but when he does he soon loses interest in the game, the fine points of which are as Greek, or, to say better, as Gaelic, to him. He knows a long drive, but between the tee and the putting green he is apt to let his elemental mind wander. Wherefore the ball is lost. On the other hand, the caddie is always deeply, almost pathetically, interested in the game of the novice and follows that perspiring wretch in his preposterous efforts to cut sods with the cleek, with quivering attention, so closely that the ball, when it does move, frequently goes no one knows whither.

As a matter of fact, we have some fair golf, but we have as yet no caddies to speak of, none with the patience and the alertness of the real caddie. The occupation here is not a trade or a profession; it is merely day's labor. A new caddie will develop in time. Meanwhile let us all learn to play golf so well that when he comes his natural sense of humor will not compel him to neglect his duties.

Crude as the caddies of this hour are, though, they are not without vanity and effrontery. Those fitfully employed on a links in New Jersey introduced a new kind of strike in the game recently—a labor strike. Their plea was that as they had to travel to and from Paterson on the trolley cars they could not keep body and soul together on the ruling rate of 15 cents for nine holes and have anything left over for craps. Hidden in this complaint there seems to be some sort of reflection on the kind of golf generally played on that links.

Without doubt the manifestation of British conservatism in the opposition of the conferring upon women of degrees which they have earned is ridiculous, as such manifestations are apt to be. But this was also more than a little brutal, which is especially deplorable, as the opposition is said to have been mainly clerical. But, as our London correspondent points out, the demand for the actual degree seems to have been rather overstrained, seeing that for some years the privilege of university examinations has been open to women, and success in them has been recognized by a "certificate of equal proficiency," which answers every practical purpose of a degree. It is not clear why a girl should desire to be known as a "cowboy of arts," which is the literal signification of the title she covets. A new degree, denoting its possessor as a milkmaid of the arts would be more appropriate to the sweet girl graduates whom the sweet boy graduates are treating so despitefully.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An armistice, as defined by the Turks, seems to be an opportunity for capturing easily places they would have to fight for if the war were still going on. Naturally, the Greeks object to this definition, but the only way open to them for demonstrating their dislike of it is to take an occasional snap shot, not photographic, at that heroic warrior, the Crown Prince.

—In the course of a long and—it is pleasant to make the admission—convincing demonstration of Philadelphia's claims to respectful treatment from the newspapers of other cities, The Inquirer lists among the attractions of the place the fact that there visiting strangers "can go to sleep when they wish and get some sort of rest." This is a statement upon which the humorists about whose jeers The Inquirer complains are sure to base a long series of new references to the quietude of Philadelphia. New York writers especially will confess that the implication of superiority to this city in that regard can be easily maintained. People who come here from scenes of rural peace and nights of silence often are kept awake by the multifarious and uninterrupted noises of the metropolis, and they return home after a few days of excitement showing evidence, facial and other, that deprivation of accustomed rest has begun to tell on them. It is more than possible, however, that such visitors come here with the distinct purpose of losing a little sleep, that they would be deeply disappointed if they did not do it, and that the weariness they carry away is accompanied by compensating memories of many sorts. When New Yorkers, in trying to entertain guests from the country, take them for drives through Central Park instead of Wall Street they make a mistake. In the same way, it was injudicious for The Inquirer, while describing a city, to mention as proof of its pleasantness to strangers a point in which it is more or less nearly like the places from which the strangers come. There is, too, a graver side to its article. In rejoicing over the fact that Philadelphia is gaining in the estimation of the Nation, it was hardly necessary to show what looked like equal joy over New York's alleged loss of public respect. If Philadelphia really believes that her neighbor is in a bad way, she ought to lament, not even seem to say "It's good enough for her!"

—A curious feature of the new order by which the English Board of Agriculture will try, nominally, to keep rabid dogs out of England, and really to curb the prize-winning habits of foreign dog owners, is the fact that its provisions apply to "all countries except Ireland and the Isle of Man." So, at least, the London papers put it in their summarized statements of the regulation. The recognition that Ireland is a "country" is sufficiently notable, but the allotment of that impressive name to a bit of land only slightly larger and no more populous than our Staten Island seems exceedingly grotesque. It is not so grotesque as it seems, however, for the Isle of Man is almost as nearly self-governing as snowy Canada is, and the Manxmen have rights enough to make them, not a nation perhaps, but yet objects of sincere envy to inhabitants of the larger island to the westward of them. Possibly there would be great excitement on the Tynwald Hill if England should try to exclude Manx dogs from her shores and shows, and possibly it was realization of the dangers incidental to giving offense to the House of Keys that moved the Board of Agriculture to except the little island from the rigors of its decree.

—If the Bostonians quarrel too noisily in deciding which set of them is to have the Bradford manuscript, somebody may ask why it should go to them at all. On general principles this document should be placed in the National archives at Washington, while for the practical convenience of future historians it should be deposited in New York. The fact that Boston is near Plymouth is of some geographical interest, but it hardly justifies the deposition of so valuable a relic in such an out-of-the-way corner of the country.

PERSONAL.

—Mayor GLEASON, as he hustles about to escape trial in a Police Court for his last assault on a brother statesman, must sigh with envy as he notices how much better such things are arranged in Spain. The Duke of TETUAN boxed an enemy's ears with great severity, and yet he will not be forced even to submit the difficulty to the arbitrament of battle. There was provocation on both sides, so, according to the Spanish experts on honor, there is no need of a duel, and, of course, there will be no proceedings in court.

—Lord ROSEBERY does not play golf, and in a speech which he made the other day at the opening of a new clubhouse by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society he seemed disposed to claim eminence for himself because he is one of the two or three Scotchmen who have not yielded to the attractions of the game. The ex-Premier has nothing against golf, however, and he amused his hearers by telling them about the impressions it made upon a complete outsider like himself. He was old enough, he said, to praise it as a game not monopolized by youth, and the thought that by its aid Scotland has once more conquered the world reconciled him to the fact that one could no longer walk across the most lonely common or moor in England without running the risk of being hit by small, hard balls vigorously propelled from unexpected points of the compass. Lord ROSEBERY explained his failure to learn the game by saying that he feared it would engross too much of his time. "When a man," declared he, "is once seriously inoculated with the love of golf he is of very little use for other pursuits of society. I know one gentleman at least of considerable possessions and large business transactions who declines to open his letters on the morning on which he is going to play for fear anything in them should distract his attention; and a short time ago I saw it as a charge against a distinguished statesman that he gave too much time to golf and not enough to the House of Commons. When a man in middle life makes a deliberate choice of golf as his amusement, knowing these facts and viewing the infatuation of his friends, he is making a choice second only in gravity to the choice of a wife."

—Cincinnati's art critics are finding savage fault with a portrait of ex-Attorney General JUDSON HARMON, painted by a local artist and destined to hang with other portraits of Attorney Generals in the office at Washington. The general opinion is that, while the resemblance is good so far as form of feature goes, the color is so high that people will think the picture represents the effects of a too generous banquet. When this theory was brought to Judge HARMON'S attention he said the artist had been misled by his subject's natural modesty. "I blushed at being looked at so much," declared the Judge. "It is not a wine red, but a blood red."

—"I have lived in my present home for twenty-five years," said Gov. BUDD of California last week, "and in all that time I have not had occasion to inquire the name of a certain street a block away from the house. If asked now for the name of the street I could not tell it." The Governor made this statement while discussing a curious incident which marked the hearing he gave the attorney of THEODORE DURRANT. In the course of a plea for his client's pardon, the lawyer impugned the evidence of a witness who had been unable to tell how many steps there were in front of her own door. Gov. BUDD, who has had experience with people's proneness not to notice many things constantly before their eyes, asked the lawyer if he could answer, in regard to his own house, the question which had puzzled the dangerous witness. The lawyer hesitated a moment and then made a reply, which subsequent investigation proved to be amusingly inaccurate. He not only gave the wrong number of steps, but he said they were in two divisions, whereas, in reality, they were in three. "I told him," says the Governor, with the easy colloquialism that is permitted in the West, even to the occupants of gubernatorial chairs, "that he had made a good bluff, but was now in the position of the man whose bluff is called."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Detroit Free Press hears of a cycler in its neighborhood who very much fears that the railroad which carries his wheel as baggage will bring it back as scrap iron, and he wants a guarantee of watchful care.

* * *

There were not many delegates present at the State conference of free-silver Republicans in Topeka, Kan., on Friday, due more perhaps to existing scarcity of Republicans in the Sunflower State than to a paucity of free-silverites.

* * *

Ex-Gov. William H. Smith and others of Alabama have jointly issued a call for a State conference of silver Republicans in Birmingham on Wednesday next. Smith supported Bryan in the last National campaign.

* * *

United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, who is expected to be the chief guest at the banquet of the silverite Massachusetts Democratic Club in Boston next Saturday, has written that he will be unable to visit the Hub at that time.

* * *

The official call for the Kentucky State Democratic Convention, to be held in Frankfort June 2, extends its invitation exclusively to those who unreservedly and unqualifiedly adhere to "the great principles" enunciated in the Chicago National platform of 1896.

* * *

Prof. Harrison Randolph, now Professor of Mathematics in the Arkansas Industrial University, has been elected President of the College of Charleston, S. C., and, having accepted, will assume the chair at the beginning of the next collegiate year, in October. He was born in Virginia twenty-seven years ago.

* * *

A graphic writer who has been endeavoring to describe in glowing terms the not inconsiderable charms of the hilly town of Bangor, Me., somewhat carelessly says: "The Bangor Business School was next visited, and we have nothing but words of praise for that grand institution of learning. It is but a step from there to the county jail." And now the friends of the school want to shut the writer up in it for a while.

* * *

The late Mrs. Ellen B. French of Beloit, Wis., bequeathed $60,000 to various public and charitable institutions, one of her beneficiaries being an anti-vaccination society, and Beloit College getting $5,000 on condition that no vivisection shall ever be practiced in any of its departments.

* * *

Philadelphia is endeavoring to complete a collection of oil portraits of all its Mayors, to be hung in the Mayor's new reception room in the City Hall. Families of the Mayors are asked to give the portraits as the city has no fund on which to draw for the purpose. The latest addition to the gallery is a fine portrait of the late Mayor Isaac Roach, who filled the office in 1838 and 1839.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Salary Earned.

From The Chicago Tribune.

An Iowa Senator refuses to take his salary because he was absent most of the time, and does not think he earned it. This is wrong reasoning. The more a Senator is absent the more money the State can afford to pay him.

Another Term For It.

From The Independent.

A Boston court has decided that Theosophy is not a religion. By inference it also decides that it is not a literary or scientific organization. It does not claim, we believe, to be a philosophy. If we might be allowed to give it a name we would call it Sublimated Nonsense.

Most Gracious.

From The Boston Journal.

The English are never so ready to recognize the ties of blood as when a statue is to be erected or a church renovated. Witness the appeal of the Vicar of Stoke Poges for aid from Americans for reshingling the spire of that church and making other repairs, because the church was immortalized by Gray's "Elegy."

His Usefulness.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is rather a crucial period in New York, with the enlarged city to be organized and provided for, with a boss in full control, and with the revived Tammany faction working to secure a foothold again in both city and State. In such a condition of affairs a Governor like Mr. Black, who persists in openly defying the sentiment of the people and thus keeps them in a state of constant irritation, is not without positive value. He will prevent their going to sleep and letting the ever-watchful politicians steal a march on them.

The Eighth Avenue Franchise Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the editorial suggestion in your paper of this morning in regard to a prompt prosecution of the appeal in the Eighth Avenue franchise case, and would state that within a few hours after I had been informed of Judge Beach's decision, I notified all of the counsel for the defendants that I was prepared to serve my printed papers on appeal the moment the order was entered, and requested them to unite with me in an application to the Appellate Division, to grant us an immediate hearing, and I am prepared to argue the appeal at the earliest moment that it can be heard.

Up to the present time, however, none of the counsel for the defendants have acknowledged my letter.

So far as my clients and myself are concerned, we are anxious to press the matter to a speedy issue and avoid all possible delay. CHARLES HENRY BUTLER.

New York, May 22, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Club Bore.

"Old Gabwell seems to have an endless supply of stories."

"I do not know about that; but he does seem to have a supply of endless stories."—Indianapolis Journal.

Satisfactory Explanation.

"They say that Batch hasn't a dollar to his name."

"That must be the reason he has never been able to get any woman to accept it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Latter Day Wisdom.

The striking plumbers prudently excepted four union men who had been specially detailed to fix beer pumps. It wouldn't be half a strike if there should be any interruption of the beer supply.—Chicago Tribune.

In a Sense.

Inhabitant—We expected to be the county seat.

Traveler—Yes?

Inhabitant—We had an election and the county sat down on us.—Detroit Journal

Unsuccessful Negotiations.

"I have just returned from a monetary conference," said Mr. Monterey.

"Indeed?" replied Mr. Esplanade.

"Yes. I tried to borrow $10 of Mr. Perrysville, but without success."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Way Out of It.

Willie—It's pretty hard work to get to school in the morning when I have to go by all those circus posters.

Willie's uncle—How have you managed, Willie?

Willie—Well, I haven't gone.—Detroit Free Press.

Premonitory Symptoms.

"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Fogg, apropos of the young couple in the next room.

"Yes," replied Mr. F.; "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet just previous to an engagement."—Boston Transcript.

THE SEA HATH ITS WOES.

Clarence Ousley in The Boston Transcript.

The peace of the sky lies light on the sea
With a wind that is soft as a song;
And the spray of the ocean perfuming the air,
As the proud ship races along.
And the eye of a painter or poet ne'er saw
The vision of sweeter content
Than the blue of the sky and the gray of the wind,
In the hues of the green wave blent.
But down in the heart of the fathomless deep,
The grim old mariner knows,
There's a moan that the breakers will sound on the shore;
For the sea, though it smile, hath its woes.

The song of the surf as it romps on the beach
Is a joy to the children at play,
For it splashes and dashes and dimples the sand
In a daring and frolicsome way;
And the maiden who watches the sail dip low
On the rim of the sky-kissed sea,
Hears a message of love on the whispering waves,
And the chimes of a wedding to be.
But the crone at her side hears a sad undertone,
For in sorrow her old heart knows
There's a moan in the sound that the surf brings home;
For the sea, though it laugh, hath its woes.

As the sun rides high or the moon swings low,
And the wind sweeps the harp of the sea,
The children will play or the maiden will sing
And the waves lap low in the lee.
But the grim old mariner out on the main
Sees down in the fathomless deep,
And the gray old crone hears the moan in the surf,
And the twain and the sad sea weep.

* * * * * * *

The peace of the sky lies over it all;
The wind unerringly blows;
The sailors come home and the crone is consoled,
But forever the sea has its woes.

THE EUROPEAN ISSUES

In Dealing with Turkey the Powers Find New Phases of the Eastern Question.

THE PEACE TERMS PROPOSED DO NOT SUIT THE VICTORIOUS TURKS.

Cecil Rhodes's Cipher Telegrams Threaten Chamberlain's Political Future—Balfour's Diplomatic Irish Move—German Political Clubs—Labor Uprising in Russia—Jubilee Dinners.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 22.—The period of marking time while the powers extend their delicate balancing act, to cover all new phases of the Eastern question, has now just begun. There be rumors enough, and even circumstantial reports, that the job will be finished, and the whole matter settled within the next week or two, but these rumors are to be taken with much more than the conventional pinch of salt. Even little Crete itself will consume months, at the present rate of progress, and it may still set the whole cauldron boiling again.

As for the direct issue between Turkey and Greece, we know pretty well what the powers will propose—namely, an indemnity of about $30,000,000 and the transfer of the mountain passes west of Olympus to the Turks; a working extradition treaty by which the Greeks can be compelled to give up Macedonian and other Levantine political conspirators who are desired by the Sultan's police. Two of these three things England ought to be ashamed to consent to, but we long passed considerations of that sort.

These conditions, however, nobody in Turkey desires to accept, and it is reasonably certain that the Sultan will say that he dares not risk his throne by even seeming to consider them.

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The Rhodes Cipher Telegrams.

The famous cipher telegrams between Cecil Rhodes's agents in London and himself at the Cape, which I spoke of a month ago, are not all yet produced, but we are to have the rest on Tuesday, and in the meantime those shown place Mr. Chamberlain in an extremely queer position. Since their contents have been known there has been little else talked about politically but the likelihood of his being destroyed by them, and there are rumors that those still to come will commit him still further. It is even suggested by shrewd observers in the House that Balfour's unexpected very sweeping announcement of his local government policy in Ireland last night was dictated by a sense of the necessity of providing some attractive offset to the scandal which is coming about the Transvaal.

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Nature of the Irish Policy.

The Irish proposals contain money bribes in the shape of relief from taxation, and imperial grants which no Irish leader will dare reject, and which the English Liberals won't like to object to owing to their relations to the home rule question. The whole move is extremely clever from a party point of view, and if Lord Randolph Churchill, who proposed the same thing eleven years ago, had been given his way by the Tory Cabinet the entire subsequent history of the politics of both England and Ireland would have been different. Probably public opinion then, however, was not ripe for it, but now, since the Irish financial relations report has come up, there is a profound willingness everywhere to make amiable concessions to the Irish popular demands.

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Bachelor Degree for Women.

Unprecedented interest has centred in a decision of the Cambridge Senate on the question of giving women the Bachelor of Arts degree, and a big adverse majority was marshaled yesterday against it as the result of a strenuous beating up of the alumni by means of special trains, free luncheons, and promises of all sorts of social and other preferment. In any case, the proposal has probably been beaten, but the tremendous majority is largely due to the fact that the only classes of graduates which as a rule keep up their Senate rights by annual dues are the clergy and schoolmasters, who were the keenest against the idea of female advancement. Really, it rather makes a mountain out of a molehill, because every facility short of the degree itself is now open to women at both university towns, and there would be no objection to a bill conferring on women's colleges, like Girton and Newnham, the power of conferring equivalent degrees. The excitement stirred up over the controversy, however, was too great not to foreshadow renewed attacks, and the ultimate triumph of the agitation.

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German Political Clubs.

Mention was made last week of what the Germans were calling their latent crisis. It developed within the past few days into something quite the reverse of latent. Since the empire was founded the Reichstag has never done anything half so bold as the step it took, impulsively and without previous thought, on Tuesday. If it had happened three or four months ago, when Europe was not anxiously absorbed in the Eastern question, it would have created a widespread sensation. As was said last week, there was no particular apprehension that the new measure for strangling the unorthodox political associations, introduced with such visible reluctance by Hohenlohe in the Prussian Diet, would pass even that Junker stronghold. For one thing, in its original form it could only have been passed after changes had been made in the Prussian Constitution, which is not only a slow and complicated process, but would arouse a fatal storm of criticism and protest. Beyond that, however, it was everywhere understood that the measure represented only the eccentric mediaevalism of the gang of courtiers closest to the Kaiser, and that the responsible Ministers would not exert themselves to induce the Diet to take it seriously.

The Reichstag, however, was not content thus to take it for granted that the obnoxious measure would die a natural death, but rushed to deliver a body blow at it in the shape of a radical Emergency bill, providing that German political associations should be absolutely free, and that all laws to the contrary in certain States be repealed. This was direct enough, but the speeches of Eugen Richter and other Freisinnige leaders outran in frankness all previous debates of the sort. When Richter declared that the Prussians themselves appealed to the higher and broader power of the federated empire against the narrow despotism of Prussia, and that the empire, as such, had no native dynasty, but only a Federal imperial dignity no older than the Reichstag itself, a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm ensued. There was much plain speaking about the Emperor himself, and the incredible extent to which, in less than ten years, he had weakened and dissipated the monarchical sentiment among Germans. Even Agrarian Tories like von Kardorff mournfully admitted the truth of this.

In the end, to the general surprise, only 53 members, all Conservatives, voted against the bill, and 207, of all shades, including even old Benningsen, President of the Province of Hanover, voted for it, amid tremendous excitement, in the final division yesterday, from which all Ministers were prudently absent. A still more remarkable spectacle was that of the Chancellor's son, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, who is no impulsive boy, but a serious man of thirty-five, openly voting with the majority. Of course the bill will not become a law unless the Federal Council ratifies it, which is probably impracticable, but its moral effect is not impaired by that.

Since William's reign began he has had numerous rebuffs at the hands of the Reichstag, but no such resounding slap in the face as this. Heretofore he has shown a prudent facility in withdrawing from the positions thus shown to be untenable, and it is not likely that he will continue to direct the fight now, all the more as public opinion reveals itself as uproariously delighted at the Reichstag's action. Unhappily, it is doubtful if he will be given any chance of knowing what public opinion is. The cordon of parasites, brainless flatterers, and favorites has drawn more closely around him than ever, and there is no foretelling, in his present doubtful state of mental self-control, to what folly they may not prompt him.

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Royalist Demonstration in Paris.

Curiously enough, it is reported by serious and unbiased observers in France that the recent disaster, with its double blow to the house of Orleans and its terrible mowing down of titled ladies, has given a pronounced popular impetus, or, better, a revival, to the monarchical idea. The funeral service of the Duc d'Aumale, at the Church of the Madeleine, drew a crowd of a quarter of a million people, very largely from the small trading and working classes, and their spontaneous demeanor impressed onlookers deeply. The women of the Halles are historical gauges of political weather in Paris, and they suffered and even abetted the organization of a deputation of their number to go to the station and present a bouquet to the Duchesse d'Orleans on her departure. These women shouted "Vive la reine!" on the platform as vigorously as would la jeunesse royaliste.

The Chamber of Deputies can hardly evade taking cognizance of the remarks of the Austrian Princess while in Paris, in which she spoke of herself as the Queen of France, alluded to her eventual occupancy of the throne as a matter of course, and urged unceasing diligence in the propaganda of the restoration. If she is to be free to visit France when she likes, there is no earthly point in maintaining a bar of exile against her husband, who has no such talent for making friends or of arousing enthusiasm as this beautiful Hapsburg daughter displays. I understand the Chamber will also be asked to consider a motion for rescinding all these orders of exile against pretenders, but from the Orleanist point of view, at least, they do the pretender more good than harm.

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Faure May Not Go to Russia.

President Félix Faure's journey to Russia still mysteriously hangs fire. These dispatches, months ago, said this would be found to be due to the German Emperor's desire to mix himself up with the affair. Now comes a circumstantial statement from St. Petersburg Court circles that it has been learned that the Kaiser had intended to invite President Faure, when he was in the German Ocean with the French naval squadron, en route to Cronstadt, to put in at Wilhelmshaven to receive his imperial respects. Such an invitation would have been as awkward to refuse as impossible to accept, and thus far it has seemed the easiest way out of the dilemma not to go to Russia at all. An alternative route through Switzerland and Austria is being talked of, but this would involve a clumsy détour to avoid Vienna, where there are no precedents for receiving Presidents.

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Labor's Uprising in Russia.

The first bulletins from the census taken on new principles in the Russian Empire last February show just what the political symptoms of the past few years have prepared us for, namely, that the cities and industrial centres have been growing in population at an exceptional rate. Five years ago there were fourteen towns of over 100,000 souls; now there are twenty-one. St. Petersburg now has a population of a million and a quarter, an increase of 25 per cent. in five years. Moscow in a similar period shows an increase of 20 per cent. and Lodz one of nearly 40 per cent. This last place, called the Manchester of Poland, has passed Kharkoff, Kieff, and Riga since 1892, and is now the fifth city in the empire.

I said politics had foreshadowed this, for the distinctive note of political agitation in Russia during the past three years has been its concentration in factory towns. Nihilism has disappeared. In its place we have labor troubles. The Russian Government finds itself confronted now by incessant strikes, with which it has only a very antiquated and inefficient machinery to deal. Trades unions have always been forbidden in Russia, and workmen are slaves to all sorts of stupid and oppressive regulations, but there is nothing which exactly solves the problem of making artisans work when they don't want to. Educated revolutionists have lately been toiling as common mill hands to secure the confidence of the workers, and have been covertly preaching the strike as the only social salvation of their class.

Sixty of these evangels were imprisoned in the Government prison in Moscow the other day, and all are going to Siberia merely for urging a general strike in the district. The Vetroff girl, whose suspicious death in the Petropavlof prison in St. Petersburg created such a sensation in March, was arrested for this same offense of inciting to strike. All the same, strikes are springing up all over industrial Russia, and as they appeal keenly to the Russian's feelings as to the indignity of labor, as well as to his passion for giving the greatest possible amount of trouble short of actual danger to his own skin, they are likely to expand into something like a great labor war, which will mark a new era in Russian history.

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Troublesome Jubilee Dinners.

Already not only the distant colonial guests, but the royal relatives from the Continent, are beginning to arrive for the great jubilee. We have settled down now to about four columns daily on the subject, and this will be kept up, if not increased, for a month. In the solicitous and assiduous bidding for popularity, which has latterly distinguished Marlborough House the Princess of Wales has attempted to take a hand, with results not quite what she must have expected. Owing to her appeal, there is $150,000 in hand to give jubilee dinners to the poor of London. On its surface this seems a beautiful idea. Underneath, however, there are rage and violent discords and rivalries set in a framework of municipal panic. The question immediately raised was: "What kind of poor?" Naturally the parochial authorities, the police, and the parsons are all for limiting it to what they call "the deserving poor." To this the non-professional philanthropists sharply object and hold that the benefaction was intended for the outcast poor, who possess nothing whatever, not even a character. These latter insist that to confine the feast to the Uriah Heep toadies who have cultivated the patronage of curates and constables would be a travesty on what the Princess designed. Others retort that to spread a board for thieves, tramps, and dissolute ruffianism would be a crime against the morality of Christian England. Moreover, the City Magistrates are frightened by a belief that the rumor of a jubilee dinner would draw to the metropolis all the shifting knaves and vagabonds of the kingdom, and insist that large sums shall be diverted from London to Liverpool, Sheffield, and other centres, to keep the crowd from concentration.

The action of the Australian farmer contributors, when sending a shipload of mutton, in mentioning England, Ireland, and Scotland, instead of London, perhaps opens a way to the solution of the difficulty. If the thing is not to be an unhappy and mischievous failure, it must be taken from the hands of the Lord Mayor and intrusted to a committee of capable men representing the three kingdoms.

It is noteworthy as a quaint side issue that Bavaria's representative at the jubilee is to be young Prince Rupert, who is the eldest son of Princess Marie d'Este, who, in strictly lineal descent from James I., ought to be the Queen of England. Rupert is one of the handsomest men in the Almanach de Gotha, and the young bloods of the White Rose clique here are busy canvassing all sorts of plans for advertising themselves by singling him out for acclamation.

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A Surprise for the Romans.

Even secular Rome is beginning to get interested in the novel and imposing preparations for next Thursday's great beatification ceremony at St. Peter's. It has witnessed nothing of the kind since Rome became the capital of the Savoy Kings, the two canonizations subsequent to 1870 having been held in the Vatican Palace. There is nothing in the position or fame of the two saints now to be formally acclaimed as the founders of the orders of Barnabites and Nôtre Dame nuns to account for this change, and it is natural for both Italians and others to assume that it signifies a definite step toward the abandonment of the theory that the Pope is a prisoner. There was a French garrison looking on, for example, when the Romans last saw the vast dome of St. Peter's illuminated as a Papal overture to the populace. Now it does not quite embrace the dome this time, but the portico and façade are to be lit up with 3,000 torches and lanterns, and the rumor is that next Easter, if all goes well, we may see the dome ablaze, as in good old days.

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Great Success of "Secret Service."

In a dozen years no American melodrama has made such an instantaneous and unreserved conquest of London as Gillette's "Secret Service" at the Adelphi. Not only do the critics vie with the public in joy over the play itself, but the players, from Gillette downward, get praise so warm and appreciative that I really remember nothing like it except London's first shout of surprised delight at the perfection of Daly's company.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE ROSS DIVORCE SUIT.

Damaging Evidence Brought Out Against Lady Winifred Ross.

(Copyright 1897 by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 22.—The trial at Edinburgh of the suit for divorce brought by Sir Charles Henry Ross of Bainagowen Castle, Rossshire, against his wife, Lady Winifred Ross, is furnishing considerable gossip, as the parties to the suit are prominent in society. The proceedings, which were begun last year, were resumed on Wednesday before the Edinburgh Court of Sessions. Lady Ross is a sister of Lady Olivia Cairna, who was cited to testify. The co-respondents, De Bathe and Brinton, are officers of the Eighth Hussars and Life Guards, respectively. Some of the evidence presented was of a nature too disgusting for publication. The husband's evidence against his wife was fully confirmed by the testimony of the servants, who told extraordinary tales of the conduct of Lady Ross.

THE MAGYARS ARE CONTENT

Satisfied with the Friendly Arrangements Entered into by Austria and Russia.

RUTHENIANS ARE DESTITUTE

Leaving Upper Hungary in Droves for the United States and South America—The Language Question Still a Disturbing Element in Politics.

BUDA-PESTH, May 12.—Hungarian public opinion has undergone a complete change in its attitude toward Russia since the Emperor Francis Joseph's recent visit to St. Petersburg. The friendship displayed between the two monarchs in the Russian capital was greeted with great enthusiasm in Buda-Pesth, which proves once more what an essentially peaceable people the Hungarians are. The Magyars are, moreover, so situated that they can applaud in the most unreserved manner any pacific manifestation of the great powers. Satisfied with their legitimate possessions and with no desire for any territorial aggrandizement, the Hungarians always repudiate any warlike policy having in view any conquest of territory.

But the evident satisfaction of the Hungarians at the friendly Austro-Russian entente proves that the pretended Russophobia of the Hungarians only existed in the imaginations of certain anti-Russian statesmen. When one comes to look into the matter, there is really no reason why the Hungarians should hate the Russians. The events of 1849 already belong to a distant past, and the generation which played a militant part in those momentous days has almost disappeared. Although Russia did take up arms against Hungary at that time, she did so at Austria's request. The enmity between Austria and Hungary has long since given way to a more friendly feeling, and it would in consequence be absurd to harbor any longer a feeling of hostility against Austria's ally of 1849. Further, the remembrance of the Russian invasion is not such a painful one as might be supposed, for the Muscovites behaved with the greatest humanity to the conquered Hungarians, and paved the way for a future feeling of friendship. The Hungarians have never really hated the Russians. Maurice Jokai, who certainly more than any one must be considered an authorized interpreter of Hungarian public opinion, recently made the following statement: "No one admires more than myself the constant efforts toward civilization made by the great Russian nation. Hungary has no greater desire than to maintain with her neighbor, Russia, the most friendly understanding."

Religious Freedom Everywhere.

The political importance of this growing bond of sympathy between Russia and Hungary cannot be overestimated. Certainly the question of religion will never be a barrier between them, for, fanaticism of any description is entirely opposed to the Hungarian character. The truth of this is as evident in politics as in religion, though there are bitter race antagonisms in the dominions of St. Stephen's Crown. Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Unitarians, Israelites, and Nazarenes live side by side, without any display of bigotry. Anti-Semitism, which flourishes in Austria, is unknown in Hungary. The few attempts made to incite the populace against the Jews have remained fruitless, which is in marked contrast to the successful anti-Jewish campaign in Austria. So that while anti-Semitism is triumphant in Vienna, and terrorizes, so to speak, the public life of the nation, in Hungary complete religious concord reigns. Nothing more than this is so significant of the radical difference between the spirit of the governing classes in the two portions of the dual monarchy.

The well-known Liberalism of the Hungarian upper clergy has much to do with this happy condition of affairs. In this respect, the Hungarian Church is remarkable. The Bishops are for the most part broad-minded, intelligent men, who practice liberty, not only for themselves, but for others as well. To give an idea of the independent manner of these prelates, it is enough to say that one often meets Hungarian Bishops seated at one of the little round tables in a Buda-Pesth café, reading their newspapers and smoking a cigar over a cup of coffee. No one ever dreams of criticising this independence of the upper clergy, who maintain all the more influence over the people with whom they come in such close contact.

The spirit of tolerance is what characterizes the Hungarian Roman Catholic clergy, who have many points in common with the enlightened American Catholic prelates. This spirit of tolerance is far more developed among the Hungarian clergy than the Cardinals of the Roman curia. A curious example in proof of this has been shown recently. There are in Hungary about 800,000 members of the United Greek Church, and the liturgy used is still in the old Roumanian language for those who speak Roumanian, or in old Servian for those of Servian nationality. As for the faithful of Magyar nationality, who number about 200,000, their liturgy is also in Servian, which they do not understand. Consequently, these latter ask for permission to use a liturgy written in their own language. The Bishops of these United Greek Magyar dioceses have done their utmost to satisfy the demand made upon them, by permitting their prayers, hymns, and sacred songs to be translated into Hungarian. However, this was rather more tolerated than authorized, and when the Roman curia was finally questioned on the subject the answer given was that the Hungarian language could not be admitted into the liturgy.

The Ruthenian Problem.

Next to the Austro-Hungarian compromise question, the Ruthenian problem is the most important in Hungary to-day. This question is a purely economic one, but it is none the less important on that account. The Ruthenians, who belong to the Slav group of races, are in great danger of becoming completely destitute. A few weeks ago a large Parliamentary commission was appointed to examine the causes of the rapidly increasing poverty of the Ruthenians. A member of this commission, the Deputy Redeczi, in a recent speech in Parliament, drew public attention to the fate of this unfortunate Ruthenian population. According to him, the harm is the result of the Jewish immigration from Russia and Galicia into Upper Hungary, the home of the Ruthenians. Everyone in Buda-Pesth seems to be of Mr. Redeczi's opinion, even the Jews. In recent years the Russian and Galician Jews have invaded Upper Hungary in great numbers, and have found ready victims in the hardworking and simple-minded Ruthenians. To such an extent is this due, that, reduced to poverty and unable to earn a living at home, thousands of these Ruthenians are emigrating to the United States and to South America. Those who have remained in their native province are threatened with starvation. The evil is steadily on the increase, and a well-known and highly respected Jewish journalist of Buda-Pesth has just pointed out in clear and precise terms to his brethren of Hungary the harm done by members of their race to the peaceable inhabitants of Upper Hungary.

The Language Question.

Quietly, but with deep interest, the Hungarians are watching the sensational episodes which take place almost daily in the Austrian Reichsrath, and are due to the recent Ministerial edicts on the question of languages in Bohemia. If Count Badeni continues in his present attitude, he will force the German Deputies in the Reichsrath to withdraw in a body from the Parliament. In the great public meetings which have been held to discuss the language question, the orators who spoke last week at Reichenberg and Toeplitz urged their representatives in Parliament to withdraw in a body from the Reichsrath rather than submit to the edicts. The scandalous scenes, on the other hand, which have taken place in the Austrian lower house this week are unprecedented in Austrian Parliamentary history.

The truth is that Austria is on the verge of a crisis, graver than any the monarchy has passed through in the past thirty years. On the one hand are the Clericals, striving with might and main to destroy the work accomplished by Liberal Governments in the last quarter of a century; on the other demagogy run mad, which threatens the established order of things, in the shape of anti-Semitism, and finally the revolt of the Germanic population against a line of policy whose object is to dispossess them of a supremacy which they have wielded for upward of a century. Such are the elements of a conflict which is daily growing more bitter and the ultimate consequences of which it is impossible to foresee.

Crisis in the Dual Monarchy.

What still further complicates the interior situation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy are the new difficulties which have arisen in Buda-Pesth concerning the renewal of the compact. All the negotiations in view of reaching an understanding between the two countries have remained fruitless. In Buda-Pesth a deaf ear has been turned to all Austria's propositions; in Vienna, with equal obstinacy, the suggestions put forward by Hungary have been refused. It is true that the Emperor can impose a compromise of his own making on Austria and Hungary. But it will be readily understood that any arrangement which is forced on the two countries will never be received with such good grace as one attained by a friendly understanding.

It is, moreover, freely acknowledged that economic considerations have not alone prevented the two Governments from coming to an agreement, but politics have played a leading part in the prolonging of the question. The Slavs, like the Germans of the monarchy, view with increasing displeasure the rising predominance of Hungary in the dual monarchy. The failure of the two Governments to reach a solution has its real raison d'être in this growing race antagonism, which threatens the very existence of Austria as a nation. Herein lies the real danger of the situation, notwithstanding the apparent stability offered by the personal union between the Apostolical Kingdom of Hungary and the Austrian Empire. BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS

The Old Law of Associations Not Remedied by the New Diet Bill.

VON HOHENLOHE'S TACTICS

Measure Places All Political Meetings and Societies Under Police Control—Reichstag Members Severely Rebukes the Government.

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BERLIN, May 22.—The whole internal political situation in Germany is such that important surprises may be expected at any moment.

Another Ministerial crisis has grown out of the curious manner in which Prince Von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, nominally fulfilled his solemn promise in introducing a bill for the abolition of the most illiberal paragraph of the old Law of Associations.

The bill introduced in the Diet is purely reactionary, its provisions placing all political meetings and associatons wholly and exclusively under police control. Prince von Hohenlohe, Baron Marschall von Birberstein, Dr. von Bötticher, and Dr. Miguel were outvoted at the Cabinet meeting which fixed the wording of the bill by the Prussian Ministry for the Interior, Baron von der Recke von der Horst, the reactionary member of the Cabinet, and his six colleagues, Baron von der Recke von der Horst being the sole author of the bill. Since it was certain that the measure would be overwhelmingly defeated if introduced in the Reichstag, it was introduced in the Diet, where the Conservatives have nearly half the seats. The decision lies with the National Liberals, and three or four of their votes will suffice to give the bill a majority.

In the meanwhile the Reichstag has taken the matter up and has pronounced against the measure. The two days' debate in the Reichstag were the most exciting and interesting of this session. The speakers expressed themselves with energy and fearlessness on the Emperor's reactionary tendencies, and the evil influence of his irresponsible Camarilla, which created a sensation throughout Germany. Herr Richter's speech was bitterly sarcastic. Among other things, he said that the German people "could not, as in the case of Russia, be governed autocratically."

Numerous mass meetings against the Diet bill have been held, sixty-five of them in Berlin alone. On Thursday the entire press, with the single exception of part of the Conservative press, vigorously denounced the measure and wants it rejected offhand.

That the bill is mainly intended to hit Socialism is admitted, but the Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, says:

"It seems that Socialism cannot be killed by any measure. Bismarck failed in the task, and von der Recke will lassuredly fail in a worse manner."

The whole Cabinet is now unanimously attacked by the press, and in the Reichstag itself a number of speakers called upon the Ministers to resign. The speakers of the Centre Party, though usually most moderate, taunted the Government with its evident intention of provoking a coup d'etat, and openely charged the Ministers with violating the Constitution, as legislating on the right of association is specially reserved by the Constitution for the Reichstag, and not for the Diet.

THAMES TUNNEL OPENED.

Prince of Wales Officiates at the Ceremonies at Blackwall—A Gold Medal Struck.

LONDON, May 22.—The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall was opened by the Prince of Wales to-day. The royal procession consisted of two semi-State landaus, each headed by four bays driven by postillons, each preceded by two grooms. In these, besides the Prince, were the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Portland, Mr. Bull of the London County Council, Chairman of the Bridges Committee, and Mr. Binnie, Chief Engineer of the tunnel.

The procession followed the Mall, Pall Mall, Northumberland Avenue, the Embankment, Queen Victoria Street, and thence through Whitechapel to the entrance of the tunnel. Here the royal party was met by the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Teck, Lord Methuen, commanding the Home District; the Earl of Denbigh, commanding the Honourable Artillery Company; Dr. Collins, Chairman of the London County Council, and many military and other officials. The procession then proceeded through the tunnel, which was illuminated by three rows of electric lights. At the Greenwich end was a dais, upon which the royal party took their places, and from which the Prince of Wales, in the name of the Queen, declared the tunnel open to public traffic forever.

The State trumpeters blew a blast, a royal salute was fired by the Honourable Artillery company, and the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, pronounced the benediction.

The Prince of Wales was then presented with a gold medal, especially struck for the occasion by the Bridges Committee of the London County Council.

The return was by Blackwall Lane, Woolwich Road, Old Kent Road, New Kent Road, St. George's Road, Westminster Bridge Road, Parliament Street, and Pall Mall to Marlborough House.

The new tunnel is generally regarded as a triumph of engineering skill.

THE VON TAUSCH SCANDAL.

Trial of the Former Commissioner of Police Set for To-morrow.

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BERLIN, May 22.—The long-delayed trial of Major von Tausch, the former Commissioner of the Secret Political Police, who was arrested on Dec. 8 last at the close of the sensational Lützow-Lecker's trial, at which Prince von Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein were among the witnesses, has finally been fixed for Monday. Among the witnesses summoned are Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Count Philip von Eulenburg, the German Ambassador at Vienna, and possible future Chancellor; ex-Ministers von Koller and Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Police President Windheim, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and about fifty newspaper men, besides a number of officials in the different Ministries. The trial will probably last a week.

British Report on Seals.

LONDON, May 22.—The report of Prof. Darcy Thompson upon his mission to the Behring Sea in 1896, to inquire in behalf of the British Foreign Office "whether the present restrictions of the Behring seal fishing are sufficient for the protection and well being of seal life," has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

THE GIFT OF DON CARLOS.

Valuable Bracelet Lost at Daly's London Theatre Creates Much Gossip.

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LONDON, May 22.—Much interest has been aroused by the publication of an advertisement offering £500 ($2,500) reward for the return of an emerald and diamond bracelet with a Spanish coat-of-arms and a medallion of Don Carlos inscribed on the obverse side. It is supposed to have been lost in Daly's Theatre, and great secrecy was at first displayed about the matter.

It now leaks out that a party of distinguished Spaniards arrived recently in London to witness the jubilee celebration. One member of the party is a handsome woman, twenty-seven years of age, who, from girlhood has been a favorite and constant visitor at the home of Don Carlos. She missed the bracelet after a visit to Daly's Theatre on Monday.

A great hubbub was raised and the theatre was searched. The lady was reluctant to call in the services of the police, as she admitted she was afraid of the scandal which might follow, as the bracelet was given her by a would-be King, and, if it were known that she had brought it to England, several eminent persons would get into serious trouble. The name of the woman is still concealed.

MR. CROKER "AN OLD MAN."

The Star of London Comments on the Health of the Former Tammany Boss.

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LONDON, May 22.—The Star, which published a statement that Richard Croker of New York had recently been in bad health, which Mr. Croker promptly denied in a dispatch to The Associated Press, says:

"Mr. Croker grows an old man after a most varied and adventurous life, and to millions of Americans who might rejoice at his death, as the Tammany Boss, or to the millions who would regret his death, the incident (his reported sickness at the Windsor race meeting about two weeks ago) should have proved thrilling. Such a seizure is not a light matter considering Mr. Croker's age."

The Star also comments upon the vast sums which Mr. Croker is said to have dropped in racing here, but hopes he has a horse in Rhoda B. "which will do him real good here."

FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.

Scheme Said to be Chamberlain's—Liberal and Irish Praise.

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LONDON, May 22.—The scheme of the Government for the relief of Ireland, as outlined in the House of Commons yesterday by the First Lord of the Treasury, A. J. Balfour, was sprung as a surprise upon most of the members, and is the leading topic for discussion in the political world to-day. Both parties attributed it to the influence of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is admitted by all that it will do much to popularize the Government in Ireland and also among its progressist supporters in England. On the other hand, many Liberals believe it will help them rather than the Unionists, for, if it be a success, it will disarm the opposition to Home Rule.

Under the scheme the landlords will receive about £250,000 ($1,250,000) yearly, and the tenants will be relieved of about £400,000 ($2,000,000) of yearly taxation. It is understood that the project was approved at Thursday's Cabinet Council, and that before it is submitted to Parliament its salient features will be communicated in confidence to the leading Irish landlords.

Timothy M. Healy and a couple of other Irish members of Parliament, in one of the Liberal newspapers to-day, describe the scheme as a minor revolution, largely democratic and beneficent in giving local government to Ireland. Among the Irish comment this morning, The Independent says:

"If the promise is kept in the spirit and letter, it will be a concession of popular rights to Ireland, which, in addition to other advantages, will have an important money advantage."

The Irish Times heartily congratulates the Government. The Dillonites' organ, The Freeman's Journal, remarks:

"We are afraid to be too sanguine of the fulfillment of Mr. Balfour's pledges; but we cannot withhold approval and encouragement of the Government's new departure."

The Daily Express (Conservative) regards the scheme as "a dexterous manoeuvre, holding out vague promises, in order to escape prompt payment of a debt under the financial relations full report."

THE MARLBOROUGHS' COACH.

Gorgeous Carriage in Which the Duke and Duchess Were Driven to the Queen's Drawing Room.

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LONDON, May 22.—Tuesday's drawing room at Buckingham Palace was by far the smartest of the year. The weather was beautiful, and enormous crowds of people lined the streets in the neighborhood of the palace and the Mall. A striking feature of the day was the many State carriages in line. The coach of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough eclipsed all of them. It cost $5,000, and has taken a long time to finish. The body was of a deep red, and the coach was adorned, in addition to a Ducal crown and coat-of-arms, by a princely coronet, as the Duke of Marlborough is a Prince of the Roman Empire, and, as The Daily Mail says:

"He is not inclined to abate one jot or tittle of his titles."

The supports of the carriage are in the shape of red-mounted silver servants, with real silver ornaments, made by a skilled jeweler on the hammer cloths. There were three footmen behind the coach. They wore red liveries, which were covered with gold embroidery, that part of the work being done in Italy in order to insure the embroidery against tarnishing.

There is a story published here to the effect that when the Duke of Marlborough ordered his liveries he chose a brighter red, but the tailor refused to make the liveries of that color and pointed out to the Duke that the particular shade of red which he most admired was confined to the use of royalty. The Duke, as a result, was obliged to be content with the shade of red used by his ancestors for the liveries of their servants.

The Duchess of Marlborough wore more jewels than any one present at the drawing room, and her very tall diamond crown and her necklace, composed of the famous Vanderbilt pearls, caused a sensation.

AMERICAN CHEESE IN GERMANY.

Consul Tingle Thinks a Profitable Export Business Could Be Done.

The attention of American dairymen is called by Consul Tingle of Brunswick, Germany, to possible profits in exporting cheese to that country. The brands in general use in Germany, he says, are Stilton, (English,) Edam, (Dutch,) and Schweitzerkäse, (Swiss.) These cheeses are sold at from 25 to 50 cents a pound in retail stores, for ordinary grades. The Consul does not think the best Stilton, selling at 50 cents, is in any respect superior to American dairy cheese, which sells at home for 10 cents.

He asks, How shall Americans get a share of this market? and answers by saying that experts should be sent abroad by American dairy associations to study the cheese question, and that afterward they should establish an agency at Hamburg in charge of an American who knows German well. Experience has shown, he adds, that where German commission houses have acted as agents the results have not been satisfactory.

FLORIDIANS TO HONOR VICTORIA

Her Birthday to be Celebrated at Tampa—The Pallas to Take Part.

TAMPA, Fla., May 22.—The British man-of-war Pallas arrived at Tampa Bay to-day to participate in the celebration of the Queen's birthday on May 24. The British steamship Castle Eden is here also and will take part. Elaborate preparations have been made for the event under the auspices of the Port Tampa Chamber of Commerce.

Thousands of persons will attend from all over the State. The celebration is in honor of the peaceful relations between the two nations.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The most conspicuous fact about the general market the past week is, that it withstood unmoved the shock of a demoralizing break in Jersey Central. When this stock suddenly collapsed, dropping about eight points in two days, the balance of the list only lost fractions. This may be assumed to indicate inherent strength, viewed from one standpoint; or, from another, that it simply shows the market to be narrow and professional. Narrow it certainly is, but a narrow market could be badly shaken by such a collapse. We are justified in assuming, since it remained virtually unshaken, that there is a substantial undertone of strength in it. Take note of the granger stocks. At this time they are good guides, because they are sufficiently speculative to show how the currents of speculation are running, and are so conditioned that they are affected mainly by general causes. For weeks and weeks they have fluctuated only within the narrowest possible range; indicating as clearly as can be, a waiting attitude of speculation. Mainly they are waiting for the crops.

It is still some weeks too early in the season to reckon with confidence on what the outcome will be, but this may be said: if the present promise is fulfilled, this will be a great crop year. While some sections have suffered loss through unfavorable winter and early spring conditions, the country as a whole has been specially favored, and the promise is for as great a yield as ever we had. If our own local experience be a guide, and it often is, we shall have a record year. The weather has been as if made to order. Rains have been abundant at the time they are most needed. Sunshine has been sufficient. The vigor of growth is all that could be desired. The richness of the pastures, the sprouting strength of the growing crops, the abundant promise of the fruit-bearing trees and vines, is something which only those who live outside the city can really appreciate. Latest and best reports from the great agricultural regions bear out the promise which is given locally. A few weeks more and we shall know to a certainty how we are coming out. If it is as now promises, one effect will be a considerable rise in the price of the grange1 stocks.

As to particular causes, the market may be said to be waiting in some degree for the expected decision of the Supreme Court to-morrow, on what is known as the Maximum Freight Rate case. This long pending case is on appeal from Nebraska, and put in a nutshell, is simply the question whether a State Legislature has the power, absolute and unconditioned, to fix maximum railroad rates within its territory. It will be seen that this is a broad and far reaching question. It might involve virtual confiscation of the property. In view of the decision on the Trans-Missouri suit, a decision favorable to the railroads may be hoped for, but scarcely expected. If, however, the court does decide against the roads, it is to be remembered that the States themselves are exhibiting a much more conservative spirit than they did when these cases, now on appeal, were originally started four years ago. In any event, an adverse decision will be one more step towards lodging the entire control of rates on interstate commerce with the Inter-State Commission, to which it properly belongs, and to which it most certainly will ultimately go.

The Cuban performances in Congress had virtually no effect on the market. The whole subject is getting to be a bore. President McKinley's Message was as peaceful as might be expected from a man of his stamp. After it came in, the market paid no attention to the passage of the Morgan belligerency resolution, neither did it have any real effect abroad. The tariff is a different matter. Specially, it is considered in the Street with reference to the sugar schedule; generally, as to the effect of the bill on business. While it hangs in uncertainty, the effect is confessedly so depressing that the desire is general and strong to get it out of the way as soon as possible. In respect to Sugar stock, it may be said that it is wonderfully steady considering the fight the company has before it. When debate opens the coming week on the bill, the sugar schedule is certain to be one of the main points of attack; and it is just as certain that the schedule will never go through in the form it is drawn. It probably never was expected to by its framers. Something will have to be conceded, and Sugar stock may perhaps have some lively fluctuations while the fight over the schedule continues. The general feeling is that while the refining interests will not get all they would like, in the end they will get what they need.

The movements of Jersey Central will be watched with keen interest for the next ten days. If the First National Bank people fail to support the stock, and it suffers another collapse, it will be accepted as conclusive evidence that the directors have come to the conclusion that payment of dividends must be suspended. There is understood to have been inside buying of the stock around 70, which is certainly a low enough figure for a 4 per cent. stock in a 2 per cent. money market. Insiders could safely buy it there if they had any faith at all in the earning power of the property. The stock has reached a crucial level. If it does not find support now, then we know to a certainty what is coming.

Surprise is expressed at the way Lackawanna holds up, at a price out of all proportion to general conditions. The explanation must be sought in the way the stock is held. Half a dozen wealthy men hold the great bulk of it. So long as no one of these sells, the price of the stock remains and must remain comparatively stationary. If any one of them unloads, 15 to 20 points will be knocked off the price of Lackawanna within a month.

The bull party in Chicago Gas have stood up well by their stock under the blow given by the defeat of the consolidation bill in the Illinois Senate. This was unexpected, for the measure was thought to be safe

MANY REGATTAS ARRANGED

Races for Commodore George J. Gould's Cups to be Sailed on June 12 Down the Bay.

SEAWANHAKA CLUB'S OPENING

The Schooner Emerald to Have a Trial This Week—Coaling Station for Steamers at Milton Point—Odd Name for a Yacht.

Commodore George J. Gould's prizes this year will be for the special races which are to be sailed on Saturday, June 12, and for the squadron runs during the cruise. The races on June 12, under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, are for schooners and sloops in racing trim. The schooner cup is worth $800 and the sloop cup $200. In these races the Colonia and Emerald will meet for the first time this year, and the Syce, F. M. Hoyt's new sloop, will make her first appearance in a race against the Wasp.

The yachts will be started at 10:30 o'clock, and they will race over the course to Sandy Hook Lightship and return. The Regatta Committee has chartered the sea-going tug Edward Luckenbach, which will accommodate members of the club. Tickets are $3 each. The tug will leave the clubhouse dock at 9:30 on the morning of the race. Entries for this race will close with Newbury D. Lawton, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 40 Wall Street, on Thursday, June 10.

The races for the cups given by Vice Commodore F. T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturdays, June 5 and 26. These cups are for sloops and catboats. In case of two different yachts winning these two races, the tie will be sailed off at some date to be set by the Regatta Committee. The races will be sailed over the upper-bay courses, in full view of the clubhouse, and the start will be made at 3 o'clock. The club will give a second prize in each class, and each lady sailing on the winning yachts will receive a handsome souvenir of the race. Entries for these races will close with Mr. Lawton on Thursday, June 3.

Seawanhaka Club's Opening.

The clubhouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay, will be opened next Saturday, and the club steamer will then begin to make regular connections with the trains at Oyster Bay station. By order of Commodore H. C. Rouse, the squadron will rendezvous off the clubhouse in the morning. A meeting of fleet Captains is called for 11 o'clock, and at noon all the yachts will dress ship and fire a salute when the club burgee is masthheaded on the club flagstaff. In the afternoon there will be special races for the twenty and fifteen foot classes of sloops. The course will be on the inside bay, and the start will be made at noon. Entries for these races will close with Charles A. Sherman, 64 Leonard Street, at noon of May 27. The schedule of racing events for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's season is as follows: May 29, race for special classes; June 26, annual race; July 12 and succeeding days, until decided, trial races to select the yacht to represent the club in the match with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at Montreal, for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup; July 17, races for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cups; Aug. 14, 16, and 17, International Challenge Cup Match, at Montreal; Sept. 4, races for special classes. There will also be Saturday afternoon races, with the club catboats, and a special prize is offered for the helmsman who shall win the highest percentage of races during the season.

The formal opening for the season of the Canarsie Yacht Club will take place next Saturday at 2 o'clock. The yachts of the fleet will follow the flagship, and parade in front of the clubhouse.

Good Name for a Yacht.

A good story is going the rounds about a prominent member of one of the Sound yacht clubs, who recently aspired to own a yacht and so pass from the ranks of the rocking chair fleet. Having the offer of a small sloop at a moderate price and jumping at the bargain, he paid a deposit to clinch the bargain. Before he could get possession of the yacht, however, it was necessary to make another and larger payment, and to do this he tried to induce his wife to become a large stockholder in the new venture. His wife, however, did not look with favor on the idea of a yacht being added to the family estate and declined to take the stock offered. The yachtsman thought it only a question of time when he would win his wife to his way of thinking and set to work to pick out an appropriate name for the boat. He was undecided between Jabberwock and Jibbanonossey. After debating the troublesome question for some time he appealed again to his wife to decide for him. That lady listened to his arguments in favor of each of these names and then quietly remarked, "You'd better name it the Floating Debt, for that's what it will be."

Emerald Nearly Ready.

J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald is nearly ready for a trial trip, which she will have this week. The new masts have been stepped and the rigging set up. The new sails will be bent on in a few days, and then the work of tuning will begin. The Emerald will probably race in the opening regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club on Decoration Day. The Colonia, Commodore Postley's crack schooner, will go into commission this week, and the first meeting of these two cracks, on June 12, will be watched with considerable interest.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's steamer Corsair is being overhauled at Tebo's. She will be ready to go into commission on June 7, the day the Commodore is expected to arrive here from Europe.

Coaling Station for Yachts.

Thomas L. Scovill, the Secretary of the American Yacht Club, announces that C. Stewart Schenck has arranged with the Elevator Barge Company of New York to station one of their barges at the American Yacht Club's anchorage at Milton Point on Long Island Sound for the season of 1897, loaded with coal, both pea and egg sizes, and will be equipped so as to load yachts in the most improved and convenient manner. Water can also be obtained from the American Yacht Club. It is hoped that the establishment of this coaling and watering station will be of great advantage to yacht owners. Delivery of fuel is made through a flexible elevator spout. The flexible spout can be turned in any direction, and delivers the coal through the coal hatch in the main deck to any bunker direct. The rapidity and cleanliness of this system is a very great advantage to yacht owners.

Robert E. Tod has purchased the fast steam launch Palos, forty-eight feet long, through the name of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, from Commodore J. B. Edson of Shelter Island Yacht Club. The Palos was built by the Herreshoffs, and is fitted with a Seabury triple-expansion engine and water tube boiler of latest type. She will be used by Mr. Tod in the vicinity of Sound Beach, Conn.

MAYFLOWER ALMOST READY

OGDEN GOELET'S STEAMER HAS HAD A TRIAL TRIP.

Margarita and Varuna Being Overhauled on the Clyde—Robert Goelet's Yacht Nearly Completed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 12.—Ogden Goelet of New York has sent home to Cowes the White Ladye, the large steam yacht he chartered for cruising in the Mediterranean and attendance at the Riviera regattas. Mr. Goelet's 1,800-ton steam yacht Mayflower, built by Messrs. Thompson of Clyde Bank, Glasgow, from the design of G. L. Watson, has had her internal fittings completed, and has been down the Clyde to try her speed over the measured mile, which proved her to be an exceptionally fast steam yacht. Painted white, the yacht, with her double tier of side lights, is quite an imposing vessel, and, as the biggest steam yacht that has been built in the Clyde, attracts a great deal of attention. Light and handsome in design, she has nothing in common with the class of torpedo steamers, the style of which is finding imitators among the designers of steam yachts.

While the Mayflower has been completing the sister ship for Robert Goelet has been hurried on, and is also nearly ready for her trial trip. But the complicated work required in fitting out these splendid steam yachts is very great and could not be easily imagined. Cabin decorations from London and Paris and other Continental cities, which have to be fitted by foreign workmen or artists, are among the difficulties that occasion anxiety. The floating palace involves problems the palace on shore does not give rise to. In the floating palace to make the most of limited space means everything. In the palace on shore space requires no consideration.

Besides the two steam yachts for Ogden and Robert Goelet there are at present in the Clyde two other leviathan steam yachts, owned by American millionaires. These are the Margarita, but last Autumn on the Clyde for Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia, and the Varuna, built during the past Winter by Messrs. Inglis of Glasgow. These four steam yachts were designed by G. L. Watson, and their internal fittings by his cousin, Thomas Watson of Glasgow. The Margarita and the Varuna (built for Mr. Higgins of New York) have returned to the Clyde, after cruising in the Mediterranean, to have an overhaul and clean-up previous to another cruise to complete the season. It is not reported what the intentions of the owners may be, but it is surmised that some of these American yachts will attend the yacht race from Dover to Hellgoland for the German Emperor's Jubilee Cup and do honor to the occasion.

Duke de Abruzzi's Cutter.

The first-class cutter building by Hendersons, Glasgow, for the Duke de Abruzzi is planked up and getting decked in. Since the yacht was designed for a cruiser, she has a hard-weather look about her, but with an extravagant sail area there will be nothing to prevent her winning in light weather. It is supposed she is being hurried up for the opening of the Clyde season, but this is most unlikely.

The German Emperor's Meteor is already under canvas, which she has been stretching in Southampton water. This might mean an intention of sailing over for the big class prizes in the Thames, but the more probable suggestion is that the cutter will start from Kiel to give the German yachtsmen one of the surprises the Emperor delights to give his somnolent military officers. If the Prince of Wales had made any move toward fitting Britannia out for racing there might have been some expectation that this cutter and the Meteor intended to pick up the first-class prizes during Ailsa's absence. If Valkyrie III. had found a purchaser, Meteor and Britannia would have supplied different but exceptionally good tests of comparative speed, from which could be drawn accurate data for designers to have gone by. But our amended girth rule, with its severe penalty of time allowance, threatens to throw Valkyrie quite out of class racing. Handicap matches would hardly serve her purpose, and although offered for sale at less than half the money she cost to build, no one seems anxious for a bargain. Valkyrie is nearly twenty minutes faster round a fifty-mile course than Meteor, which is our next fastest cutter. Meteor has got a steamer chartered to tow her from one yacht port to another, an expensive fashion which is coming in here. While Capt. Ben Parker and an Itchen Ferry crew are to race the Meteor, the Duke de Abruzzi's new cutter Bona is to be commanded by Capt. Sycamore, who, it will be remembered, sailed Valkyrie III. at New York alone with Capt. William Cranfield.

Richard Allan of the Allan Liner Company is to be once more the representative of the German Emperor on board Meteor. Mr. Allan, it will be remembered, made a clever endeavor to exculpate Capt. Gomes of the Meteor when Herreshoffs' Isolde was run down off Portsmouth last season, but the defense made did not save Gomes from being put ashore out of the Meteor.

Racing for Forty Raters.

While it is doubtful if any first-class matches will be sailed in the earlier part of our season, it is certain no forty-rater matches will be sailed till the Clyde regattas, in July. The forty-rater Corsair, which carried off some light-weather prizes last season, is not to be fitted out for racing this season. Watson's forty-rater Caress would have been available, but by our present amended rule her rating will prevent her entering in any class. The rule limits the rating of our forty-raters to 65 rating, but Caress is 67.1 rating, and is too big for the class. And she cannot be admitted into the first-class raters, since their shortest load-water line is limited to eighty feet. H. T. Van Laun, who recently bought Caress, very naturally remonstrates at being outlawed in this way, and he has reason to be annoyed at a conventional arrangement by which his cutter is sacrificed. Last season, before the amended rule came into force, Caress could and did sail in the forty-rating class, and also among the first-class raters, giving the forty-raters an allowance of time for extra rating, and in the first-class races accepting a time allowance from the larger cutters. This arrangement has always prevailed down to this season, but has been much grumbled at. Of course, the smaller yachts had the best chance of winning in light weather, and the larger yachts protested against yachts not in their class racing in weather that exceptionally fitted them. As a rule twenty-tonners were excluded from racing with forty-tonners, and ten-tonners from racing with twenty, but the first-class was no class at all, and never was, since the tonnage varied from 60 tons to 160. The Yacht Racing Association has finally tackled the difficulty and settled it in a way not agreeable to the owner of Caress.

Five-Rater the Popular Class.

That the five-rater class is to be the popular class for amateur racing and sailing is very obvious. Sibbick of Cowes will have over half a dozen new luggers for the class when his orders are completed, and other English builders will supplement these. Since the favorite rig of the fives is a heavy lug sail a crew of two "able seamen" is inevitable to supplement the amateur hands on board, who, as a rule, are not reliable in dirty weather. In the Solent the five-raters will form quite a class, and since five-raters do not attempt to follow regattas round the coast the racing of the class will be mainly confined to the Solent and Southampton water. Fife's five-rater Fern has carried off twenty-three winning flags at the Riviera regattas, but since she has been sold out there by Barclay Walker, her owner, there will be no chance of her becoming a Solent terror this season. That position is reserved for Fife's new five-rater being built at Fairlie for Mr. Parker, who is an adventurous yachtsman, and to whom a voyage round Land's End will present no terrors.

Clyde five-tonners have done the same voyage before, and for ten-tonners the trip used to be common enough. A young and promising yacht designer, Edward Paton, who lost his life by the foundering of his five-ton Aona inside Lambay Island some years ago, made a remarkable voyage from the Thames to the Firth of Forth in a three-tonner he designed, and which arrived safe, in spite of wild weather, when her four-and-a-half-foot deck was mostly under water. Mr. Paton had for his crew and companion Tom Sloan, an Irishman, who knew nothing about fear but a lot about navigation, and who now resides about Boston, Mass. Tom was in the habit of describing some of the Clyde amateurs as "wax dolls," but he will no doubt be less severe on the Boston amateur sailors.

While Fife's twenty-rater Eucharis has came back to the Clyde, Lord Dunraven is having his twenty-rater Audrey fitted out at Southampton and intends racing her in the English Channel. Audrey's design was attributed to Lord Dunraven, but since she was regularly inspected by Mr. Watson while building it may be a question as to who should have the credit, trifling as it has been. Partially rebuilt, Audrey was expected to be an improvement onHerreshoffs' Niagara, a replica of which cutter it was suspected her design had been intended for. But Audrey was no match for Niagara, although the twenty was the best of the English lot before Penitent was designed and built by Summers and Payne of Southampton last season. Penitent is in the sale list, which is remarkable, since English Channel yachtsmen regarded her as the champion twenty, although she had been badly beaten by Fife's twenty rater Saint, also built last season.

BOSTON'S YACHTING FIXTURES.

The Season Will Open as Usual on Decoration Day.

BOSTON, May 22.—This is to be a great season for the boats in the Yacht Racing Association classes of twenty-nine feet and under. Not only are there new boats in all the classes, but through the association's influence there is harmony in the matter of racing dates, rules, and measurements. Fixtures for the season have been announced by all the clubs affiliated with the association, and by the Corinthian and Beverly Clubs. These latter clubs will give races for the association's fleet, and the dates do not conflict with, but, in fact, form a part of the association's schedule.

The Eastern is the only club which has not named its racing dates. It does not, however, recognize boats of under thirty feet, so that its action will have no effect on the general schedule as now arranged. The Eastern's annual will be held in August if the New York fleet can be induced to stop at Marblehead, a happening for which all yachtsmen in this vicinity are hoping.

The first open race will be that of the South Boston Club off City Point Monday, May 31. This is really the opening of the season, in spite of several club events which precede it, and a fine field of starters is assured. The entries are already being made to Secretary A. T. Bliss of the association, and show both new and old boats in the field.

The next open race is June 17, Bunker Hill Day, and the Massachusetts Yacht Club gives it off Nahant. Only the first three classes are, however, recognized. This event has always been an interesting one, and this year's should be no exception. The Dorchester Club's open race, June 19, is the next event, and then comes the Jeffries open, July 3, off Jeffries Point, East Boston. This is the club's re-entry into the racing field after being out of it for several years, and a good list of prizes will be hung up to mark the event.

Monday, July 5, in celebration of the "ever glorious," the City of Boston will give an open race off City Point. It will undoubtedly be under Yacht Racing Association rules. It will be followed by races by the Mosquito Fleet, Columbia, and Boston Clubs. The Boston also makes a reappearance in the racing, and will undoubtedly signalize it properly. This race is Saturday, July 10.

The Winthrop open comes Saturday, July 17, and then the association's fleet is invited to Manchester-by-the-Sea for a week's racing there. Special races will be given Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the series will close Friday, with a Yacht Racing Association open event. The Revere open is Saturday, July 31, in Lynn Bay, and then comes a week of racing at Marblehead. The Burgess Yacht Club opens the ball Monday, Aug. 2, with an open race, and the Beverly gives one on Tuesday. Then comes the Corinthian midsummer series, closing with an open race Saturday, Aug. 7.

The fleet then goes Cape Ann way to Gloucester and Newburyport for races, and returns to Quincy for a series there on Aug. 19, 20, and 21. The "South Shore" circuit is next in order, and there are nearly two weeks of racing at Plymouth, Duxbury, Kingston, Provincetown, and Wellfleet, closing with special races at Duxbury for a cup for the twenty-four-footers offered by Fanny Davenport, whose Summer home is in Duxbury.

Saturday, Sept. 4, Savin Hill Club sails its open race in Dorchester Bay, and on Monday, Sept. 6, Labor Day, the Lynn open is sailed off Nahant. The season closes with an association rendezvous and open race at Hull Saturday, Sept. 11.

The Hazard and the Sally III., Herreshoff knockabouts, have reached Marblehead from Bristol, and are having "scraps" with everything in sight. Sally III. and Cockatoo are duplicates, and report has it that it is even up between them, but that Hazard is showing up a bit the best of the trio. W. V. Gay's Fly, a duplicate of the Hazard, is expected around the Cape next week, and is picked for a winner, because of being in a bit better racing hands. Report also has it that Herreshoff tried Hazard and Sally III. exhaustively at Bristol, and found that the latter's only chance was down the wind in a light air.

The sale of Dr. John Bryant's famous old racing sloop Shadow to Frank M. Amazeen of the Winthrop Yacht Club, brings an old-time racing quartet together again in Shadow, Hera, Lilie, and Nimbus. Until Edward Burgess began to design boats, in the early eighties, these sloops were the pick of the fleet, and many an interesting race have they had. The Winthrop's Regatta Committee is now to make an effort to get the boats to race in the club events this season, and if it succeeds there should be lots of sport.

W. F. Scott's new racing twenty-footer, the Arab II., has reached Boston from Osterville, where she was built by the Crosbys, and will have her first sail in her owner's hands, to-morrow. Herbert N. Nute's twenty-four-footer, Muriel, built in Calais, Me., is expected here the coming week. She is a beamy centreboard, with about 1,300 square feet of sail, and is expected to be a terror in moderate chances.

PRINCETON'S BALL PLAYERS.

A Team That Plays Winning Ball, Even Though Critics Say It Is Weaker than Last Year's Club.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—With the college championship baseball season now fairly under way, and the first game with Harvard won, Princeton students are figuring on the probability of retaining the championship for another year. The uniform success of the Tiger team so far this season has inspired confidence in their ability to repeat last year's brilliant record. There never was a season when Princeton students had more confidence in their team. But some who have watched the development of the present and former Princeton teams have learned to avoid the dangers of overconfidence. In general, members of the team realize that their task is only begun, and that even with a superior team the uncertainties of the game may land them several degrees below the championship. This sentiment had a striking object lesson only last Wednesday, when Left Fielder Easton, one of the best all-round men of the team, was knocked out and laid on the shelf for the rest of the season. In sliding to second he dislocated his throwing shoulder and is now wearing his arm in a sling. His loss is a tremendous blow to Princeton's hopes. His successor has not been definitely decided upon. Suter, '99, will probably play left field when Wilson is pitching, and the Captain will be likely to play there when Jayne is in the box. So far as fielding goes, the position will be pretty well taken care of in any event, but none of the men is in the same class with Easton in hitting ability.

Still, in comparison with last year's aggregation, the '97 team suffers in many points. Where changes have been made—at catch, third base, and shortstop—last season's team has the better of the argument. Titus was superior to Kafer in throwing and batting, and as good in backstop work. The veteran Gunster was the best third baseman that ever donned a Princeton uniform. Until recently Barret, '98, has played first, but his failure to come up to expectations, Hillebrand, 1900, is now being tried at the position. He began the season as a strong hitter, but since the Southern trip he has fallen from near the top of the batting list to a place next to the last. Butler, at shortstop, after trying for two years for the team and being laid off, is now the best batter on the team.

On the whole, a critical review of the Princeton team would show that in fielding ability it is not so strong as last year's aggregation, this being especially true of the infield.

Of the batting ability there has certainly not been improvement, and the loss of Easton will cause a considerable deterioration in the stickwork of the team. In the box the two teams are about on a par. The loss of Easton has been made up for by the great improvement in Payne's work, and Capt. Wilson's form in the recent Harvard game shows him to be regaining his last season's condition.

With the exception of a game with Andover, all the remaining games are important. Next Wednesday Cornell will play the Tigers on the home field, and on the following Saturday will occur the second Harvard game, at Cambridge. The following Wednesday Brown will visit Princeton for the second game of the series with that college, and on June 5 comes the first game with Yale, at New Haven. June 9, Lafayette will play at Princeton, and June 12 is the date for the commencement game with Yale at Princeton.

ST. THOMAS'S BASKET BALL TEAM.

Only Lost Two Games out of Eighteen During the Season.

The St. Thomas Athletic Club basket ball team has had a remarkably successful season. Out of eighteen games played only two were lost. These were with the Yonkers Athletic Association and the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Half of the games were played in the St. Thomas house gymnasium, East Fifty-ninth Street, and the other half in the gymnasiums of their opponents. The opponents and the scores of the games are as follows: Bay Ridge A. C., 18—8; New Rochelle A. C., 12—6; New Rochelle A. C., 11—8; Atlas A. C., 14—2; Knickerbocker A. C., 18—0; Young Men's League, 20—4; Queens County A. C., 44—4; St. George's Battalion, 19—16; Queens County A. C., 17—4; Atlas A. C., 20—0; Pro-Cathedral, 24—4; Emanon A. C., 2—0; Young Men's League, 10—6; Yonkers A. A., 18—10; Yonkers A. A., 1—0; Mt. Vernon Y. M. C. A., 10—8; Harlem Y. M. C. A., 8—14; St. George's Battalion, 14—12.

"George" Rescued from the Cellar.

"George," the gray trick horse, which Thursday morning slipped through loose flooring into a cellar of the dismantled Arcade Building, at Rector Street and Broadway, was rescued Friday night by means of a slanting planeway built for the purpose. The horse was uninjured, because of its experience. "George" was properly cared for during the thirty-six hours of imprisonment.

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Horses That Will Probably Start for the Great Race to be Run at Gravesend on Memorial Day.

A GOOD FIELD FOR THE RACE

"Jack" McDonald Has a Colt that Will Try for the English Derby—Another Epidemic at Morris Park—A Fortune Offered for Galtee More.

The Brooklyn Handicap of 1897, which will mark the opening of the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at the Gravesend track on Memorial Day, Monday, May 31, should furnish one of the best contests ever fought out for the famous stake. To begin with, the field, from present indications, will be a large one, with probably twelve and possibly sixteen starters. It will be made up of well-seasoned horses, in condition to run the race of their lives, and there is every indication that a royal struggle for the ten-thousand-dollar prize will result.

The handicap this year will not equal in value those of 1893 and 1894, when the guaranteed value to the winner was $25,000. The glory of winning a Brooklyn Handicap, however, is commensurate to the men who race for the love of the sport to the difference between the former and the present value.

The first Brooklyn Handicap, in which Dry Monopole, Blue Wing, and Hidalgo finished almost on even terms, so that a single blanket could almost cover all three of them, furnished the most sensational finish of any race for the rich prize. The condensed history of the various Brooklyn Handicaps is as follows:

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Track.
1887	Dry Monopole	2:07	Fast.
1888	The Bard	2:13	Slow.
1889	Exile	2:07½	Fast.
1890	Castaway II.	2:10	Muddy.
1891	Tenny	2:10	Sloppy.
1892	Judge Morrow	2:08¾	Fair.
1893	Diablo	2:09	Muddy.
1894	Doctor Rice	2:07¼	Fast.
1895	Hornpipe	2:11¼	Muddy.
1896	Sir Walter	2:08½	Fair.

The candidates for this year's race that were under suspicion a month ago are getting around into splendid racing shape. All of the top weights will probably face the starter's flag. Requital, who up to the day before the race was said to be a starter in the Metropolitan, has come around into excellent shape, and with Griffin in the saddle he will carry the top weight of 128 pounds unless some unforseen accident between now and the day of the race prevents him from starting. "Jimmie" Rowe, than whom there is no more careful trainer in the country, has watched the bay son of Eothen and Retribution and feels confident that his charge will carry the colors of the Thompson brothers to victory. The admirers of Handspring, who have regarded him as a really great horse, will be glad to know that his tender heels are getting better and that the gallant son of Hanover is in the top notch of condition to measure strides with his competitors.

The Belmont crack, Hastings, who ran such a disappointing race in the Metropolitan, is also in splendid condition and will carry the maroon and scarlet. He will probably be piloted by Taral, who knows, if any one does, how to get all there is in the colt out of him.

Sir Walter, who apparently runs better at Gravesend than anywhere else, and always a dangerous horse in any company, will enter into the calculations of those who will study the list of candidates for a probable winner. The gallant son of Midlothian and La Scala was decidedly lacking in the Metropolitan, and his defeat a few days later showed him to be not much better then. The two races, however, did him a world of good, and on Thursday last, when he ran a dead heat with Volley, he showed that he had not forgotten how to stand a drive and that he had lost none of the bulldog courage which has installed him as a public favorite. While it is generally conceded that he is not in the same class with either Requital, Handspring, or Hastings, yet the thorough seasoning he will have had by the handicap day would be a decided advantage to him in a fierce, driving finish.

A Western Possibility.

Dr. E. F. McLean's colt Loki will come from the West to battle for the prize. The impression prevailed last season that Loki was not partial to weight. This perhaps may be accounted for by the fact that he showed more speed when he carried a light impost. His showing last week at Louisville, when he picked up 111 pounds and walked away from a good field, seems to disprove the impression.

Belmar and The Winner, either one of which, and perhaps both, will carry the colors of George E. Smith, (Pittsburg Phil,) are both in excellent condition, and the latter's performance in the Metropolitan stamps him as a horse that will be a contender, if he is anywhere near the leaders in the final hundred yards of the race.

M. F. Dwyer will be represented by either Ben Eder or Ben Brush, and possibly by both. The former ran disappointingly in the only race in which he has been seen so far this season—the Metropolitan—and Ben Brush, whose legs prevented him from being trained for the same race, is in good shape now, and has been receiving a special preparation for the Brooklyn.

All signs of Halma's bowed tendon have almost entirely disappeared, and it is probable that Senator Fleischmann's horse will be a starter. He has been giving encouragement to his trainer by his work recently, and the railbirds have marked him in their notebooks as dangerous if he starts. Of the other probable starters, William Barrick's Maurice has been galloping well, and Lake Shore has won a race. Volley will probably go, but he has never shown himself to be more than a third-rate handicap horse. He may be better than that, but what with racing two or three times a week, as is the custom in William C. Daly's stable, his speed and stamina, if he ever had much of either, have been impaired.

Candidate for the Derby.

J. E. McDonald is the latest American who has decided to have a try at the English Derby. Mr. McDonald has one of the best-looking colts in Kentucky in the chestnut by Fonso-Spring Eagle. The colt is much like his sire in conformation and general appearance, and is said by turfmen who have seen him to be one of the grandest-looking animals ever foaled in the Blue Grass country. He was bred at the Oakwood Stud. In a few days he will be shipped to England, where he will be placed in the hands of Watson at Newmarket to be specially trained for the Derby of 1899.

Illness Among the Horses.

Catarrhal fever, which played such havoc with the race horses in training at Morris Park last year, has broken out again at the Westchester track, and as a result a number of horses are coughing. The epidemic last year resulted disastrously to August Belmont, for his entire stable was affected, and many of the string were thrown out of training for a long time. James R. Keene has decided not to take any chances with his promising lot and has removed them to the Sheepshead Bay track. Viewed from the grand stand, the surroundings of Morris Park look to be such as to insure good health, and epidemics thereabouts are unknown. The drainage system used on the track is perfect, and trainers and veterinarians are puzzled as to the origin of the epidemic.

A Fortune for a Horse.

Mr. Gubbins, the owner of Galtee More, the sensational English three-year-old, who has shown himself in a class higher than anything seen up to the present time this year, has refused an offer of $125,000 for the colt. Galtee More is the hottest sort of favorite for the Derby, and seems to have the great English turf event at his mercy. It is probable that one of the mushroom-growth English millionaires of the Barney Barnato or Mr. Hooley stripe, who are struggling hard for an entrée to society, are anxious to secure the colt, for the winning of a Derby in England gives the owner of the victor a better chance for social prestige than he could in any other way attain.

Dr. Webb Buys Cuban Bonds.

Mrs. Susan Morse Perry, the friend of Cuba libre, and granddaughter of Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, has received from Dr. William Seward Webb an order for four bonds of the Cuban Republic, which he will present to his children, Frederica V. Webb, James Watson Webb, William Seward Webb, Jr., and Vanderbilt Webb, in memory of their great grandfather, who was the friend of Washington and of Gen. Webb off Connecticut of the Army of the American Revolution.

YALE'S UNIVERSITY CREW

A Fast Crew with a Good Lot of Material to Pull Against Harvard and Cornell.

CAPT. BAILEY THE WEAK SPOT

Criticism of the Individual Oarsmen by a Graduate—Why the Crew Goes to New London for Its Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—The approach of the month when Yale will match her brawn and skill at the oar with that of Harvard and Cornell induces a survey of the prospects as indicated by the condition of the Yale eight. The return to contests with Harvard has furnished a special and particular cause for hoping that Yale would have a strong crew to represent her at Poughkeepsie.

Since 1885 Yale has lost to Harvard in the shell but once. That was in 1891, when Yale experimented with a crew of big men and suffered a bad defeat. The following year Yale went back to old principles and began to win again.

Dr. "Josh" Hartwell, who is now in New York, and who afterward became well known as a football adviser, took hold of the crew just at a time when it seemed about to be demoralized. The Captain and stroke oar had to sacrifice himself, and Hartwell took his place. Hartwell had already rowed two years, and was big, determined, and bright, in all a remarkable Captain—the last remarkable Captain Yale has had. He straightened the crew out till the men pulled a winning stroke against a very strong Harvard crew.

Yale continued to win until the Henley regatta last year. Capt. Robert J. Cook had been over to England in 1875 and brought back and applied some English rowing principles. Yale expected to win at Henley, but she simply made a good fight. Since the Henley experience, Capt. Cook found he would have to go back to the long body reach and long pull through the water which he taught Yale twenty years ago, and which its oarsmen have since gradually drifted away from. When he started in to coach the crew this year he had determined to make changes along this line and go back to his first principles. From the start he met with obstacles. The most serious was that the men among the candidates for the crew who had rowed under the old methods seemed hard to handle. They did not, apparently, try to learn, but criticised the coach. That sort of thing continued until Simpson withdrew from the crew a few weeks ago. He had pulled the bow oar at the Henley regatta. This year he was pulling stroke. Before he withdrew he had been told that his work was unsatisfactory. The criticism of Capt. Cook which followed Simpson's withdrawal threatened to cause a serious crisis in the crew. There was some question as to whether Mr. Cook would continue as coach. Bailey, the Captain of the crew, stood by Cook, and the critical point was passed.

The graduates then got hold of the crew and talked to them. This brought all the men into line again, until now they are in a condition to do harder work and in a mood to follow the coach and do what they are told.

The best evidence of the excellence of Mr. Cook's training, if the men respond to it, is given by the freshmen crew of this year. They are all big fellows, who had never rowed before, but were most willing to learn. The result was that they have developed in a remarkable crew. They have repeatedly rowed by the 'Varsity eight. It began to look at one time as though they would be substituted for the upper class eight. When the freshmen got an inkling of the situation they were encouraged to harder work.

Then Simpson got out, and Langford was substituted. He is physically the best oarsman in the boat, and in the opinion of some keen observers he is not suited for stroke. However, the crew has been doing well under him. They have settled down to their work, and have done some severe training. The result of this is quite apparent from the fact that they have begun to beat the freshmen in the spins in the harbor.

It Is a Fast Crew.

Speaking of the situation as it now exists, a Yale graduate who has seen several crews developed under Mr. Cook's training, and who is himself considerable of an oarsman, says: "As compared with the fastest crews Yale has had, this crew, at this point in their development, is as good as the best we have had. The only criterion is their time, as compared with that made by the best eights. This crew has made as good time and done as well as the best crews yet brought out. But their work is erratic, because of some serious breaks in the boat, which destroy the harmonious work of the eight. When they feel like it they pull a good stroke, and when they are not disposed they pull an equally poor one. All things considered, the crew are not satisfactory.

"It may be that Yale expects a good deal more of Harvard than the Cambridge men will be able to fulfill. Lehman has the support of the undergraduates, the crew are enthusiastic, and are working hard. With these conditions he ought to turn out a fast crew. Cornell may also be expected to have a fast crew. She, too, has sent a crew to Henley and got some valuable experience from there, which Courtney is taking advantage of. Of course it is impossible to say whether Yale overestimates Harvard until the men get to Poughkeepsie.

"It is safe to say that Yale will have an average fast crew this year, but her chances against Harvard and Cornell cannot be estimated yet. Yale's plan to go to New London to train for the race at Poughkeepsie is adopted for several reasons. The Yale eight having been trained in the bracing salt air, would suffer more by going to Poughkeepsie to train than would Harvard, as Cambridge is further inland, while Cornell would, of course, be in home climate. At New London the Yale crew will have as salt a climate as in New Haven. Besides, they will be thoroughly at home in their old places. It is a delightful place to train. The course is good, and they can always depend upon having smooth water.

"Another reason is that at New London Yale has many marked courses for trial spins. On these courses the records of the fast crews are known. By taking the time of this crew on these courses, the eight may be compared with other crews. It can then be determined whether the changes have been advantageous—whether they have tended to reduce the time. The effect upon the crew can be correctly noted.

"Thus far the crew has made average fast time in its practice spins, but it is certain that they are not a phenomenal lot physically. They are big men, but do not have the brawn and muscle that many crews have had. The great question in Mr. Cook's mind seems to be whether they have got the staying qualities in them to cover four miles in fast time, which is the only test.

The Crew Individually.

"Concerning the men individually, Langford is the most finished oarsman. He has had more experience than the others, this being his third year in the boat.

"Griswold, No. 7, who was the Captain of last year's freshman crew, has neither a great deal of muscle nor good experience. The handling of the freshman crew last year was wretched. He pulls a fair oar, but is none too strong.

"Allen, at No. 6, is a freshman, and weighs 184 pounds. He has learned to row well, and continued to display a good deal of aptitude in picking up the coach's points.

"Bailey, the Captain, deserves credit for his hard work, conscientiousness, and sincerity. It is evident that he has Yale's interests at heart, and that he is willing to work to advance them. Physically, however, he is unsuited for an oarsman. He does not row well with the rest of the crew. In the minds of the graduate coachers who have seen him recently it is a question whether Bailey ought not to resign his place in the boat, even though he is Captain. Coaches find no fault with his management of the crew, nor do they doubt his desire to do all he can for Yale in boating. Nevertheless, he is not suited for an ideal oarsman. His tendency to rush his slide at points and his other faults are breaking up the crew more than the mistakes of any other one man. Of course, Bailey has had the additional cares of a Captain, which in this case, owing to the defeat at Henley, have been of a trying order. This has had more or less to do with his fallin goff in rowing, but every one who sees the crew row agrees that Bailey is the poorest man in the boat. Whether or not he will be able to overcome these tendencies, which have been noted by the coaches recently, remains to be seen.

"Greenway, No. 4, a freshman, is doing fair work and is fast learning to row. He pulls a fair oar.

"Campbell, No. 3, is eager to do the best work possible, but is not as strong as he might be. It is a question whether he can stand the severe training the crew will receive before the race.

"Whitney, No. 2, is a fair oarsman, and has improved considerably this year. This is the first year he has rowed since he was in the freshman crew.

"'Dave' Rogers, the bow, is one of the best men in the boat. He is not what would be called physically strong, but his cleverness as an oarsman serves to counteract his lack of muscle."

No change has been made in the boat. The rigging has been changed to conform to the lengthened reach, and the oars lengthened a bit, to give a better grasp on the water, and narrowed a trifle, like the blades formerly used by Yale crews.

ABOUT CORNELL'S CREW.

Probabilities of a Shake-Up in the Old Poughkeepsie Crew—Poor Lot of Freshmen.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—After their return from Annapolis the second university crew were given a rest until Wednesday in order to catch up with their university work. On Wednesday Courtney had the three college crews and the freshmen out on the lake. A long practice spin was taken, and then the four were lined up at the three-mile mark for a race to the foot of the lake. The position of the boats at the finish set Courtney thinking. The first boat to cross the line was that manned by the crew that had defeated the Naval Academy crew. Two lengths behind was the university crew, then two lengths further behind came the third crew. Most remarkable of all, however, was the distance by which the freshman boat was beaten by all—about seventeen boat lengths.

Ordinarily at this time of the year the freshmen hold their own for two miles, and often defeat the 'Varsity. This year's "baby crew," however, is an exception to the general rule at Cornell. The end of the century men seem not to have even the speed of the tortoise, and Courtney is disgusted. Why it is no one can tell, but the Cornell freshman crew is certainly a very unworthy one. Whether it is the record of previous freshmen crews that renders the youngsters lethargic, or whether the fault is in the individual men, seems hard to determine. For the next week, at any rate, Courtney will devote most of his time to prodding them and if at the end of that time there is no improvement, the long-threatened disbanding of the crew will be effected and a new levy will be made upon the class.

As to the make-up of the University boat, even Courtney is all at sea. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest. A shake-up is expected, and when it comes the prediction is that there will be a fair share of the Annapolis eight in the first boat. Bentley is looked upon as the probable man for stroke now. Briggs rows in his old-time form, and his old crew fellow him almost faultlessly, but his sickness seems to have left him weak. Tatnum and Capt. Spillman also show weakness in the catch and pull, although their form is good. Taking all things into consideration, it would surprise no one to find not more than three or four of last year's crew in the shell when it is finally lined up at Poughkeepsie on June 25.

Another reason for the breaking up of last year's combination is that Moore, who has rowed at No. 3 for two years, has given up his seat on account of work. His course is in civil engineering, and he will be obli

COLLEGE ATHLETIC MEET

The Annual Contests to be Decided Next Friday and Saturday Afternoons.

CRACK ATHLETES ENTERED

Pennsylvania and Yale Thought to Have the Best Chances of Winning the Cup—The Performances of Some of the Men.

The twenty-second annual track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of America will be held at the Berkeley Oval next Friday and Saturday afternoons. The contests will decide which college is entitled to the championship for 1897, and, judging from the preparations in all quarters, the struggle is bound to eclipse anything of its kind in the history of college sport.

There are thirty-six colleges in the association, and each of these, with perhaps the exception of Iowa, Michigan, California, and Leland Stanford, will be represented by teams of sturdy youngsters, trained to the hour, and in every instance fit to make the contest of their lives. In order that there may be no crush or jostling, the majority of the competitors will be weeded out by the preliminary trials on Friday, and on Saturday afternoon there will be nothing but the finals left.

Yale the Present Champion.

Yale is the present holder of the championship cup, and from her recent brilliant victory over Harvard in the dual games, it looks as if old Eli's sons would sweep the boards again this year. That the New Haven people have as good a team this year as ever they possessed there is little doubt, but in the events in which they are strongest they will be ruined in the score by one or two of the smaller colleges.

One of Yale's strong points is in the hurdles, but the Western contingent will have something to say here, while they do not very much harm Yale's most dangerous opponent—Pennsylvania. The Quakers were second last year, but they have added considerable strength to their team of late, besides the additional advantage of "Mike" Murphy's care. Princeton looks more formidable this year than at any time since 1890, when she attained the zenith of her athletic fame. The Tigers do not expect to be either first or second, but they vow they will be heard from anyhow.

The scoring is done on the basis of five points for a first prize, two for a second, and one for a third, and the college making the most in the day's work becomes champion.

Wefers in the Sprints.

In the 100 and 220-yard dashes, B. J. Wefers of Georgetown is the most likely winner. He is reported as sick at present, but he can afford to be a little off color and yet come home in front of the field. Jarvis of Princeton should make a good second in the "hundred," with Hoffman of Pennsylvania third, and by reversing these two in the furlong dash the student of form will find he will come very near having the men in their right place. Still it is possible that Hoffman may make second in both, but Jarvis is a "clinker," and is really better than any of his public performances have shown.

The 440 should be won by T. E. Burke of Boston University. He is the fastest man for that distance alive to-day. Yale ought to score second and third, respectively, with Fisher and Gavnan. Hollister of Harvard ought to win the half-mile run, and he may lower the world's record of 1:53 2-5. Hinckley of Yale is the most promising second, and in all probability the remaining point will go to Pennsylvania.

The mile race brings Princeton's chances to the front, as with Cregan it should be a comfortable win for the Tigers. Orton of Pennsylvania is fancied for this event, but it is doubtful if he can get better than third. The second place should go to Wright of Brown University, who is galloping in something like 4:24.

Pennsylvania in the Walk.

Fetterman of Pennsylvania is by long odds the fastest walker in college circles, and should easily account for the mile walk. Yale will come in second and Harvard third. Should the two Western hurdlers, Richards and Krenzulin, put in an appearance they should defeat the Eastern cracks. The former is good for 15 4-5 in the high sticks and over the low timbers the latter has no peer. Perkins of Yale will make a second in the high, and it would be no surprise to see Reynolds of Columbia occupy the same position in the low, with Perkins coming in for third.

The field events will upset a great many calculations. Chadwick, the Yale giant, is not doing very well at the hammer, and Woodruff of Pennsylvania stands ready to shatter all records. Chadwick may come in for second and McCracken of Pennsylvania third. If "Dick" Chelden is in form he will win the shot-put, with Woodruff pushing him close, and Clark of Harvard third.

Good Men in the Jumps.

The broad jump will likely go to Pennsylvania with J. P. Remington, who has a record of 22 feet 10 inches. Cheney of Yale may get second and Clark of Harvard third. The high jump will be the banner event of the day. Four of the men entered have beaten 6 feet 1 inch, and this alone is bound to insure smart work. Winsor of Pennsylvania has cleared 6 feet 2⅝ inches. Merwin of Yale and Powell of Cornell are credited with the same height. Winsor has been getting over 6 feet 4 inches in practice, and being a consistent performer ought to land the prize, with Merwin second and Powell third. Leslie of Pennsylvania is likely to spring a surprise. He has been getting over 6 feet 2 in private, and though he failed wretchedly against Harvard, may round out all right on Saturday.

The pole vault will go to Yale, with Johnson. Hoyt of Harvard should be second and Stewart of Pennsylvania third.

Summing the whole matter up on form, it will thus be seen that Pennsylvania comes out ahead, with a total of 29 points. Yale second with 26, Harvard third with 11, and Princton and Georgetown 10 points each, being for fourth place, the remaining points going to Brown, Boston University, Columbia, Cornell, and the West. Should Yale win the cycling events, she will, of course, win, but this is unlikely, in the face of Columbia's strong team. The wearers of the blue will doubtless capture first honors in the wheeling department.

National Circuit Tournaments.

Additional dates for tournaments in the National Circuit have been granted as follows by Chairman Mott of the Racing Board:

June 12—St. Louis Associated Cycling Club; June 19—Kansas City, E. P. Moriarty; June 24—Peoria, Ill., Peoria Bicycle Club; June 28—Springfield, Ill., Charles H. Robison; July 1, 2, and 3, Racine, Wis., Racine Athletic Association; July 5—Chicago, Chicago Cycling Club; July 9 and 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.; July 13—Warren, Penn., Recreation Park Association; July 14 and 15—Erie (Penn.) Cycle and Athletic Association; July 17—Fredonia, N. Y., Fredonia Athletic Club; July 24—Binghamton, N. Y., Binghamton, Athletic Association; July 31—New York, Riverside Wheelmen; Aug. 2—Trenton, N. J., Sir Charles Napier Lodge; Aug. 6 and 7—Philadelphia Associated Cycling Clubs; Aug. 10—Reading, Penn., Penn Wheelmen; Aug. 12—Wilkesbarre, Penn., West End Wheelmen; Aug. 14—Newark, N. J., Atalanta Wheelmen; Aug. 18—Bridgeport (Conn.) Wheel Club; Aug. 21—Riverside, R. I., Crescent Park Cycle Track Association; Aug. 25—Boston (Mass.) Athletic Club; Aug. 28—Waltham, Mass., Charles M. Bruce; Aug. 31—Portsmouth, N. H., J. E. Rider; Sept. 4 and 6—New York Quill Club Wheelmen; Sept. 11—Meriden, Conn., Meriden Wheel Club; Sept. 14, 15, and 16—Springfield, Mass., Springfield Bicycle Club; Sept. 18—Boston (Mass.) Athletic Association; Sept. 27—Trenton, N. J., Inter-State Fair Association.

Bank Group No. 7 Meets.

Group No. 7 of the New York State Bankers' Association, which comprises the banks of Westchester County and Hudson River towns, met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank, was elected Chairman of the Group in place of Edward Elsworth of the Falkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, who declined to serve on account of ill health. The Executive Council elected consists of Mr. Elsworth, S. D. Coykendall, and A. Denniston of Newburg; W. H. Doty of Yonkers and Gen. Daniel Butterfield of Cold Spring. The arrangements for the annual State Convention at Saratoga were made.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

An Unprecedented Number of Racing Meetings This Season at Unusually Early Dates.

GREAT WHEELMEN'S PARADE

It Will Be Held on the Boulevard and Riverside Drive—Two Guide Books for Riders Free for League Members.

Sandwiched between the days of touring and parades, the cyclist who is interested in exhibitions of speed on track and road will find plenty to amuse him during the remainder of the season. Such a plethoric programme as the list of sanctions foreshadows was never before contemplated in a single Summer. The opening of the sporting season in this section occurred yesterday with the tournament of the Quill Club Wheelmen. Heretofore it has not been customary to consider the sport well on until Memorial Day, when many meets are usually held.

The early opening seems to have stimulated interest in the sport. The indications are that patronage of the tournaments will be more liberal than last year, but this can only be determined after a trial. Next Friday the Columbia University Union will give a meet, at which not only college cyclists, but the fastest riders of the Interscholastic Athletic Association will take part; also some of the crack amateurs of the metropolitan district. Then will come the great Irvington-Millburn road race on the 31st, and a dozen track tournaments, chief among which may be mentioned that of the Excelsior Boat Club at Clifton, N. J.; the Crescent Wheelmen at Plainfield, the Boonton Athletic Club at Boonton, the Patchogue Wheelmen at Patchogue, and the Century Cycle Club at Irvington, N. J.

The races of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will occur on June 5 at the Manhattan Beach track, and it is expected that they will approach nearer to the popularity of the college athletic games than in any previous year. It is said by the cycling enthusiasts that it is only a question of time when the cycling events will outdraw the games.

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The June Parade of Cyclists.

After all that has been said on the subject, the parade of cyclists on June 5 will be seen on the Boulevard and Riverside Drive, which is the best route that could be selected for such an affair. This is what the wheeling public say, at any rate, and they are more concerned than any other class. Arrangements for the spectacle are progressing favorably; in fact, there is very little remaining to be done to insure the complete success of the undertaking. Some prominent people have been invited to act as judges, the list including, among others, Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, I. B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen; Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; James B. Townsend, Senior Consul of the New York City Consulate, and F. M. Frobisher, Secretary of that organization. Many valuable prizes are offered, those for the clubs being particularly attractive. The parade will be held during the afternoon, and, judging by that of last year, will be witnessed by all of 200,000 people.

***

One of the most attractive of the short trips that local cyclists can take and still remain in sight of Manhattan Island is over the Fort Lee Ferry, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and up the Englewood Road to the Palisades, opposite Fort George and Spuyten Duyvil. There is only one objectionable feature to this trip, and that is the long, steep hill in Fort Lee, leading to the top of the giant wall of rock. At this time of the year, however, even the discomforts of this climb will repay the patient cyclist, for the scenery is greatly to be admired, the rugged rocks being capped with the greenest of trees and wild shrubbery. Once on top of the hill, the roads will be found in fairly good condition. The view of the Hudson from the west is particularly attractive.

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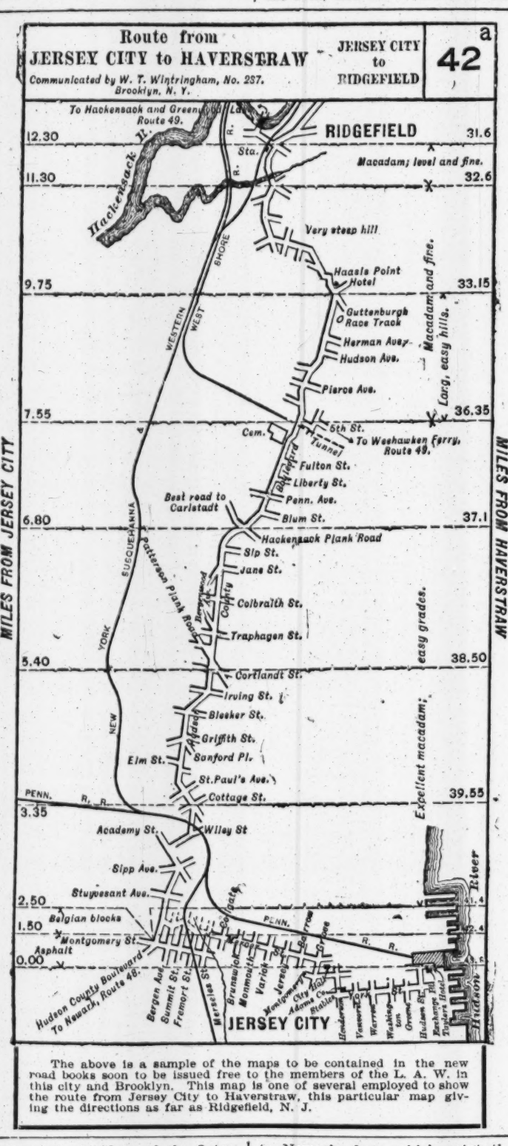
Guide Books for Wheelmen.

"Fifty Miles Around New York" and "Fifty Miles Around Brooklyn," the new road books which the members of the League of American Wheelmen living in this section have been looking for so long, are at last in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution early in June. The work of preparation has been toilsome and exacting, and the officers of the State Division of the League say that a fair valuation upon the work and material involved would be about $15,000.

Each book will contain 100 separate maps, covering more than 8,000 square miles of territory and showing routes as far north as Poughkeepsie, eastward to the easterly extreme of Long Island, and across New Jersey to Philadelphia. All the popular routes in this vicinity will be shown, including runs to Long Branch and through the good road districts of New Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, and Dutchess Counties.

The plan of these books is different from that ever before adopted in a similar work, and each route is mapped and shown by itself with marginal notes referring to the quality and grades of the roads, direction, and terminals of crossroads, and with text references to other and connecting routes. Exact distances in miles and fractions of a mile are noted to all principal crossroads and points of interest. These distances were obtained by actual cyclometer measurement. The distances are noted upon both margins of each map, so that the tourist going in either direction may know his distances in progressive order. These road books will be given free to all members of the New York State Division of the League, and it is the wish of the officers of the State Division to put them into the hands of as many metropolitan wheelmen as possible. The books will not be sold at any price, but cyclists of either sex who desire to join the League may do so by sending their names and addresses, with the sum of $2 each, to W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer, Vanderbilt Building, New York City, with the names of any two citizens who may serve as references.



The above is a sample of the maps to be contained in the new road books soon to be issued free to the members of the L. A. W. in this city and Brooklyn. This map is one of several employed to show the route from Jersey City to Haverstraw, this particular map giving the directions as far as Ridgefield, N. J.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The first of a series of outing trips for the season, planned by Capt. Matthew Gibb for the members, will be taken next Saturday, Sunday, and Monday by the Century Wheelmen. Philadelphia will be the objective point of the journey, but the ride there will be made in cars and not on bicycles. The touring a-wheel will be done about the Quaker City and over the macadam roads of New Jersey, upon the return on Monday, which will be made in due time for the party to visit the scene of the Irvington-Millburn road race.

A special train will convey the Century men to and from Philadelphia. The start will be made from this city at 7 P. M. on the 29th, and the return from Philadelphia to Newark, from which point the ride to the road race will be commenced, at 8 A. M.

On July 4 and 5 the club will have another outing trip to Asbury Park, going by boat to Long Branch. The third and last outing of the series is scheduled for Sept. 4, 5, and 6, with Sag Harbor as the turning place in the journey. The trip down will be made by boat, and the return by wheel.

This is the second "ladies' day" of the season with the Century Wheelmen, and the regular club run will be made in two sections, the first leaving the clubhouse at 146 West Seventy-first Street at 9 A. M., and the second at 2 P. M. Tottenville will be the place visited by the early starters. The first party will make the run via the Hudson County Boulevard; the second will go over the same route, but only as far as St. George, where the first division will be met on the return. The ferry at St. George will be taken for this city.

***

A run through Long Island has been arranged for Decoration Day by the club known as Puck on Wheels. In order to make the outing doubly enjoyable, it has been decided to take the boat to Sag Harbor, the run proper beginning at that place. The distance from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn will be covered in two days. This run will combine a maximum of pleasure with a minimum of discomfort. The pace will be an easy one, so that everybody will be able to keep it up. Many of the members are "photo fiends," and will take their cameras with them.

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Having a very attractive programme, it is likely that many cyclists will attend the race meet of the Crockett Wheelmen at Poughkeepsie on Decoration Day. There is intense rivalry between the Hudson Valley clubs having entries in the team race for the club championship, and this is expected to result in a spirited contest. During the afternoon Clarence McLean, the young trick rider, will give an exhibition of fancy riding.

***

The Crescent Wheelmen's race meet on Decoration Day at Plainfield promises to be one of the most successful and popular ever held by that very energetic club, showing plainly the enviable reputation already attained by them for holding high-class tournaments.

The club feels highly complimented by the many entries already received, both amateur and professional; also from the numerous letters received from the leading bicycle clubs which have notified it of their intention of wheeling from the Irvington-Millburn race to the Plainfield meet in the afternoon.

The races commence at 3 o'clock, which affords ample time for all who wish to attend the meet after the Irvington-Millburn race.

The medal for the novice race is one of the finest ever offered in a bicycle race in this neighborhood.

***

The Red Bank Wheelmen will have a meeting at Stoutwood Park, N. J., on the 31st, comprising five events. The track at this park has been entirely rebuilt in the most approved manner, having high banking, and is regarded as suitable for fast work. James B. Weaver, Chairman of the Race Committee, Box 203, Red Bank, N. J., will receive entries, which must be accompanied by the foe of fifty cents for each race.

***

On Sunday, July 11, the Manhattan Bicycle Club will hold a century run, open to all, over Jersey's choicest sandpapered roads. Entry blanks are now ready and can be obtained from the Secretary of the club at 206 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Having outgrown the quarters of the Logan Club, the Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn have secured separate accommodations at 267 Sixth Avenue. Here they hope to have every convenience that a large and growing club of cyclists demands. A story has been current in Brooklyn that the wheelmen had left the Logan Club, which is a political organization, but this is not true, all the cycling members retaining their memberships.

***

It is intended to get all the progressive citizens of the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn thoroughly interested before beginning the work of the Good Roads Association of that section of the city, recently organized. The next meeting of the club will be held on June 8, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Flatlands Avenue. Committees were appointed as follows, Thursday evening: Good Roads—Louis Crowe, T. G. Fuller, J. R. Brundage, J. M. Matthews, Jr., C. H. Freestone, and Louis R. Schenck; Committee on By-Laws—C. H. Cowenhoven, L. R. Schenck, and B. A. Vaughn.

***

Several two or three day tours are being arranged for the members of the Xavier Wheelmen, but the schedules will not be announced until approved by the club. The short runs selected for the coming month are as follows: June 6, to Far Rockaway; June 13, Morristown; June 20, Tarrytown; June 27, Coney Island. The Xavier Clubhouse is at 205 West Fourteenth Street.

***

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Spring race tournament of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, which is booked to be held in Saratoga on June 21 and 22. In addition to the racing there will be a moonlight excursion on the 21st. The programme of racing is as follows: First day—Quarter-mile State championship, one-mile handicap, one mile for novices, five-mile State championship, and a half-mile open and a two-mile handicap for professionals. Second day—One-male county championship, half-mile State championship, half-mile handicap, one-mile State championship, half-mile handicap, and a one-mile open. The last two races are for professionals.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A week from to-day, the Hartford (Conn.) Wheel Club will have a century run to this city.

A sanction for a race meet on July 3 has been obtained by the Vim Bicycle Club of Newark.

The Xavier Wheelmen will have their first run of the season for women on Memorial Day, as far as New Dorp.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen announce that they will give a race meet in August at the Manhattan Beach track.

Fred Titus will make his first appearance in this section since his suspension two years ago, at the meet of the Atalanta Wheelmen, at Waverly, on May 31.

Repairs are being made to the road following the Delaware River from Milford, Penn., to the Water Gap. It will not be in inviting shape to wheelmen until the top dressing is worn down.

The Irish Cyclist says that the stupid craze which leads untrained riders to scorch long distances when out on a holiday is the cause of many deaths from overexertion, and regrets that the danger is fostered by clubs.

The Trustees of the Brevoort Wheelmen of Brooklyn have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, at Albany. The Trustees are Robert W. Scharf, J. Clarence Wells, Calvin T. Eldred, Reuben E. Boland, and Frank T. Wells.

A race somewhat out of the ordinary will be given at the night meet at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on next Thursday evening. It will be one-mile handicap, for which only colored riders will be eligible.

Visitors to Philadelpha durng the National meet in August can obtain advance information concerning hotel accommodations by writing to the Hotel and Accommodations Committee of the League of American Wheelmen Meet, 916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, has become a member of the League of American Wheelmen, as also have Josiah A. Briggs and Charles H. Graham, two prominent engineers of the Department of Street Improvement.

It is hoped to make New Jersey's membership in the League of American Wheelmen reach the 10,000 mark before the end of the year. South Jersey has so far been a little behind in league membership, but it is now thought that this section will take a more prominent place.

It is now stated that Park Commissioner Dettmer of Brooklyn will use the $15,000 which the wheelmen wanted him to employ in the rebuilding of the old Coney Island Cycle Path for the completion of the macadam work on Fort Hamilton Avenue, from Sixty-seventh Street, where the work stopped last year, to Seventh Avenue.

It is now well understood that Arthur Zimmerman will be seen on the track again this season. It is said he will ride only in exhibitions for a while, or until such a time as he knows that his old-time speed has returned to him. Then he is likely to be seen in competition, and when that time comes, if it ever does, there will be plenty of interest displayed in his performances.

Camden (N. J.) wheelmen are finding out what thorough organization is doing for them. Appropriations are to be made next month by the new Council for cycle paths in the city. It is expected that $10,000 will be spent for improvements of this sort.

Senior Consul James B. Townsend of the New York City Consulate regards the new ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, as one of the greatest benefits to cyclists secured within the last two years. It saves a long ride down town for those patronizing this road.

Handicapper Batchelder has suggested to the management of the intercollegiate championships, to be decided at the Manhattan Beach track on June 5, the desirability of doing certain things to insure the complete success of the tournament. Mr. Batchelder's suggestions are timely and will be acted upon. He says in this matter: "Previous to the day of the meet the riders in the different events should be divided into heats and the names of contestants printed in such manner in the regular programme. If the meet is to be a success, each rider must start in the heat indicated on the programme, and under no circumstances should this rule be disregarded. Accident to a wheel and the fact that a rider had just competed in the heat of another race are conditions that must be accepted without protest. Allowing riders to compete in a different heat through one of the above reasons must result in much confusion, and in both instances advantage would be taken in an unfair way of some of the contestants." Mr. Batchelder will serve as referee of this meet. The judges will be P. Anthony Brock, John Barnett, Frederick Kerr, and Will R. Pitman.

Irvington Entries High Class.

The entry list for the Irvington-Millburn road race, which takes place on Memorial Day over the usual course in New Jersey, closed yesterday with seventy known entries. It is anticipated that fully thirty more will appear through the mails bearing the date of the 21st. The character of the candidates whose entry blanks have reached the hands of the committee in charge is such that a high-class contest can be looked for. R. G. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, who has had much to do with the annual race since its inception, declared last evening that he thought the next event would result in a new record. He bases his prediction on the fact that certain riders have been training for days over the course and are thoroughly familiar with every foot of the way. F. P. Prial, the old-time handicapper, will allot the starts, which is a guarantee that this work will be up to the high standard of the handicapping of this race in previous years.

ARKANSAS SENATOR GUILTY.

McMullen Sentenced to One Minute in Jail for Assault on Col. Smithee.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.—In the Circuit Court to-day State Senator R. D. McMullen, who recently attempted to murder Col. J. N. Smithee on account of articles published in The Gazette, of which Smithee is the editor, criticising the Senator's course in the Legislature, entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with aggravated assault.

Senator McMullen was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and serve one minute in jail.

BURGLARY NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

John Nichols and Daughter Gagged and the House Plundered.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 22.—Burglars descended upon the house of John Nichols, an eighty-year-old farmer living in the village of Nichols, four miles north of this city. Two of them entered the house, while a third stood guard. Mr. Nichols and his daughter Kate were bound and gagged and the house was ransacked. Cash to the amount of $200 was secured, together with a quantity of silverware, and the burglars left their victims still bound. Miss Nichols managed to release herself and liberated her father. An alarm was given, but no trace of the men has been found.

BICYCLES.

VICTORS

'96 Models, assembled in '97.
REDUCED TO
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'PHONE US.
NEW—PERFECT CONDITION. FULLY GUARANTEED.
TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St.

VICTORS

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$57.50
Tinkham Cycle Co.,
306-310 West 59th St.

'97 TOURIST
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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S.
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WE MAKE Wheels, Too!
Quality Guaranteed the Best.

STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.
The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.
THE ELDREDGE
...AND...
THE BELVIDERE.
We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!
National Sewing Machine Co.,
339 Broadway, New York.
Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

MAINE LAWYER DROWNED.

William C. Fox Upset in Lake Winnepesaukee.

WOLFBOROUGH, Me., May 22.—The body of William C. Fox, a well-known lawyer of this town, was recovered near Mud Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

He was drowned last night while fishing. He and his son were in a boat and it was accidentally overturned. The younger man, after a hard struggle, reached Mud Island, but his father sank. Mr. Fox was seventy years old, and was a graduate of Dartmouth. He leaves a widow and four children.

CHICAGO LIABLE FOR RIOTERS.

City Loses a Test Suit Involving $1,500,000 of Claims.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Circuit Judge Adams to-day upheld the constitutionality of the act of 1877 which makes the city liable for loss caused by riot and awarded the Manhattan Cement Company damages for two cars of cement which were destroyed on the Pan Handle tracks, at Forty-seventh Street, during the strike of 1894. The city fought the suit, on the grounds that the law was unconstitutional.

Suits against the city for $1,500,000, brought by railroad companies for damages during the labor troubles of 1894, rest on this decision of Judge Adams. The company sued for $500.

A COSTLY STRIKE ENDED.

Glass Workers Idle Four Years—Strike Cost Union $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 22.—The strike of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which was begun four years ago, has been declared off. The dispute was about overworking the "unlimited turn," and of the 7,500 men connected with the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, 1,900 struck.

The strike cost the Glass Workers' Union over $1,000,000, and during the four years 300 strikers died. Now that the strike is over, it is thought that the United States Glass Company will reinstate a large number of men.

RANSOM S. SHOLES GUILTY.

Convicted of Subornation of Perjury and Sentenced Promptly.

NORWICH, Conn., May 22.—In the case of Ransom S. Sholes, who has been on trial in the Superior Court for subornation of perjury in the Sholes divorce case, the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty, and Sholes was sentenced to three years in State Prison. Miss Turpie was also sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the case of young McAllister, who yesterday confessed to perjury, and then testified strongly against Sholes, was nolled.

Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by counsel for Sholes and the woman, but in default of $2,500 bonds the pair were taken to jail.

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BICYCLE HEADLIGHT. TANDEM DRIVING LAMP.....
The 20th Century.
For Information READ WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY OF THE "Tandem" SIZE 20th Century.

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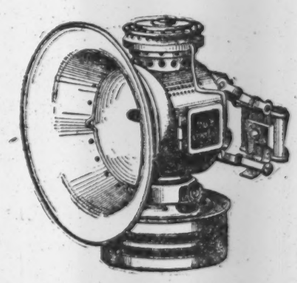
The "Tandem" size just out!
NEARLY ALL REFLECTOR! GIVES AN IMMENSE LIGHT!
Without increasing the body of lamp materially, or making it weighty and bulky for uses intended, and therein lies the science and success. . . . .
An Illustration of the "Tandem" size for Bicycles
particularly adapted for dark, uncertain country roads.
Increased capacity of oil well. Will trim Tandems and large bicycles very handsomely.
Height, . . . 5½ inches.
Width of Reflector, 5 inches.
Weight, Nickel, . 12½ oz.
" Aluminum, 10 oz.



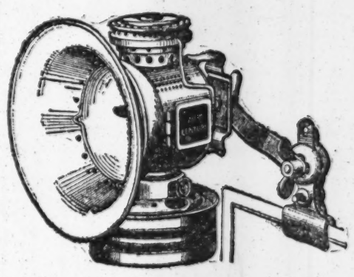


Illustration of the "Tandem" Size as a Driving Lamp.
The very handsomest.
The most compact.
The most effectual
IN THE WORLD . . . . .
Fastens at any angle on dash or side irons of any vehicle. Dimensions same as above stated. Carriage attachment weighs 7 ounces; Bicycle 3 1-2 ounces.
Prices include one attachment, either Bicycle or Carriage. Either can be exchanged for the other or bought separately, 75 cents each.

TANDEM.		STANDARD.	
Nickel and Japan	$4.00	Nickel and Japan	$3.00
Aluminum	5.00	Aluminum	3.75

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till you have seen what we can give you for your money. One grade only, and that the best, but with our full line of Victors and Victorias of '96 and '97, new and second hand, we can give you splendid value for any reasonable amount of money. New '96 Victors at the price we make are the best purchase to be found in the bicycle market to-day.
If you want the most perfect bicycle in the world, take a Victor Road Racer. Cost you $100.00. Come and see us.
OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
Makers of Victor Bicycles.
New York Branch, 23 Warren St.

BANK ROBBER KING CAUGHT.

The Dishonest Boston Messenger Traced to Farmington, Me., and Nearly $31,000 Recovered.

FARMINGTON, Me., May 22.—Albert M. King, the Boston bank messenger, who disappeared Tuesday with about $31,000 of the Boylston National Bank's money, was arrested here just before noon to-day. King reached here on a train from the Rangeley Lake region, at 11:15. Deputy Sheriff Dyer, who is also keeper of the Franklin County jail, met him at the station. King left the cars on the side away from the station, but when discovered made no resistance, and calmly remarked: "You've got the right man." He was taken to the jail and searched.

Several packages of money were found in the prisoner's pockets, apparently in the same shape as when taken from the bank. The total amount recovered was $30,340.35. King had two suits of clothes, a bicycle outfit having been put on first, and an ordinary suit over it. After some hesitation, the prisoner outlined his course after committing the robbery as follows:

He took the evening train at Boston for Lowell, Mass., in which the pocketbook of the Boylston National Bank was afterward found. At Lowell he bought a safety bicycle and a suit which he is wearing now. The suit is a green blazer and a checked flannel pair of trousers, with stockings to match, and russet shoes. He paid $65 for the outfit—$50 for the bicycle and $15 for the suit. From Lowell he rode to Hampton, N. H., on the wheel, and, taking a train there, went to Portland. From Portland he went on his wheel to Yarmouth, where he left the wheel in the station and came to Lewiston. He staid in Lewiston all day Thursday and stopped at the Stetson House in Auburn over night, starting on the 9:30 A. M. train for Farmington, going direct to Rangely the same night by the Sandy River road.

By the time King had been in jail two hours he was on the verge of breaking down completely. He seemed greatly disturbed mentally, and persistently refused to discuss matters connected with his recent escapade. He said, however, that the robbery was not premeditated, but that the idea of taking the money seized him suddenly.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—News of the arrest of King, the Boylston National Bank messenger, was received here to-day. Cashier Waterman of the bank says that the law will be permitted to take its course. King is expected to arrive here in custody some time to-morrow.

Coal Laden Steamer Ashore.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 22.—The ocean steamer Delta, owned by G. E. Francklyn of this place, went ashore at Flint Island, off Cape Breton cost, during the thick weather of Friday night. She is a Glasgow vessel, built in 1854, and is of 531 net tons. Her cargo consists mostly of 800 tons of coal for this port.

5000 Bicycles Slaughtered.
Our spot cash offer on 800 more celebrated wheels accepted; call; get maker's name. The biggest bargains of this year.
$100 Liberty Bicycles $45
Name on. Guaranteed. Some 1896 models; some 1897 models; 22, 24, and 26 inch frames.
$100 Victor Bicycles $39
Name on. Overman Wheel Co. Guarantee with each. Made up from parts left over. Big bargain.
1897 Genuine Heralds $27.50
We have sold Herald Bicycle for past four years. These are not dept. store Heralds. Sold with our written guarantee.
300 2d-Hand Bicycles $5 up
Such as Columbia, $15; Spalding, $15; Crescent, $12; Crawford, $12; Globe, $10; Majestic, $8; Rudge, $5; Singer, $5; Columbia, $9; Stearns, $19; Barnes, $25; Cleveland, $19; Wolff, $19; Elmore, $15; Ramblers, $15.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
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Entire Basement.
110, 112, 114, 116 NASSAU ST. near Ann.

$50 $50 $50 $50 $50 $50
It's an Attractive Price
No wonder we are selling hundreds of Spalding Bicycles each day at $50 each. Think of it! A new 1896 model, new 1897 tires, new 1897 Christy Saddle, and fully guaranteed by us. This offer makes it possible for you to ride a high grade bicycle at half price. Ladies' wheels, $60.
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Endorsed and used exclusively by Humber & Co. and other leading Bicycle manufacturers. Price 15 cts. per tube. Of your dealer, or sent by mail by ARCTIC LUBRICANT CO., 129 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Then? Or Now?

"When I am dead, Sweetheart," you say,
"Think of me always at my best;
When o'er my head tall grasses sway,
And to my deep and dreamless rest
Nor sob, nor call, nor sneer can pierce;
And laud of tongue and stab of pen—
Though love be leal and hate be fierce—
Are less than nothing to me then.

"My poor, pale lips no more can ask
Your gentler thought for fancied wrong,
Nor love devise atoning task,
And labor in it, glad and strong.
Ignore, then, faults that now you chide,
The hasty word, the careless mien,
And causeless heat and foolish pride
Forget, as if they ne'er had been.

"If mem'ry from our Past evoke
One moment of divine surprise,
When all the angel in me woke
And you glimpsed Eden in my eyes;
If I, surcease of care and pain
And fullness to heart-famine brought,
In reverie live that time again,
And thus enshrine me in your thought."

And I make answer, Love of mine,
"Think of me at my best, To-day.
This hour renew surprise divine,
Let Eden's light and fragrance play
Into our lives while they are one.
Why should I wait to be forgiven
Till follies and till faults are done,
And I am out of reach in heaven?

"What chrism has Death? the grave what art
To right all wrong? Do tears make sweet
The Marah of the human heart?
Beloved! while our pulses beat
With very joy of living—while
I lay my head upon your breast
And drink your words and feel your smile—
Thus—now—think of me at my best!"
—Harper's Bazar.

The First True Sail of a Flying Machine.

Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in McClure's Magazine.

On the 6th of May of last year I had journeyed, perhaps for the twentieth time, to the distant river station, and recommenced the weary routine of another launch, with very moderate expectation indeed; and when, on that, to me, memorable afternoon the signal was given and the aerodrome sprang into the air, I watched it from the shore with hardly a hope that the long series of accidents had come to a close. And yet it had, and for the first time the aerodrome swept continuously through the air like a living thing, and as second after second passed on the face of the stop-watch, until a minute had gone by, and it still flew on, and as I heard the cheering of the few spectators, I felt that something had been accomplished at last, for never in any part of the world, or in any period, had any machine of man's construction sustained itself in the air before for even half of this brief time. Still the aerodrome went on in a rising course until, at the end of a minute and a half, (for which time only it was provided with fuel and water,) it had accomplished a little over half a mile, and now it settled rather than fell into the river with a gentle descent. It was immediately taken out and flown again with equal success, nor was there anything to indicate that it might not have flown indefinitely except for the limit put upon it.

Turk and Armenian.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

It must be admitted that the Armenians are not an easy people to get on with. They are distinguished by an energy, a busy-ness, and a fondness for acquisition that are almost super-occidental. They are selfish, personally unattractive, and strikingly lacking in traits of nobility and self-respect. The average Armenian is unquestionably of sharp intelligence so far as small things go. The saying is that it takes ten Jews to outwit one Greek, and ten Greeks to outwit one Armenian. He is unquestionably extremely irritating to the quietistic, resigned, fatalistic Turk. The two have little in common. The Armenian is clearly a pestilent fellow, and the Turk has decided to get rid of him. The Armenian is a persistent source of unrest. He is a "kicker." What men do with "kickers," in the Occidental scheme of things, is to vote them down. The Turk knows no other way than to club them down, cut their heads off, or sink them in the Sea of Marmora. He is applying the triune receipt with patient zeal as occasion offers.

No Rain in Morocco.

From The Saturday Review.

Day by day the villagers, men, women, and children, left their thatch huts and visited the tombs of the local saints, crying: "God have mercy upon us; God have mercy upon us!" And there on the hills, where some clumps of palmetto and a few whited stones mark the last resting place of a saint, they stood and prayed. But no rain came.

So the townspeople, dressed in gala attire, and led by the sacred flags that hung in the mosques and tombs, went out to pray. Up the long, narrow street of Tangier they passed, a line of white-robed figures, singing as they went. Over their heads waved the scarlet and green and gold-embroidered banners. Bare-foot, they went, the great men of the city, and the merchants, and the halt and the blind, out across the wide sok, between the aloe hedge of the cemeteries, until the town was left deserted and solitary. Then they went up the rough-paved track that leads to the tomb of Tangier's patron saint—Sidi Mohammed el Haj—until the procession was hid from sight among the lentiscus and wild olives, and naught could be seen of it but every now and again a peep of some waving banner. And the wind went round to the east and blew hotter than ever, and the drought increased.

The faces of the men and women in the country grew more and more sad, for hunger already gnawed at their hearts, and the future—they dared not think of it. The price of wheat and barley rose steadily. Every afternoon, led by the basha of the town, the people passed out to pray, barefoot and singing, but the hot east wind blew the flags to and fro as if in laughter and scorn. The tourists said the procession was very pretty and Oriental, and they hoped it would pass the windows of the hotel every day as long as they staid. But one day a still hot silence reigned over the land, and the flags of the procession clung as if in fear to the poles, and not a breath of wind stirred. Far away from the town one could hear the singing of the people as they prayed.

The Padrone System in the United States.

From The Yale Review.

The padrone in the strict sense of the word was a man who engaged laborers or whole families to come to this country, rented their services, and then paid them a mere pittance. They were virtually his bondsmen.

This abuse fortunately exists no longer, the Government as well as philanthropic organizations having put a stop to it. Its place, however, has been taken by the boss system, which, though not quite as bad, still presents abuses that are quite glaring enough to deserve correction. Under this system the boss is a man who engages laborers for contractors doing work for railroad companies and corporations. The men pay him a bonus or commission, which goes by the name of bossatura, and the amount of which depends upon the period of employment, the wages paid, and whether the men are to find themselves or not. It ordinarily varies from $1 to $10 per man, the latter sum being considered a reasonable fee for a job lasting five or six months. This, however, does not end the transaction, for the boss usually undertakes to transport the men to the place of labor, and in addition frequently boards them, buying this privilege from the contractor. He has an opportunity to make a profit both out of their railroad fare and out of their board, and charges exorbitant prices for the provisions, which are usually furnished in a raw state, being cooked by the men themselves. If the men refuse to buy at the boss's price, they can easily be intimidated by the threat of dismissal. Some examples of price are given by Mr. Koren; macaroni which can be bought in the market for 3 cents is sold to the laborers for 10; lard which can be bought for 6 cents is sold for 20; a five-cent postage stamp costs 10 cents at the "shanty," and an envelope 5 cents.

The laborer, owing to his ignorance of the language and to the influence of the boss, has practically no redress, especially if, as in numerous cases, the boss is aided in his business enterprise by an Italian banker. The abuses here described are most flagrant in New York, but a similar system exists in other large cities, such as Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Chicago. In its most favorable aspects this system is one which should not be tolerated in a free country, still less when it is supplemented, as it often is, by downright fraud on the part of the boss.

An Episode.

I.

She pours the tea and as her hand
Above the dainty china lingers
I raise my own right hand aloft
And seize upon the jeweled fingers

II.

"You'll break the teacup, Jack!" she cries,
And on the floor I hear it clatter;
"Oh, what care I for cups," I say,
"While you have got a heart to shatter!"

III.

"Don't break it, that's a dear," she says,
"The cup I mean," and then with laughter,
I tell her it is not her cup
But heart, her humble servant's after.

IV.

"You've broken that long since," she sighs,
"I never can forgive you, never!"
And—well! she did and now she's come
To make and pour my tea forever.
—E. C. R. in What to Eat.

Bicycling on the Road.

From Harper's Round Table.

There are very few people of the farming class who, if properly approached, will decline to take you in for the night, provided you are reasonably well dressed, a gentlemanly looking personage, and are not traveling in a company of more than two, including yourself. You ride along through the day, and toward evening come upon some attractive looking farm house. You approach and ask the mistress if she will take you and your friend in for the night, adding that you are traveling on a tour from such a point to such a point, that you will gladly pay for what rest and food she can give you. In nine cases out of ten she will take you in after a short talk.

An evening spent with the farmer and his wife and family, if you enter into the spirit of the thing, is one of the most enjoyable of evenings, and at the same time one of the most valuable methods for picking up a knowledge of the people of this country who live out of your immediate sphere. Toward bedtime they will probably want to put you in the spare chamber, which, in such homes, means the one unused room of the house. If you decline and take one of the poorer but frequently used rooms you will be happier. In any case the mistress of the house will probably think more of you and charge you less. Often in the morning when you set out to continue your journey the farmer and his wife will laugh at the idea of payment. In that case it is due to those who come after you as well as to yourself that when you return home you send them something in the nature of a present or remembrance. In this way some very pleasant evenings are passed, and some attractive acquaintances made, new places are discovered, and new features of old places found out from day to day, and, over and above all, it is the most inexpensive method of traveling afoot or awheel that can be imagined.

Natural History in the Elizabethan Age.

From Nature.

Now that the cold light of science has thrown its ray upon the most remote parts of our globe, there is no longer room for legendary creatures—save the sea serpent, and we are told that the mermaid is nothing more than a dugong, a unicorn either a rhinoceros or a Tibetan antelope, while the cockatrice, the phoenix, and the roc appear to be pure imaginations.

But in the Elizabethan age—an age when the dodo had but recently been discovered—these, and many other mythical creatres were, if not living, at all events actual realities to the ordinary public, and as such were referred to in the works of the great dramatist and other contemporary writers. We meet, for instance, in the "Winter's Tale" the line, "Make me not sighted like the basilisk," and in "The Tempest," "Now I will believe that there are unicorns." But not only was more or less of credulity given to the existence of these and such like fabulous monsters, but a web of mystic lore encircled the most common and best-known of beasts, birds, and fishes. Who, for instance, is forgetful of the popular superstitions connected with the salamander, the newt, and the blindworm, and who fails to remember White's account of the "shrew-ash" at Selborne? And if such superstitions still survive among uneducated peasants of the present day, we may be assured that two centuries ago they were fully believed by the higher classes.

"A Pot of the Best Chaw."

From Lippincott's Magazine for June.

The earliest mention of tea by an Englishman is probably that contained in a letter from Mr. Wickham, an agent of the East India Company, written from Firando in Japan on the 27th of June, 1615, to Mr. Eaton, another officer of the company, resident at Macao, asking him to send "a pot of the best chaw." In Mr. Eaton's accounts of expenditure occurs this item: "Three silver porringers to drink chaw in."

It was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that the English began to use tea. The first importations were from Java, and the price ranged from £6 to £10 per pound. In the Mercurius Politicus of September, 1658, appears the following advertisement: "That excellent and by all physitians approved China drink, called by the Chineans Tcha, by other nations, tay, or tea, is sold at the Sultaness Head, a cophee-house in Sweetings Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London."

Pepys enters in his Diary on the 25th of September, 1660, "I did send for a cup of tee, a China drink, of which I had never drunk before." This is a proof of the novelty of the drink in England at that date. In 1664 it is recorded that the East India Company presented the King with two pounds and two ounces of "thea."

About this time, however, the consumption of tea and coffee became fashionable, and the imporations large in proportion.

Sakhalin and Its Coal.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Sakhalin is, for administrative purposes, divided into three districts, viz.: Korsakovsky Post in the south, Tymovsk in the north, and Alexandrovsky Post on the western coast. The latter, which is situated in the centre of the coal district, is a picturesque, straggling town of about 7,000 inhabitants, consisting almost entirely of officials and convicts. This is the most important penal settlement on the island, contains the largest prison, and is, moreover, the residence of the Governor of Sakhalin, a subordinate of the Governor General of Eastern Siberia. Alexandrovsky is garrisoned by about 1,500 men, and contains large foundries and workshops for convict labor, but most of the prisoners are employed in the adjacent coal mines of Dui. The coal is excellent for steaming purposes, but, owing to the difficulties of transport that at present exist, somewhat dear, and it cannot now be delivered for less than 12 rubles per ton at Vladivostok. The output in 1890 was 2,400,000 tons. Korsakovsky Post, on the south coast, is the next largest settlement, containing about 5,000 convicts, who are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. Although it may seem a paradox, the remaining prisons in the interior of the island—Derbynskaya, Rykovskaya, and Onor—are not prisons at all, but huge wooden barracks, innocent of bolts and bars. Here, also, the work done is solely agricultural.

Prison life on Sakhalin is undoubtedly harder than on the mainland of Siberia, but, on the other hand, the actual confinement is of much shorter duration. There are three classes of prisoners, viz.: (1) Convicts who having served their time in prison are free to live in a certain district and earn their own livelihood; (2) Convicts confined in prison and compelled to work in the mines, foundries, or at agricultural labor; (3) Convicts confined to prison in chains.

Reward or Punishment.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Sire de Joinville tells us in his Histoire de St. Louis how a certain Brother Yves of the preaching friars once met, while crossing a street in Damascus, at the time of the sixth crusade, an aged woman who carried in her right hand a bowl of fire and in her left a bottle of water.

"Where are you going?" asked the Brother Yves.

"I go," said she, "to burn up heaven with the fire and put out hell with the water. And so I will make an end of both."

"And for why will you do this?" asked the friar.

"Because," said she, "I would that we did good neither for the joys of heaven nor for the fear of hell pain, but purely for the love of God, who deserves so well of us and who is able to deliver us from evil."

Cretan Christians!

From The Nineteenth Century.

In the hospital at Candia, where a number of the wounded refugees are under treatment, I saw for myself how these Christians behave to helpless women and children when they get the upper hand. One beautiful girl of twenty was there with three hideous knife wounds—two in her head and one in her side; another woman had her ears cut off, and a little boy of five had been so shamefully mutilated that he died. When I afterward accused the insurgents of these atrocities, they replied that it was the Mohammedans who had wounded their own wives and children in order to make the powers believe that this was the work of the insurgents! One wonders if they seriously expected this tale to be believed. Many of the accounts given me by the weeping women—some of them the sole survivors of an entire family—were heartrending.

The President of the Penal Court at Candia informed me that he had himself lost twenty-four relatives in the massacres of Sitia and Daphne. Thanks to the exertions of one or two officers, the lives of the gallant defenders of Malaxa were spared, but the prisoners had to be continually guarded by Italians and Greeks to keep the Cretans from shooting them down in cold blood. If the powers do not grant Col. Vassos full permission to send his prisoners to Greece or elsewhere outside Crete, the blockade will continue to furnish an excuse for the slaughter of any subsequent prisoners, which is confessed by their leaders to be the usual practice of the insurgents. My bestowal of a few cigarettes and oranges on some Turkish prisoners at Kontopoulo was employed by the Christians as one of their pretexts for openly insulting me and detaining me as a prisoner. They afterward fired two bullets at my head on the absurd ground that I was attempting to escape, because the Greek soldier who guarded me insisted that I should accompany him about fifty yards from the village as a measure of precaution against the shells which were falling about us. In short, the less said about Christianity as a political factor in the Cretan question the better.

Sonnet on the Sonnet on the Sonnet.

What is the sonnet on the sonnet? Well,
It is a bit of verbal filigree,
A mass of metaphor and simile,
A little wooden poem made to sell.
What does the sonnet on the sonnet tell?
It murmurs of the murmurs of the sea,
Or buzzes of the buzzing of the bee,
Or tinkles of the tinkling of a bell.

Why is the sonnet on the sonnet writ?
Forsooth, he deems that he a boon confers
Who paints the lily or pure gold refines;
And so the writer glories in his wit,
And calls himself a poet; yet he errs:
He gives us only fourteen prosy lines.
—Carolyn Wells in The Chap Book.

A Visit to Tolstoi.

From The Literary World.

The family live handsomely, but as we were not invited, only tolerated, guests we only took off our outside wraps in the anteroom, where a man was in waiting to remove them, leaving our hats on. We passed up stairs and through a room where a son was playing delightfully on a piano when we went in and bowed to us as we went through. We stood waiting around the room into which we were ushered, when Tolstoi came in in the most cordial manner possible, inquired of Mrs. —— about her son, whom he spoke of most flatteringly; was introduced to us all; asking us to be seated, &c., and no one could have been more cordial and agreeable. A daughter afterward came in, and both spoke English with perfect ease.

He inquired how we all came to be traveling in Russia, and when he learned that most of our party were in Berlin to study he said he wondered when foreigners would come to Russia to study. He asked where each of us was from, and seemed perfectly familiar with our country.

He is a tall man, stooped somewhat, and was dressed as the peasants are—in a blouse with a skirt coming almost to the knees, belted in, and trousers of the same goods, a dark brown homespun. His long beard is not as white as I expected to see. He has fine eyes, and I had good opportunity to study his appearance, as I sat next, and he turned to me sometimes.

He does not consider himself a good Christian, I understand, because he has not given up everything.

Fresh Figs for Northern Markets.

From The Southern States.

Fresh figs are not known or appreciated in Northern markets, and consequently the demand is too limited to encourage shipments. It seems doubtful if the distant shipment of fresh figs will ever become a profitable business. The fruit is more perishable than any other that is generally marketed. It can be handled only by the most careful and experienced persons, and even then it is not in a condition to show its best quality. Ripening in midsummer, when the Northern markets are crowded with many well-known fruits, and not being especially attractive to the eye, fresh figs would at best gain favor slowly.

The fact that many people do not care for them at the first would be another obstacle in the way of their popularity. Moreover, the fig is a tedious crop to handle when in proper condition for the market. It is necessary to pick the trees over carefully every day during the season, or much fruit will be overripe. With large trees this involves much labor; the acrid juice of the immature figus eats into the fingers of the pickers and packers, while rainy weather occasions heavy loss by the cracking of the fruit, which renders it unfit for market.

The Wail and Warnings of the Three Khalanders.

THE WAIL.

La' laha, il Allah!
Here we meet, we three, at length,
Amrah, Osman, Perizad!
Shorn of all our grace and strength,
Poor and old and very sad.
We have lived, but live no more;
Life has lost its gloss for us,
Since the days we spent of yore
Boating down the Bosphorus!
La' laha, il Allah!
The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
Old time brought home no loss to us;
We felt full of health and heart
Upon the foamy Bosphorus!

La' laha, il Allah!
Days indeed! A shepherd's tent
Served us then for house and fold;
All to whom we gave or lent
Paid us back a thousandfold,
Troublous years, by myriads wailed,
Rarely had a cross for us,
Never, when we gayly sailed
Singing down the Bosphorus.
La' laha, il Allah!
The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
There never came a cross for us,
While we daily, gayly sailed
Adown the meadowy Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
Blithe as birds we flew along,
Laughed and quaffed and stared about;
Wine and roses, mirth and song,
Were what most we cared about.
Fame we left for quacks to seek,
Gold was dust and dross for us,
While we lived from week to week,
Boating down the Bosphorus.
La' laha, il Allah!
The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
And gold was dust and dross for us,
While we lived from week to week,
Boating down the Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
Ah! for youth's delirious hours
Man pays well in after days,
When quenched hopes and palsied powers
Mock his love-and-laughter days.
Thorns and thistles in our path
Took the place of moss for us,
Till false fortune's tempest-wrath
Drove us from the Bosphorus.
La' laha, il Allah!
The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
When thorns took place of moss for us,
Gone was all! Our hearts were graves
Deep, deeper than the Bosphorus.

THE WARNING.

La' laha, il Allah!
Pleasure tempts, yet man has none
Save himself t' accuse, if her
Temptings prove, when all is done,
Lures hung out by Lucifer.
Guard your fire in youth, O friends!
Manhood is but phosphorus,
And bad luck attends and ends
Boating down the Bosphorus.
La' laha, il Allah!
The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
Youth's fire soon wanes to phosphorus,
And slight luck or grace attends
Your boaters of the Bosphorus.
JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN, in "His Selected Poems."

Trilby a Future Metropolis.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Founded by Henry B. Plant, the millionaire railroader, who is President of the Plant system of railways, steamship lines, and hotels, and holding its site at the crossing point of two of the railroads of this system, the little Florida village is fast growing into the proportions of a pretentious town; and, strangely enough, its prosperity dates back no further than when it was given the name of Trilby. The railroad station near this point was formerly known as Macon, Fla. There was nothing of a town so long as it went by the name of Macon.

President Plant was just at the time deeply interested in a second reading of Du Maurier's book, the popularity of which at that time amounted to a craze with the American people. The character as drawn by the author and given to the little waif about the streets of Paris had touched the railroad magnate with all its weird and grewsome phases, and when one of his officials came to him and asked what the new station should be named Mr. Plant looked up with his accustomed bright twinkle about the eye, which seems to bespeak a nature full of merriment as well as shrewdness, and said: "We will name it Trilby"—and Trilby it is to-day.

That was enough. Trilby began at once to grow. A place which had never been heard of so long as it was called Macon became known in a jiffy to all the world as Trilby. Ever-alert real estate agents took hold, Winter tourists on the west coast of Florida craned their necks out of Pullman car windows to see Trilby, and went home to talk about it among their fellow-capitalists of the North; newspaper writers wrote about it; the map of Florida held it out the most conspicuous of all names of towns and cities. Under such environment the little town of Trilby bids fair to become an important point some day. The streets have been named after the characters of the famed book; there is a Svengali Square, with the network of railroad tracks in the centre, presenting the fanciful spider web which was the emblem of the book; there is a Little Billee Street, a Taffy Street, and a Laird Lane. The avenues are named for the women of the book.

Echternach and the Dancing Pilgrims.

From The Catholic World.

On they go through the streets, over the rough cobbled roads, for nearly two miles, till they come to the flight of steps leading to the church. Up these steps, sixty-four in number, they dance forward and back, ever with the same motion. Right up to the church door do they dance. Into the church, up the gospel aisle, through the sanctuary the dancers go. Round the high altar, down the choir, down the epistle aisle, out through a door into a churchyard, still dancing do they go, and three times round the churchyard cross finishes their share of the pilgrimage.

The scene in the church when the pilgrimage is at its height, about noon, is something indescribable. The nave is packed with people kneeling and praying aloud. The bands are playing their loudest, perhaps two or three regardless of each other. The north aisle is one thick mass of bobbing humanity getting nearer and nearer to the high altar. In the sanctuary they go in single file, still dancing, of course; and as they get nearer the altar they give their rosaries and other pious objects to some priests who are busily employed in laying them on the sacred relics. As they dance round at the back of the altar they can see the tomb of the saint they venerate. I was standing for some time in the sanctuary watching the curious sight, and was much struck with the pale, exhausted faces, which, though worn and streaming with perspiration, were lit up with a most peaceful, happy light. There is one stream of dancers passing through the church till after 1 o'clock, when the clergy return to sing the Te Deum and close the pilgrimage with benediction. Fancy, for over five hours this dancing goes on! About midday I asked the official counter how many had passed; he said already some 22,000 dancers and 240 musicians. This was more than an hour before the pilgrimage closed.

Not in His Diocese.

From Time and the Hour.

Happy was Bishop Potter's reply to a brother prelate whom he chanced to be visiting last Summer at a popular seaside resort. As the Bishops were walking home from the Sunday morning service they could not fail to notice the crowds of bathers in the surf, clad and unclad in all manner of costumes. The resident prelate turned to his visitor, saying with a sigh, "What should you do if you were confronted by a problem like that in your diocese?" Bishop Potter quietly replied, "Brother, this is not my see!"

The Electrical Piano.

From The Illustrated American.

A piano on an entirely new principle is announced from Germany. The strings are stretched across the sounding board as in the ordinary piano, but the entire hammer mechanism is absent. Instead, the depressing of the key puts in action a magnet, which automatically attracts and releases the wire, thus producing vibrations without the metallic stroke which accompanies the sound in the common type. The resulting effect upon the tones is said to be very remarkable. The high notes resemble those of an Aeolian harp. The middle and lower notes are like a 'cello or an organ. It responds readily to every variation in power and expression. A note can be sounded for several minutes without varying in quality. So radically different from all existing instruments are the effects that a new style of music is needed to bring out its capabilities.

Behind the Purdah, India.

From The Quiver.

An Englishman, bent on mastering the mysteries of their code of worship, attended Hindu debates where the orthodox and the advanced school met together in discussion. "Can you tell me," he inquired at last, confused by the arguments and counter-arguments tossed like shuttlecocks from one to another, "of one single article of your creed which you all hold in common?"

"We all believe," one of them replied, "in the sanctity of a cow and in the depravity of a woman."

As a rule, they act up to this article of belief, or rather, they live down to it. Yet once upon a time, even in India, there seems to have been a Golden Age for women. Their present social condition is traced to the Mohammedan invasion. The country was harassed by irruptions of Arabs and Persians from the year 1000 until it was conquered by the Sultan Baber in 1525. The Moslems brought with them not only ravage and bloodshed, but many evils hitherto unknown in the country. The Hindu homes were robbed of their women and girls to fill the harems, or zenanas, as they are called in India, and the Hindus shut up their wives and daughters in order to protect them. Only the higher castes could do this effectually. Stern necessity required that the poorer girls and women should work, and it offers degrees of liberty on a descending scale. The higher the caste, the more complete the seclusion.

It is computed that at least 5,000,000 girls and women live behind the purdah, or curtain, metaphorically a veil of dignity, which shuts them off from the outer world. It is not from want of natural humanity that a zenana is the darkest part of the house and farthest away from the entrance into the street. A Hindu is very religious; it is said that he even "sins religiously." His sacred books tell him that a woman must be protected; that she must not be allowed to look out of a window into the streets; that no man except a near relation must look on her face, and, if she offends, she may be corrected by "a rope, a whip, or a cane."

Anglo-Saxon Music.

From The Westminster Review.

For the laity the crowth, harp, and pipe were favorite musical instruments. The tabor was used at Anglo-Saxon entertainments, but it was not so popular as these three. Drums were occasionally used to heighten the effect, but they, also, do not seem to have been in high favor. While the pipe was a favorite instrument among the lower classes, such as bear dancers and exhibitors of dancing dogs, the harp on the other hand, was the instrument of the nobility; all noble children were taught to play on the harp. Thus the King of Westnesse commands the harp for the education of his son: "Teach him of the harp and of song; teach him to tug o' the harp with his nails sharp." Most famous knights of King Arthur were taught "harping." And we know that Alfred the Great put his knowledge of the harp to other than musical purposes. It is also worth noting that St. Aldeheim and St. Dunstan were renowned as harpers. In fact, a gentleman of Anglo-Saxon days was supposed to be able to play the harp as a matter of course, just as an American or English girl is supposed to play the piano.

A few specimens of very early Anglo-Saxon music remain; as, for example, the music to the "Praise of Virginity" and to other poems by St. Aldhelm; but we cannot interpret their peculiar notation—it is decidedly imperfect and misleading. F was represented by a red line and C by a yellow line, and singing marks or nwmes were written between these lines, but the time is quite indefinite. As to harmony, considerable progress must have been made, since the nation used the harp and organ, and this implied some knowledge of concordant sounds.

It is claimed that Anglo-Saxon secular music was plaintive. Doubtless this was the case, for melancholy played a considerable part in their moods. The philosophy of Schopenhauer has a natural basis in the Teutonic nature; and among other rich deposits they possess a strong vein of pessimism. It must have found expression in Saxon music, as it assuredly found expression in Saxon poetry.

In Kalambaka, Greece.

From The London Chronicle.

In nearly all the churches or in the monastic chapels hereabout I find swarms of Greek soldiers. They come in, cross themselves, stand listening while the priest reads from the holy books in the peculiar quavering sing-song which makes the words quite incomprehensible even to Greeks, and then they kiss the pictures. The other day at Zarkos I saw them crowding to kiss a round inch of the skull of St. Nicholas and a few of Chrysostom's perished finger-joints. Their mother tongue was Greek, but they kissed the bones and went away. Round the walls of most churches are paintings of torment at least as disgusting as anything which Italy can show—fires and rent flesh and devouring monsters, such things as man has invented to add to his fear and unhappiness in the world. There are a few saints, too, of course, the works of many a Pictor Ignotus, whose name no Ruskin could save to memory now.

In the richest of the monasteries I am the abbot's guest. At dinner over octopus stewed in leeks (a dish that tasted like a line of Aristophanes) we tried to discuss the position and prospects of the Orthodox Church, and the importance of its metaphysical distinctions. But we did not get very far. The poor man was overcome at the loss of two oxen, the very leaders of his team, without which all the rest were useless for the plough. The Government had taken them and killed them to feed the soldiers, and in return had given him a paper promise to pay. No doubt the payment will be made, but can you plough your field with a paper promise? Will the other oxen follow it if you hold it before their nose? They look back, and will not move, lowing for their leaders in vain. As I said, the country is suffering from war—all but the killing.

Carnot and Alsace-Lorraine.

From The London Truth.

At a dinner last week I sat beside an eminent Frenchman who graduated at the Polytechnic with M. Carnot. The severe discipline—a military discipline—and the fearful mathematical grind there weld the pupils into a close brotherhood. They are out of touch with every one else. Carnot was generally amiable, but only expanded with Polytechnicians. My neighbor and I were speaking of his sense of public duty and his deep feeling of patriotism. It was, said the former, very sincere, and he gave the following as an instance: "I went one forenoon early in 1892 to déjeuner with him as an old Polytechnic chum. He was pacing up and down his morning room, and was in a state of glee that reminded me of the Carnot of the Polytechnic when he had solved some all but insoluble problem in mathematics.

"I said to him, 'You are in a state of visible contentment. Can I share in it?' 'Ca va bien; ça va bien,' he went on repeating. He kept rubbing his hands and was so overjoyed at something that I said to myself: 'It would be shabby now to proffer a request, for he could not help for sheer joy to grant the favor.' 'May I ask,' I ventured to say, 'what goes on so well?' 'Ca va bien; ça va bien, mon ami.' 'Mais, quoi?' 'We have drawn the Czar to our side. Mark my words; great events are in course of preparation. We shall recover what we lost.' 'Recover what?' 'Alsace-Lorraine. It may not be in my Presidency, but I think I shall live to see it, and before many years have sped.'"

Napoleon and Mme. d'Isoard.

From Donahoe's Magazine.

One day, during the visit of Fesch, the little congregation was appalled by the noise of a sabre clanking and dragging on the flagstones of the hall, and of a voice calling imperiously for Gonslave, one of the young Isoards. All of the assembly, frozen with terror, remained rooted to the spot. After a moment's hesitation Mme. d'Isoard courageously opened the door. The disturber was Napoleon. The lady recovered her calmness and rose to the situation. "Take off your helmet at once, monsieur," she said sternly, "and remember where you are! My son will not go with you until mass is finished; kneel down." Napoleon submitted with the docility of a child, and, with every appearance of recollection, remained to the end. One of the things Cardinal Fesch was most vehement in asserting, up to the very close of his life, was that his mighty nephew, throughout all his erratic career, "never for a moment lost the faith."

Sermons Dead and Forgotten.

From Longmans' Magazine.

The wife of a departed pulpit orator once addressed her husband as follows: "There's Watty Scott, that was at school with you, has published books, and got thousands of pounds for them: Why don't you publish a volume of your sermons, and get thousands of pounds for it?" For that good lady one volume was just as good as another: and there was no reason why "Waverley" should interest human beings more than a collection of discourses all of which had set the congregation to sleep. The good cleric understood things better than his admiring partner, but he did not suggest the consideration which the astute reader has thought of. Quite another. He replied: "Wheesht, wumman: they're a' in print already." He added no more. Nor did she. Only let me say, as with authority, that though the sermons you have conveyed be very good in themselves, they will sound very dull when delivered by you.

Just yesterday a very accomplished man said to me, with much feeling: "I have just been reading some of Chalmers's sermons. How could that lumbering stuff produce the superhuman impression which it is perfectly certain it did?" One could but say that Chalmers could not publish that which was the first, second, and third thing which did the work at the moment of the awful hush, passed away. Further, the taste has changed. Much more direct sentences are wanted now. Even Henry Melvill is quite out of date. What Sir Walter called "the big bow-wow style" in preaching is as Bob Acres maintained certain other things are. It has "had its day." For, as that philosopher well remarked, you get tired of even the best things.

Livingstone's Bible.

From The Periodical.

At St. Matthew's Church, Edinburgh, recently, a mission exhibition was held, and among the relics on show were several that had to do with Dr. Livingstone. Included in the latter was the Bible that Dr. Livingstone carried with him across Africa in his first great journey of exploration. The Bible, which is a dumpy 8vo volume from the Oxford University Press, is dated 1835, and has the explorer's name legibly written across the title. Also from top to bottom of the page in his own handwriting there is the legend, "The Bible which went with me in all my wanderings in Africa. David Livingstone."

This volume was lent by the explorer's daughter, Mrs. Bruce of Edinburgh, who in reply to a question addressed to her informs us that the Bible came home in one of Dr. Livingstone's boxes, which he had left in Bombay. He evidently only used this special one during his first explorations, and had another during his later years.

In the Land of the Cliff Dwellers.

From Harper's Magazine for June.

In the high country the great pines sing and moan in the wind at night and morning. The piñons and cedars on the lower levels murmur fitfully to the passing breeze. Small lizards rustle in the dried grass as they whisk from your presence. Prairie dogs here and there chatter and whistle at you as you pass. As night comes on the howls and barks of the coyotes circling far about the camp are weird and mournful. But the great country stretching away for hundreds of miles has scarce a human habitation, few wild animals and birds, and these largely of the still kind, and so is mostly silent.

It is very hot in the daytime, with the sun straight at you from above, and back at you from the rocks as you ride. It is sometimes rather trying to stop at midday, unpack, and get dinner. Perhaps there is no shade for twenty miles, except under your mules—and your mules kick. But the air is so dry and bracing that a temperature of from 108° to 112° in the sun is never disheartening, as is the ordinary Summer weather of our Eastern cities, with that combination of heat and moisture which so remorselessly saps the energies. And ever above is the marvelous sky. The nights are always deliciously cool. Altogether, the wanderer who doesn't mind the wholesome sunburn upon the skin, and has a good supply of water, is about as free and comfortable and happy as good mortals deserve to be.

SUMMER READING

Selected and Classified Lists of the Best New Books, with descriptive reviews, will appear in

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

OF

Saturday, June 5

From nearly 2,000 Books sent to THE TIMES for review, a critical selection has been made of about 200—ten per cent. of the whole. This will be

A DOUBLE NUMBER

—sixteen pages instead of eight—devoted largely to novels by famous hands, novels by the newer writers, historical novels, books of travel, outdoor life books, popular science books, histories and biographies, poetry and essays.

The catalogues of the publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have been drawn upon for a comprehensive list, representing ALL THAT IS BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Previous special numbers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART were soon absorbed; they went out of print, and the demand for them could not be met. Readers should promptly make sure of a copy of the June 5 number. It will be useful for reference purposes all through the Summer.

The Battle.

O fool, and how should we know
What it was all about?
Go to the men who sowed the crop—
We simply thrashed it out

Wordy statesmen sowed the crop,
And 'fore God it yielded mightily,
As line on line of stalwart men
Swung wide in their swaths full doughtily.

From an Eastern sun to a Western sun
We reaped in the harvest field,
And when he rested at eventide,
The ravens garnered the yield.

And with the night the gleaners came,
Ruthless and cunning-eyed,
And took their toll of the fallen crop,
Peering from side to side.

On row on row of Human Chaff,
And here and there the Grain,
And Peter stood at Heaven's gate,
Sifting the souls of the slain.
—F. E. CLAYTON in The Lotus.

Mexican Haciendas.

Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine for June.

These profitable haciendas, where sugar, coffee, and cereals are grown, both the old and the new, are really feudal principalities in extent and in authority. In the centre of a tract of tens of thousands of acres, only a small proportion of which is cultivated, is the owner's residence. If he is a Mexican, (and comparatively few as yet are owned by foreigners,) there is a church with a tall spire or tower near the house—a landmark for every dusty visitor—a store, and, grouped around, the mud hovels of the peons who are the feudal dependents. The hacienda residence may be surrounded by a high adobe wall, and within are the various offices, courts, with tropical trees, plants, and flowers and fountains.

The large and poor population of this domain are absolutely dependent upon the proprietor. Their dwellings are wretched, even for this climate; their wardrobe would make a rag market in any ghetto, and they are apt to be in debt to the proprietor, who gives them their wages in store pay, at a handsome profit. And yet, so far as I can see, it is a contented and cheerful population, both in country and city. There is an air of leisure everywhere; church festivals and holidays are frequent; every one has his siesta in the middle of the day; in small cities the shops close from 12 to 3; the tramways take a rest then also, and there is no appearance that laborers are driven in their tasks. You cannot hurry anything or anybody. For "to-morrow" is always coming. It will thus be seen that it is a good country for the laboring men, who can wear anything that will hold together, eat anything that a cent will buy, sleep on a mat on the ground wrapped in his serape, and who has not been taught that if he has a piece of silver worth 50 cents it is his right to take it to the mint and have it coined into a dollar.

A War Time Jingle.

Col. T. W. Higginson in The Atlantic Monthly for June.

There came into vogue about that time a "nonsense verse," so called, bearing upon my humble self, and vivacious enough to be widely quoted in the newspapers. It was composed, I believe, by Mrs. Sivret of Boston, and ran as follows:

There was a young curate of Worcester
Who could have a command if he'd chose ter
But he said each recruit
Must be blacker than scot,
Or else he'd go preach where he used ter.

As a matter of fact, it came no nearer the truth than the famous definition of a crab by Cuvier's pupil, since I had never been a curate, had already left the pulpit for literature before the war, and was so far from stipulating for a colored regiment that I had just been commissioned in a white one; nevertheless, the hit was palpable, and I always enjoyed it.

The Makers of Dwarf Trees.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Closely related to the Chinese farmers is the class of men who, with a taste for the quaint and artistic, earn a living as landscape gardeners. They delight in producing miniature copies of nature.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING PIANOS
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Easy Payments
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PIANOS RENTED
AND EXCHANGED
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PIANO Co.
536 Fulton St. Brooklyn

BROOKLYN'S SILVER SERVICE

Presentation of the Gift at the Navy Yard in the Presence of Enthusiastic Thousands.

CAPTAIN COOK'S ELOQUENCE

The Ceremonies Were Unusually Impressive—"America" Sung by Five Thousand Voices—Many Distinguished Visitors Inspected the Handsome Warship.

A handsome silver service was presented yesterday to the new United States cruiser Brooklyn. It was a gift of the people of Brooklyn, the city whence the warship got her name.

The fact that the vessel will be one of the last namesakes of the municipality that will soon lose its identity in Greater New York lent additional impressiveness to yesterday's ceremonies, which were witnessed by fully 4,000 spectators.

The crack man-of-war has been lying at her moorings at the Navy Yard for several days in preparation for the presentation. Her officers and men had done their duty thoroughly, and the sunshine of a perfect day fell upon sides, decks, guns, railings, and binnacles, that reflected back the light in dazzling brilliancy. Not a speck marred the whiteness of the vessel's sides, and her decks were as white and tidy as ballroom floors.

Good Natured Thousands.

The cruiser was moored at the foot of Main Street at the commandant's wharf, and even in the forenoon the people began to stroll toward her in anticipation of the ceremonies that were not to begin until 3 o'clock. These enthusiasts gave themselves up to an inspection of the navy yard until 1 o'clock, the hour set for opening the gates for visitors invited to witness the ceremonies, and the crowds began to pour in in earnest. The Sands Street entrance was opened for pedestrians, the east gate being reserved for carriages. Once inside the gate the visitors made for the Brooklyn's dock, which was roped off for a distance of several hundred feet for the accommodation of those of the invited guests who could not get aboard the cruiser.

As the hour grew near for the ceremonies the gathering of uninvited patriots outside the inclosure became an army of fully 3,000, extending far back toward the big machine shops. The Cob Dock Band, stationed within the inclosure, played enlivening airs, and, the sun not being too hot, there was good nature on all sides. On board the specially invited guests roamed over the big vessel on a tour of inspection. Every part of the ship had been thrown open to the visitors, from the wardroom to the gloomy depths below, where the firemen sweat and toil.

The silver service, consisting of over 300 pieces, was arranged on a bunting-covered table on the after bridge, where it was inspected by the stream of visitors.

The presentation ceremonies commenced promptly at 3 o'clock on the after bridge, which affords but limited space, but the immense quarter deck below furnished room for nearly all of the 1,500 invited guests. Men and women were perched upon every possible position of the after part of the deck, every skylight, sea chest, hatch combing, bitt and winch drum held its quota of enthusiastic spectators.

On the bridge grouped around the speakers' stand were Chairman William Berri and members of the Citizens' Executive Committee, Admiral Miller, Capt. Cook, and officers of the Brooklyn; Mayor Wurster, ex-Mayor Charles Schieren, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Miss Ida May Schieren, who christened the cruiser, and the following young ladies who participated in those ceremonies: Miss Louise S. Atwater, Miss Henrietta Williams, Miss Edith J. Swan, and Miss Ethel Webster.

Young Ladies Participated.

Immediately abaft the superstructure were stationed fifty young ladies, teachers from the Training School for Teachers, under the direction of Prof. A. R. Caswell, who opened the ceremonies by singing "America," in which they were joined first by every one on board and then by the thousands on the dock, who took up the refrain with enthusiasm. The venerable Dr. Storrs then delivered an impressive invocation.

Dr. Storrs was followed by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Chairman of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee, and during whose administration the idea of the presentation first took form. Mr. Schieren detailed the struggles of the committee during the past two years in getting together funds for the magnificent souvenir to be presented to the city. He concluded by formally delivered the silver service over to the city, represented by Mayor Wurster, who in turn transferred the gift to the cruiser Brooklyn through Capt. Frederick Cook.

Mayor Wurster, in his address, said in part:

"It is peculiarly fitting that in this last year of the official life of the City of Brooklyn, this presentation takes place to this noble vessel, which is to continue to bear the name dear to so many people. It is forty years since the name Brooklyn was first given to a vessel of the United States Navy. The sloop of war Brooklyn worthily bore it, and the people recognized the honor done them by its bestowal and we to-day recognize to the full the glory of having our city's name carried around the world by this first-class armored cruiser, the pride of the United States Navy."

Capt. Cook, in a full, round manly voice, accepted the service in the following words:

"On the part of the Navy of the United States I accept this beautiful silver service. To us of the Brooklyn it will be a constant reminder of the sacred trust imposed in us to sustain and defend the good name she bears.

"May her lofty smokestacks be as emblematic of peace as are your church steeples, her battery as ever ready to do battle for the right as are citizens have always proved themselves to be. May God ever bless the good old City of Brooklyn and still have a little left over for her cruiser."

The Captain's address was followed by the singing of "Columbia," in which every one took part, even to the strong-lunged sailors forward, while the young ladies on the after deck waved red, white, and blue handkedchiefs.

The simple but strangely impressive and even pathetic ceremonies ended with the benediction by Dr. Storrs.

After the ceremonies the silver service, probably the most costly and artistic ever presented to a naval vessel, was inspected by the thousands who had been patiently standing on the dock for hours awaiting the opportunity.

The Reception Committee held a crowded reception in Admiral Miller's cabin, which had been beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

Among those present were Mayor Wurster and party, ex-Mayor Schieren and party, ex-Mayor Seth Low and party, Congressmen D. M. Hurley, F. H. Wilson, I. F. Fisher, and James R. Howe, Lieut. Gammar Woodruff, Rear Admirals Montgomery Sicard and Henry Erben, Capt. Rodgers of the Massachusetts, Capt. Silas Casey of the New York, Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. P. F. Harrington of the Terror, Capt. J. R. Bartlett of the Puritan, Judges Gaynor, Cullen, Bartlett, Keogh, Dickey, Smith, Van Wyck, Osborn, Maddox, and Garretson.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Merchandise of every conceivable kind sold in all of our many departments is marked at the smallest possible margin of Profit. Employes of other stores cheerfully waited upon at the same low prices as others without question.

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A MAMMOTH PURCHASE.

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New York May 15 1897

A. D. Matthews & Sons,
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Gentlemen:-

After consideration and consultation with the members of our firm we have decided to accept your offer of forty cents on the dollar for our entire Spring Stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing; this stock is much better than we have ever produced before, including nothing but the best and newest patterns of material and styles, and consists of 5,329 Suits.

We wish you every success in disposing of the lot.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain

Yours truly,

Weinman, Hirschman & Co.
per, S. H.

On Monday at 8:30 we open one of the greatest money saving sales of Clothing that this city has ever known; the entire stock of Clothing of this season's goods has been purchased by us from the well known firm of Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co. at 40c. on the dollar. This is an exceptional opportunity to purchase Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing for the Anniversary at about half the regular prices; 20 extra sales people have been engaged for this sale, guaranteeing you the best attention.

700 BOYS' SUITS, several neat mixtures, well lined and strongly made, pants with double seat and knees, sizes 4 to 16 years, small sizes in reefer shapes, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price $2.00, our price, 98c.

1,000 BOYS' ALL WOOL SUITS, extra strong made, any number of neat mixtures, some with double seat and knees, sizes 4 to 15 years,

WEINMANN, HIRSCHMANN & CO.'S

price, $3.00 and $3.50, at $1.49 and $1.98.

1,000 boys' fine all wool cassimere, cheviot, and tweed Suits, best linings, neat mixtures and navy blue, also black and tricots, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price, $5.00, at $2.49.

500 boys' fine imported cassimere, tweed, and cheviot Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price, $7.00, our price, $2.95.

250 boys' long pants Suits, style of cut, well made and lined, perfect shapes, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price, $5.50 and $6.50, our price at $2.98, $3.69.

300 BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS, French faced cheviot, black and navy blue only, sizes 15 to 19, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price, $6.50, our price $3.85.

800 BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS, in fancy mixed materials, also in blue and black cheviot and serge, sizes 14 to 19 years, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price, $7.00 to $12.00, our price, $4.50 to $7.50.

150 men's black and blue French faced CHEVIOT SUITS, well tailored, sizes 33 to 42, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price $7.00, our price, $3.95.

100 men's black French faced Cheviot Suits, coat satin lined, first quality sleeve linings, sizes 34 to 42, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price, $10.00, our price, $5.98.

300 Men's fancy MIXED CLOTH SUITS, also clay worsteds, best Italian cloth linings, sizes 34 to 42, Weinmann, Hirschmann & Co.'s price $10.00 and $12.00, our price $6.85 to $7.98.

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, AND LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

A HAVEN OF REST AND PROFIT.

Thespians Who Have Invested Their Surplus Earnings in Brooklyn Property for Homes and for Gain.

Although it may be the fashion among theatrical, like other, folk to refer to Brooklyn as a "jay" town, yet dozens of Thespians have taken the trouble from time to time to explore the wide areas of the City of Churches and invest their earnings in real estate. There is probably no city in the country, outside of New York, where so many prosperous theatrical people either live or have invested their money for solid and permanent returns. Life on the Rialto to many of them, after all, has its limitations, and they are glad when the mimicry of the day is over to escape to a place of quietness, for nowhere in the vicinity of this city is there such an advantageous locality of soporific peace to be found.

Two years ago it was very much of a fad to buy real estate in the City of Churches, and the success of the few in this line has served as an incentive to others to also buy for investment.

Among the more noted "stars" who own Brooklyn property is Ada Rehan. She is a holder of several good slices of realty in South Brooklyn, a part of the town for which she has a predilection, because her parents lived there, and it was there that her father died. Now, with the prospect of municipal union, her property has taken a comfortable jump, and land which a few years ago she bought for a small sum is held at an enhanced value. It is said that if Brooklyn realty alone were Miss Rehan's resource, she would be well provided for.

Joseph Jefferson long ago took the stand that land across the bridge was an excellent investment, and his prophecy has been fulfilled by a comfortable increase of income annually from several flat houses having good tenants. Fred Warde is another actor who owns Brooklyn property. Mr. Warde has lived in Brooklyn for many years, and he believes that as a city of homes it has no equal. Brooklyn, outside of Shakespeare, is Mr. Warde's hobby.

Some two years ago Mr. Sothern was wont to say that to his mind there was no place like Prospect Park to study a new play. Mr. Sothern is fond of parks. He began by going to Central Park, but the crowds were too great for him, and he gave it up. One day he disappeared, and when he came back to his anxious friends he announced that he had discovered Prospect Park. Its shady walks and glens charmed him, and he went there frequently. After a while Mr. Sothern began making other discoveries, and the result was that he eventually acquired some choice sites as an investment, and finally a house or two.

The Edwin Booth estate has among its holdings several choice pieces of Brooklyn real estate, the result of purchases from time to time. Mr. Booth was a great admirer of Brooklyn, its quietness and homelike aspect, and he frequently found himself over there during his leisure hours. Since Frank Daniels acquired fame and money, repeatedly has he sung the praises of the town. Deeds of Eastern and Western District property are in Mr. Daniels's possession. A house near Prospect Park and other houses over in the good old town of Williamsburg are on the Assessor's books in his name. It was not so long ago—the day the Greater New York bill passed—that Mr. Daniels shook hands with himself and personally inquired, "Am I a Wiz? For why did I invest across the bridge? I am a winner. I am a Wiz!"

Then there is Blanche Walsh, whose "Trilbys" has brought her money and fame, Miss Walsh likes Harlem as a place of residence, but she once had the foresight to invest her spare cash in a few Brooklyn lots, and now she is glad of it, for the lots have risen in value.

May Irwin, too, has not been slow in seeing the advantage of having an anchor to windward. Wisely, she has invested a large part of her money in Williamsburg houses and lots.

Milton Nobles of Phenix fame and his wife have lived in Brooklyn ever since their marriage. "Billy" West, the minstrel, during his lifetime took great delight in his seaside home in Bensonhurst. George Monroe has placed some of his "My Aunt Bridget" earnings in good Brooklyn realty. And there are others, whose name is legion. Among them are George Edeson, Arthur Rehan, May Newman, John P. Smith, the veteran manager and producer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; William Davidge, Maggie Harold of the Harold sisters, Francis Wilson, Cora Tanner, once Mrs. William T. Sinn; N. S. Wood, Harry C. Kennedy, Frank Lamb, Chauncey Olcott, and an otherwise numerous list.

CIVIL SERVICE IN BROOKLYN.

Law's Provisions to be Explained to Officials by Corporation Counsel.

Mayor Wurster has called a cabinet meeting to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of having the provisions of the new Civil Service bill explained and discussed by Corporation Counsel Burr.

Mr. Burr says that the act is now in force, and, in reply yesterday as to whether it is necessary that the City Works Department shall make an examination of the individuals of the several eligible lists, including Grade D, before any reinstatements are made therefrom, said: "Under the provisions the examination for fitness may either be conducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, or by some person or board designated by the person holding such power of appointment."

Referring to the rights of veteran firemen as to appointments and discharge, Mr. Burr says he is not aware that there is any law which entitles a veteran fireman to preference in appointment or promotion; his privileges are only against removal without cause, and the law under consideration does not relate to removals or discharges, but to appointments and promotions.

Music in Prospect Park.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiment Bands will furnish the music this year at the band concerts in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The first concert will be given June 5 on Music Island, in front of the flower garden. The island was originally designed for this purpose.

Surfboat for Long Beach.

LONG BEACH, L. I., May 22.—Authority has been received from Washington to have a large self-bailing surf boat built for the life-saving station here. It is to be 28 feet 6 inches long, and will be ten oared.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Extra Specials!

SILVER WARE.

Ice Cream Sets, six spoons and one knife, in fancy lined boxes, $3.00 set.
Cold Meat Forks, in fancy lined boxes, 69c.
Berry Spoons, in fancy lined boxes, 71c.
Soup Ladles, in fancy lined boxes, $1.50.
Berry Dishes, imitation cut glass, amber and ruby tinted, in quadruple plated, standard, special, $2.49.
Cake Baskets, satin finished, quadruple plate, on white metal, special, $1.98.
Pickle Castors, with imitation cut glass jar, special, $1.50.
Set of six Knives and Forks, in lined boxes, special, $1.20.
Steel Table Spoons, $1.20 per doz.
Steel Tea Spoons, 60c. per doz.

CUTLERY.

Set of six Knives and Forks, ebony handle, 98c.
Set of six Knives and Forks, ebony handle, $1.39.
Set of six Knives and Forks, horn handle, $1.69.
White bone handle Knives and Forks, $1.00 set.
Carving Knife and Fork, horn handle, good steel, special, 89c. set.
Carving Knife and Fork, rubber handle, $1.50 set.
Carving Knife and Fork, celluloid handle, $1.89.

GLASS WARE.

Glass Dessert Dishes—round and oval—36c. doz.
Tumblers—special—18c. doz.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, special, 5c. each.
Pickle Dishes, special, 5c. each.
Cake Salvers, special, 10c. each.
Fruit Dishes, large size, 10c. each.
Pitchers, special, 10c. each.
Cruits, special, 10c. each.
Cruits, special, 19c. each.
Lemonade Sets—7 pieces—75c. set.
Lemonade Sets—7 pieces—98c. set.
Liquor Sets—7 pices in basket—75c. set.

SPECIALS IN
DINNER, TEA, & TOILET SETS.

112 piece Dinner Set, English Porcelain, $5.98.
115 piece Dinner Set, English Porcelain, $7.48.
130 piece Dinner Set, English Porcelain, $8.98.
112 piece Dinner Set, American Porcelain, $9.98.
115 piece Dinner Set, English Porcelain, $10.98.
130 piece Dinner Set, American Porcelain, $15.00.
56 piece Tea Set, Carlsbad China, $4.98.
56 piece Tea Set, Carlsbad China, $5.98.
56 piece Tea Set, Limoges China, $8.98.
12 piece Toilet Set, $2.98.
10 piece Toilet Set, $4.98.
9 piece Toilet Set, $5.98.
9 piece Toilet Set, $4.50.

SPECIALS IN
CARLSBAD CHINA.

Berry Sets, Carlsbad China, 13 pieces, special, $1.89.
Ice Cream Sets, Carlsbad China, 7 pieces, $1.75.
Ice Cream Sets, Carlsbad China, 13 pieces, $2.29.
Cracker Jars, Carlsbad China, 69c. each.
Cracker Jars, Carlsbad China, 98c. each.
Chocolate Pots, Carlsbad China, 79c. each.
Chocolate Pots, Carlsbad China, 98c. each.
Salad Bowls, Carlsbad China, 19c. each.
Salad Bowls, Carlsbad China, 39c. each.
Salad Bowls, Carlsbad China, 75c. each.
Fruit Saucers, Carlsbad China, 5c., 10c., and 15c. each.
After Dinner Cups and Saucers, 10c. and 19c.
Cake Plates, Carlsbad China, 10c., 15c., and 35c.

SPECIALS IN
WHITE WARE.

Cups and Saucers, 3 styles to select from, 15c. pair.
Dessert Dishes, 2c. each.
Ice Cream Saucers, 27c. dozen.
Ewers and Basins, 59c. pair.
Ewers and Basins, 69c. pair.
Decorated Platters, 3 sizes, 25c. each.
Special Prices in Hotel Ware.

SPECIAL PRICED SUMMER SUNDRIES.

Gem Ice Cream Freezers, "The Best in the World," 2 quart size cut to $1.19.
Sprinkling Pots, 6 quart size, with zinc nozzle, nicely japanned, cut to 19c.
Galvanized Refrigerator Pans, 25c. size cut to 17c.
Camp Chairs, folding, with canvas seat, cut to 18c.
Garden Benches, nicely finished in red, fold into small space, always 95c., cut to 65c.
Moth Powder, per pound, 3c.
Moth Balls, per pound, 3c.
Garbage Cans and Covers, galvanized iron, Kreamer's best make, cut to 75c.
Seed Water Filters, 25c. size cut to 15c.
Grass Shears, best steel, 30c. kind cut to 18c.
Pillow Sham Holders, fit any bed, 45c. kind cut to 12c.

BROOMS.

A really fine grade Broom, 4 sewed and selected stock, with white, smooth handle, would be cheap at 25c., only 38 dozen, cut to 18c.

ARMOUR & CO.'S
BEST LAUNDRY SOAP,
$2.48
PER CASE.

This high grade of Laundry Soap, of which we have only seventy-five cases, will never be equaled in value, full pound cakes, per case, at $2.48.

LAWN MOWERS,
2.48
For 14 Inch Size.

Not to be compared to the 10-inch size, usually advertised at a cut price; but a truly honest Mower, equal to many sold at double the price.

A GARDEN HOSE OUTFIT,

consisting of 25 feet of ¾-inch 3-ply standard guaranteed hose, with couplings, one hardwood hose carriage, on wheels, and one gem combination spray nozzle, with washers, regular value $3.50; our great leader at $1.98.

WINDOW SCREENS
MADE TO ORDER, AT 48c.

Why buy ill-fitting ready-made screens when you can have them made to order and arranged to slide up and down for less than price of ready-made screens? Any size up to 36x40 inches, made from your own measurements, (no mail orders filled,) at 48c.

GAS AND OIL STOVES.
NOTE THESE GREAT VALUES.

The Summer King Double Oil Stoves, four burners, nicely japanned and stencilled, always $1.25, our leader at 75c.

Double Gas Stoves, two large, powerful burners, giving a blue flame, never sold less than $1.50, our leader at 85c.

Blue Gas Flame Oil Stoves, burn kerosene and give a blue gas flame of the most intense heat, have enameled steel tops and frames, brass burners and fonts; these stoves will be found to be the most desirable this season; they are an entirely new idea and give most remarkable results; made to sell at $7.50; our cut price $5.48.

GAS RANGES.

The Dangler, The Cort, The Enterprise, Silvers, The Union, The Wolff, all at cut prices, no charge for connecting.

SPECIALS IN LAMPS.

Portable Gas Lamps, with 10-in. Shade and Tubing, $1.98.
Nickel Banquet Lamp, twisted column, 98c. each.
Sewing Lamps, iron stand, 53c. each.
Night Lamps, your choice 25c. each.
Gas Globes, 4 and 5 in., 15c. each.
Paper Shades, 5c. each.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Annual State Convention of the Society Held in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn—Three Bishops Speak.

Four hundred delegates and members from all parts of the State were in attendance at the fourth annual New York State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which met in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and half as many more are expected at the services to-day.

At the opening of the convention, Bishop Littlejohn, after welcoming the delegates to his diocese, made an address urging members of the brotherhood to take more interest in mission work. He said that the number of places is very great in the diocese of Long Island, and in every diocese in the State of New York, where personal lay work is needed. He pleaded for more lay helpers, and emphasized the importance of laymen and lay readers assisting in maintaining the services of the church in small parishes in the country and neglected sections of the cities until congregations grew strong enough to support a church organization.

Reports from local Assemblies and Parish Chapters showed that work among young men in the Episcopal Church is in a prosperous condition. Progress during the year was reported from every quarter.

The Bishop of Jamaica, who is on his way to London, presented the greetings of the Brotherhood of the West Indies, of whose council he is President. As primate he is interested in all the islands of the West Indies, and he said that beyond the limits of Jamaica the Brotherhood is spreading on a solid and right basis. Speaking of personal or "man to man work," which is the Brotherhood's method, he said he felt sure he had done more good in the world by his private talks than ever he had by public preaching or as a Bishop of the church.

The Lord Bishop of Niagara presented the greetings of the brotherhood in Canada, and said that attendance at these conventions of enthusiastic young churchmen always strengthened him in his own work. The Lord Bishop wore the leggings and apron of the English Bishops.

The convention re-elected all the old State officers, and voted to meet next year at Troy.

The speakers of the afternoon were Rufus W. Frost of Grace Church, New York; Ewing L. Miller and G. Harry Davis of Philadelphia, William C. Sturgis of New Haven, and Eugene C. Benton of Rochester The local assembly of Daughters of the King sent greetings, which were received with applause. Last night a service in preparation for the celebration of the holy communion early this morning was conducted by the Rev. John Dows Hills of Philadelphia.

Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure of this city was to have made an address this afternoon, but he is ill. At the service at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Lord Bishop of Niagara will preach the annual sermon. The convention closes to-night, when one of the speakers will be the Bishop Coadjutor of Jamaica. This afternoon, at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, in Fulton Street, several Brotherhood delegates will speak.

Brooklyn Police Parade.

The Brooklyn police paraded for the last time yesterday afternoon as a separate organization. Nearly 1,200 men were in line, under command of Superintendent McKelvey. The men formed at the fountain in Bedford Avenue shortly before 4 o'clock. They were massed in four battalions, each under command of an Inspector, and headed by Superintendent McKelvey, Assistant Superintendent Mackellar, Inspector Clayton, and the mounted police. The line of march was from the fountain in Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, along Lafayette Avenue to Schermerhorn Street, through Schermerhorn Street to Clinton Street, through Clinton Street to Remsen Street, and thence past the City Hall steps, where they were reviewed by Mayor Wurster and his official staff, including Police Commissioner Welles, Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby, Health Commissioner Emery, Park Commissioner Dettmer, City Works Commissioner Willis, Register Granville W. Harman, and members of the Common Council.

HARLEM ADVERTISEMENTS. HARLEM ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Keeping up the sensational movement that has set half the city talking of our store, we now make a startling price-break in

Ladies' Suits, Silk Waists and Separate Skirts.

English Cheviot or French Broadcloth Suits, in all desirable shades, strictly tailor made, lined throughout with heavy taffeta silk, were $25.00, at 16.50
Eton Suit in Cheviot or fancy Cloth, some braided, others silk trimmed, sold formerly at $15.00, at ..... Canvas 9.95
Bicycle Suits of all-wool mixtures, Blazer Jackets, divided skirt and leggings, were $9.00, at 5.98
Black India Silk Waists, tucked or plaited yoke, lined throughout, were $5.00, at 3.75
Heavy Changeable Taffeta Silk Waists, in the most desirable shades, were $6.00, at 4.95
Black Brilliantine Skirts, percaline lined and faced with velveteen, were $4.50, at 2.98
Fancy Wool Plaid Skirts, dark shades, percaline lined, were $2.50, at 1.29
Best grade of Imported Serge Skirts, color black or navy, plain or brocaded, finest finish, were $7.50, at 4.98
Brocade or Moire Velour Silk Skirts, lined with fine percaline, extra well finished, the $15.00 quality 9.75

Mourning Outfits

in stock or made to order at short notice. Prices very moderate.

Misses' and Children's Suits.

Unequaled Assortment! Unequaled Values!

Combination Eton Suits, checked skirt, plain jacket, trimmed to match; colors green, brown, blue, sizes 6 to 14 years, were $7.49 ..... 4.98
Blue Serge Eton Suits, with plaid silk blouse, sizes 4 to 14 years, formerly sold for $10.00 ..... 6.98
Percale Dresses, pretty patterns, trimmed with braid, sizes 6 to 14 years, were $1.98, at 1.10
Pink or blue Lawn Dresses, guimpe or high neck, sizes 4 to 14 years, were $1.59, at 98c
Crash Suits upward from 1.98
Separate Crash Skirts for Children and Misses upward from 98c

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF
Ladies' Fine Cambric & Muslin Underwear
BEGINS ON
TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Well made and all this season's goods at ONE-THIRD OFF regular value.

NOTE.—We shall make a full display of these goods in our show windows, and further particulars will be stated in pamphlets distributed at our doors.

Very tempting prices are also put on a handsome assortment of Cotton Dress Fabrics—the very things wanted at this moment.

French Printed Organdies and Dimities and

Plumetis, Lappets, Mousseline, Etamines, 4,000 yards of 30-inch Striped and checked Hawthorne Tissues, former price 20c., at, per yard 10c
2,200 yards Wool Colored Dotted Swisses, 30 in., were 35c. on special sale at 19c

Trimmed Millinery.

Great reduction sale of Dress and Street Hats, this season's best designs, formerly $15.00, $16.50 and $19.50, at 8.98
Jetted Bonnets and Toques, formerly $12.00, at 4.98

Untrimmed Hats.

Fancy Braid Turban and Dress Hats, formerly 65c., at 25c
Rustic Braid, short-back Sailors, black or white, 95c. quality 65c
Batavia Cloth Derby, Alpines and Sailor Hats, all colors 48c
Trimmed Straw Alpines, Walking Hats and Sailors, worth $2, on special sale at 98c

Artificial Flowers

at less than half of early season prices. Poppies, Bluets, Daisies, Roses, Geraniums, &c., at per bunch, 35c., 25c. and 19c

Fancy Ribbons.

Clearing sale of high-class Novelty Ribbons, large variety of designs, 40c., 50c., and 60c. qualities, for MONDAY ONLY, per yard 25c

Special Offerings in
Shoe Dept.

Bicycle Boots, in black or tan kid, our regular $3 quality 2.25
Tan Oxford Ties, extra good quality, hand-turned soles and agatine eyelets, value $3, at 1.98
Hand-sewed, Ladies' Tan Button Boots, with tan satin de lawn tops, well worth $4, at 2.98
Clearing Sale of Boys' Calf Laced Shoes, were $2 and $2.50 ... 98c

Furniture Dept.

Do you know our Furniture Store? It is a Money Saving Place. Beautiful assortment, no old goods, no costly mistakes, no heavy expenses, but everything that helps to keep prices lower than elsewhere. Get one of these:
Large Roll Back and Arm Rattan Rockers, regularly sold for $4.50; our price 2.75

Lace Curtains and Blankets

Cleaned in the best manner and stored free during the Summer months.

Furniture Reupholstered.

Awnings, Shades & Slip Covers.

Lowest prices guaranteed for reliable goods and superior workmanship. Estimates free.

125th St., West, Between Lenox & 7th Aves.

RALPH MALBONE'S LIFE LOST.

He Was Burned to Death in a Fire in a Flatbush Stable—Was Once Wealthy.

A fire which broke out in the hotel stables of McCauley & McLaughlin, at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street, Brooklyn, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, ended the life of Ralph Malbone, whose father at one time was one of the wealthiest citizens of Flatbush.

Malbone was left a fortune by his father, but years of dissipation had reduced him to penury, and he was glad not long ago to work as a hostler in the stable where he met his death.

The fire was discovered by the motorman and conductor of a trolley car which was passing the hotel. They stopped their car, ran to the stable, and bursting open the door, rescued a horse. Then they set to work to roll out the carriages and other vehicles, not knowing that any one was sleeping in the barn. In the meantime a passer by turned in an alarm. Presently Phil McCauley, one of the proprietors, hurried up shouting, "There's a man in the barn! Save him!"

McCauley, followed by the trolleymen, went into the barn through the blinding smoke to a little room where Malbone slept. Malbone was stretched at full length on the floor, unconscious. He was carried out and a physician who was in the crowd tried unsuccessfully to resuscitate him. Malbone was past all help.

Malbone at one time started in the real estate business with his brother, Col. John Malbone, with money given them by their father. Malbone, near the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, was named after the elder Malbone, who owned large tracts of property in Flatbush.

St. Mary's Hospital Fair.

A garden party will be held for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital on the grounds of the institution, on St. Mark's Avenue, between Rochester and Buffalo Avenues, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association, on June 1, 2, and 3.

YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTORS
are the only satisfactory Gas Engines
Suitable for
PLEASURE YACHTS,
LAUNCHES AND WORKING BOATS,
Single or Twin Screw.
It is the most compact and powerful engine of its size, NO PRESSURE GAUGE TO WATCH, no fear of explosion, engine is easily started and then needs no further attention. Call at our works to inspect motors and stock of finished launches now ready for immediate delivery and take a trial trip.
MOTORS FOR SALE
from 1 to 25 actual horse-power,
operated by gas, gasoline or kerosene.
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
"Steinway," Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 5C Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, Fifth Cavalry, is detailed for duty at the United States Military Academy from Aug. 20.

Major Richard I. Eskridge, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, to date from April 17, vice Bainbridge, promoted.

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, New York, and report for duty at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory.

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of New York at Peekskill, N. Y., from June 19 to July 31.

The resignation by Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, as Lieutenant of Artillery, Fifth Regiment, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 28.

Lieut. Hunter Liggett and Lieut. John W. Heavey, Fifth Infantry, are detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Volunteers at Griffin, Ga., from June 8 to 21.

Capt. Stephen O'Connor, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company H, to date from April 17, vice Eskridge, promoted.

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company K, to date from April 17, vice Morgan, retired.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, Department of the Colorado, is extended two months and fifteen days.

Lieut. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and report to the Governor of Indiana on May 30, for duty with the National Guard of that State, to relieve Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, Fifth Infantry.

Lieut. George D. Moore, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company G, vice O'Connor, promoted. He will remain with the Eighteenth Infantry until June 10, when he will join his company.

Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company D, to date from April 17, vice Ducat, promoted. He will remain with the Seventeenth Infantry until July 25, when he will join his company.

Col. Henry C. Cook, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from April 17, vice Kellogg, deceased. He will proceed to join his regiment. Lieut. Col. August H. Bainbridge, (promoted from Major, Tenth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from April 17, 1897, vice Cook, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Assignments to officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers: Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, appointed to rank from April 19, from Sergeant, Company B, Fourth Infantry, to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company E, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Lieut. Edward S. Walton, appointed to rank, from April 19, from Corporal, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry, to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company D, Fort Bliss, Texas. The officers named will join their respective companies not later than June 25.

Extensions of leaves of absence are granted for ten days to Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, aide de camp; for two months and fifteen days, to Lieut. George W. Coles of the Seventh Cavalry. Leave of absence is granted for three months to Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon; for one month, to Lieut. George D. Moore, Twenty-third Infantry. By direction of the President, Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, is assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Texas, headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, from the date of retirement of Major Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, until the assignment of a permanent commander.

Navy.

Patrick J. Kane, appointed acting boatswain, May 21.

Prof. William Harkness, appointed Director of the Nautical Almanac office.

Lieut. Commander R. Clover, ordered to examination for promotion at Washington, May 26.

Acting Gunner A. S. MacKenzie, detached from the League Island Navy Yord, and ordered to the Iowa.

Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, detached as Director of the Nautical Almanac office June 15, and ordered to the Naval Academy July 1.

Commander G. A. Converse, detached as Inspector of Ordnance, at Torpedo Station, Newport, June 15, and ordered to command the Montgomery, July 1.

Commander R. B. Bradford, detached from command of the Montgomery July 1, ordered home and granted leave for one month.

DRYSDALE'S VISIT TO KEW

How an American in London Enjoyed an Outing on St. Lubbock's Day.

HE MEETS THE ENGLISH BOY

Different Ways of Getting to Kew—A Big Green that the People Can Use—The Duke of Cambridge's House and Its Old Caretaker.

LONDON, May 11.—A tremendous desire for green fields or salt water seizes the whole of London when the Easter holidays come. Everybody feels that his system needs a change, and strains his mind trying to determine whether the little journey he certainly intends to make shall be to Brighton, to Eastbourne, up the river, or out into the open country. Or, for that matter, to any one of a thousand other spots; for there is no lack of outing places within easy reach.

The Easter holidays include four days, so that 'Arry and his wife and some more important people have a good chance for rusticating. Good Friday is the beginning; and that is a holiday by act of Parliament—a bank holiday, they call it here. Parliament has only to determine that on a certain day the Bank of England shall be closed, and the deed is done; that shuts down all kinds of banking business, and the day instantly becomes a public holiday. Then comes Saturday, which is not a holiday by law, but a holiday by common consent. Nearly all the big concerns are closed on that day, and many of the small ones. Sunday, of course, is a holiday anyhow. And the last of the quartet is St. Lubbock's Day.

That makes a stranger ask questions at once, when he hears of St. Lubbock's Day, for St. Lubbock does not appear in the church lists of saints. It is the Monday following Easter Sunday. For years it was generally accepted as a public holiday, although there was no legal sanction for it. Some employers let their hands off on that day and others refused, and trouble of course followed; so to insure the peace of the kingdom, Sir John Lubbock introduced a bill in Parliament making the Monday a bank holiday also, and the bill became a law. With their great readiness for bestowing titles, the English immediately dubbed the day St. Lubbock's Day.

It is, of course, the costers, Anglice for costermongers, who make the grandest showing in dress at Easter time. These costers are girls and boys as well as women and men, who take pushcarts about the streets, selling various articles, principally vegetables and fruits. Their habitat is the great East End, where they form a race apart, and I shall look after them in due time. But the coster girls are particularly fond of new hats at Easter; and no 'at is a 'at unless it is a foot and a half across and is bedecked with as many ostrich feathers as there is space for—perhaps a few more. Red, yellow, blue, crimson, green—enough colors grouped on one hat to make an ostrich bury his head in the sand and weep. With such a hat the coster girl is ready for her Easter holiday.

Such a general exodus from the city, when all the railroads are offering cheap excursions, and all the Thames boats begin to run that had not been running before, makes even a stranger think of a run out of town. But it was not the desire for a run as much as the desire for investigation that took me up the river as far as Kew for a brief stay. One hears of Kew and its great botanical gardens all over the world, but particularly, I think, in the West Indies.

"Have you been to Kew?" a gardener in the West Indies is sure to ask. "We sent a beautiful specimen of that palm over to Kew." Or "You ought to see the assortment of these bamboo flower-pots we sent over to Kew." So now I can tell them that I have been to Kew. But do not be afraid that I am going to give you any extended description of the Kew Gardens; the encyclopaedia does that admirably.

Ways of Getting to Kew.

To go up the river to Kew, six or eight miles, taking one of the little river boats for an afternoon's outing, is one thing; but to go bag and baggage, intending to make an indefinite stay at the Coach and Horses Inn, on the border of Kew Green, is quite another. The matter of "luggage" is always serious to a stranger in London. I might have gone by underground road to Kew Gardens station, half a mile or so from the green. That would naturally look to an outside barbarian like the quickest and cheapest way of going. But let me show in the next paragraph just what processes that would have involved.

The "luggage" being ready, Martha, the maid of the house, would have gone out to the front steps with the whistle that hangs in the hall and whistled up a hansom. The porter of our square, hearing the whistle, would have come running up beside the hansom to carry down the luggage. Fee to Martha, fee to porter. Then with the trunks and stuff on top we should have set off at great speed for the Gower Street station of the underground. Arriving there, another porter to carry luggage down into the bowels of the earth. Fare to cabby, fee to cabby, fee to porter. Another fee to first porter, as I would further call him, for he transfers the stuff to the railroad porter, who expects a fee also. Fare by underground very small, only a shilling to Kew. So we are under way.

All safe for Kew Gardens station. But immediately on arrival I should have had to run along the platform to the luggage van to claim my belongings, and had the porter get them out. Fee to that porter, of course. Then another porter would have carried the stuff to the street and loaded it on a cab. Fee to that porter also. We should have driven thence to the Coach and Horses Inn, and another porter would have carried the things up to the rooms I had engaged. Fare to cabby, fee to cabby, fee to porter.

That looked too formidable to undertake, and I adopted the simpler method of having the stuff loaded upon the top of a hansom at my front door, and driving directly to Kew with it. Cabby wanted 10s. at first, but would take 9s., as a special favor. Then possibly he might take 8s. Then he would do it for 7s., but he'd lose money by it. At length we agreed upon 6s. and set forth. This tremendously important matter I mention merely to show the difficulty of moving baggage in London without taking a cab.

The drive to Kew, at any rate, is worth taking. Down through Piccadilly, past Green Park and Hyde Park, then through Hammersmith, Chiswick, Gunnersbury, and Kew Bridge; then over Kew Bridge, and there is Kew, the real original Kew, looking as old as the everlasting hills. And what a picture the old stone bridge is, standing on its arches that rise toward the centre to let steamboats pass under. But it is at the Kew end of the bridge that the picture becomes a painting by an old master. It is so different from anything in our country that it will be difficult to give an understandable account of it. However, let us try it with due modesty.

A Big Village Green.

You are to imagine, if you please, a great big village green, containing perhaps fifty acres, around which everything centres. This green is a perfect English lawn, except where the paths cross it at convenient places, and the grass never needs cutting because it is a pasturage for horses and cattle, a playground for men and boys, a promenade for nurses with baby carriages, the general pleasure ground for all the people of all ages, and open at all hours.

Through the centre of the green runs a street, a street paved with Belgian blocks, and through the street go the double-decked "trams" that carry one to Richmond for a penny. This naturally divides the green into two parts, and each part is surrounded by a single rail of gaspipe; but there are openings at convenient places, something like turnstiles, for the comfort of those who choose to cross rather than go around. In the right-hand section, as you cross the bridge, stands the curious old Kew church, which shall receive attention in due time. The church, of course, is in its churchyard, (all part of the green,) with a big iron fence around it, and with many relics of former centuries on its tombstones. That is the only thing in the green. No trees or flowers; only the greenest grass, and occasionally a tent for the cricketers who play there sometimes.

The right-hand section, the church section, runs right up to the main entrance of the Botanical Gardens, with its stone pillars and great gilt gates—or bronze, for all I know. So there is the green—just such a real old English green as we read about, but never see in America. And all about the green is the old part of the town. On all three sides (the fourth being the great entrance to the Botanical Garden) I do not believe there is a single building less than a hundred years old, and many of them are two or three hundred. They are in every imaginable style of architecture, and hardly any two alike. Here on one corner is one of the very oldest, with the ridiculously small windows our long-ago ancestors used, though larger ones have been put in the front. Then a fine old dwelling with great projecting bays, covered with ivy—indeed, half the old buildings are ivy covered. Then we go on farther, or cross the green if you prefer, and stand in front of the residence of the Duke of Cambridge; but of that I shall speak further on.

A short way on we reach a shop bearing the curious sign, "Caught." Still more curious is the other sign, higher up on the building, "Caught the Butcher." Of course the man's name is Caught, and his little wagons go flying through the streets bearing the imposing announcement, "Caught the Butcher, Purveyor to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge." That makes his meat better, of course, but probably no cheaper. Across the corner here, directly opposite the old church, stands the Coach and Horses Inn, one of the old coaching inns of England, with its old fashioned sign swinging in the wind, its old-time front, and its big courtyard for coaches, which still come, though not for the carriage of mails any longer.

However, I need not go further in describing the old buildings. My object is merely to convey the idea of a fine large village green, bordered on three sides by the rarest of rare old ivy-covered buildings, and on the fourth by the imposing entrance to the Botanical Gardens, and with the old Kew church near one corner.

Encounters the English Boy.

My first experience with the village green introduced me to that very good fellow, the English boy; and at the same time gave me some notion of the freedom with which the public use these village greens. The Briton is not to be deprived of his vested rights, and such greens having been open to the public from time immemorial, could not now be closed without bloodshed. Why, even the English gypsies stand up for their rights. I have learned of the case of a gypsy belonging to a tribe who were suspected of many robberies in a rural neighborhood sitting on a rock far inside the road line smoking his pipe. Up comes a mounted policeman.

"Come, now," says the officer, "move on out of this."

"I guess not," said the gypsy.

"I'll take you in if you don't," said the officer.

"You'll take me out again if you do," said the gypsy. "This is common land, and I've a right here. You touch me at your peril."

The gypsy knew more about it than the officer, for they take pains to inform themselves about such things. He was on common land, and had a right to sit there by the month if he chose.

But for the boys. One Saturday afternoon I saw a small tent standing on the edge of the green, and supposing it to be some penny show, I crossed the street to the green and walked up to the open side of the tent. Instead of a show, the tent contained eight or ten boys. There was one big one, who sat upon a table, and the others ranged from about six up to fourteen. The big one must have seen the snows of about eighteen Winters.

"Oh, excuse me," said I, "I thought there was a show in this tent."

"No, Sir," said the big boy, "but that's no matter; come in, Sir."

"Yes, Sir, come in," came in hearty chorus from all the rest. One of the boys, I forgot to say, wore the Eton jacket and hat.

So in I went, glad of the opportunity to see the English boy at his sports, and seated myself on the table with the big one. I soon learned that the tent had been erected for the use of the players in a cricket match shortly to be played. The big boy, I should have said before, was just finishing the end of a cigar, and several of the others were puffing cigarettes.

"Very well, boys," I said to them, "I'm much obliged. But if I come in I must pay my entrance fee. Now the big boy and I are going to have a cigar, and the boy who goes after them has a penny. What are you little shavers going to have?"

"Cigarettes!" went up a mighty shout. There was only one silent voice, and that belonged to the Eton boy. It took some urging to induce him to accept a penny's worth of candy in lieu of the cigarette he said he never smoked, but at length he relented.

"I'll tell you what it is, boys," I said to them when the goods had arrived and the cigarettes were in full blast. "I wanted to get you what you asked for, but if your mothers should happen along and see you smoking those cigarettes there'd be a sort of holocaust in this tent."

"Indeed there would, Sir," two or three of the larger ones answered.

It was desperately wicked, of course, to supply even a single cigarette to such little fellows, but from that day every boy in Kew was my friend—not one of them passed me in the street without a salutation.

A Seventy-Year-Old Page.

One of my earlier acquaintances in Kew was Mr. Wells, who was for many years page to the late Duchess of Cambridge, and who now has charge of the Duke's premises opposite the green. Mr. Wells is well along in years, and as I had just come out of the churchyard when I was introduced to him, I could not help wondering how long it would be before a fresh stone among the mossy ones would bear the words, "Timothy Wells, for many years faithful page to her Grace the Duchess of Cambridge. In grateful remembrance this stone is erected to his memory by the Duke of Cambridge." But I must not anticipate my account of the Kew churchyard churchyard.

It was a shock to me, I must admit, to see a page nigh seventy years old. Who ever heard of such a thing? Mr. Wells, it is true, has not been in that service for some years, since the death of the late Duchess. But then the late Duchess has not been dead for twenty years, so he must have been a page at fifty. I see by some mortuary records in the Kew churchyard that that is no uncommon thing with the various Duchesses. Outside of the little chaps in blue clothes and brass buttons whom we see at apartment-house doors, does it not seem reasonable and proper that a page should be a handsome young fellow of eighteen or thereabout, with his legs done up in pink tights, his feet in shapely pointed shoes, and his head covered by a cap with a tall feather in it? If that is not true, the stage page is all wrong. But Mr. Wells is not that kind of a page.

He soon invited me, at any rate, to walk up the street with him and have a look at the Duke's house; and nothing could have suited me better. For it is one of the rarest old houses I have seen yet. Not grand and imposing, but all the better for that; homelike and cozy, notwithstanding its considerable size. I never could understand why men should want to live in stately houses that might be mistaken for museums or churches, or asylums. This is, it is hardly necessary to say, only one of the Duke's several residences, and it would be a difficult place to describe exteriorly, as it is of no order of architecture. It just seems to have grown where it stands, and that is the highest compliment I can pay it. There is a high brick wall in front, except in the centre, where the entrance part runs out to the wall, with a porte-cochere of rather imposing style over the sidewalk. The building is of gray brick, well covered with ivy, and it is in many sections, apparently built at different periods. Inside there is just what might be imagined in a royal Duke's house—no end to drawing rooms, dining rooms, and so on, all antiquely furnished, and such a maze of sculleries, butteries, and servants' dining rooms, servants' halls, and kitchens, as a man might readily lose himself in.

Room for a Hundred Maids.

"How many guests can you accommodate here?" I asked Mr. Wells.

"I really can't say," he answered. "Almost any number, in an emergency. The Duchess has had a hundred maids here at one time. Not all her own maids, of course." So that, perhaps, explains why the late Duchess kept a page fifty years old.

The grounds behind the house interested me even more than the house itself. Walls covered with lilacs in bloom, and ivy with a trunk like an oak tree, and everything kept in the most beautiful order—which doesn't mean so spick and span that all the credit belongs to the gardener and none to nature, but just nicely smooth and clean. We may say what we like about it in America, but there certainly are some advantages in being a royal Duke—from the Duke's standpoint.

In walking about Kew a few days later, I saw several men with whom the Duke would gladly exchange places. Perhaps I am mistaken, but I think not. He is an old man, and if he had a chance to buy a year of life, especially of youthful life, with each jewel in his coronet, I wonder how many jewels would be left at the end of a week.

And the men I think his Grace would willingly change with did not even have clothes to their backs—at least not when I saw them. There is a certain lane, not far from the bridge, that leads from the green down to the river Thames. A very pretty and romantic lane it is too, but always so well swept and groomed that I suspect it belongs to some of the Summer gardens that exist on that side for the capture and financial execution of excursionists. No matter, however, it is a pretty and romantic lane; and one morning between 6 and 7 o'clock I walked down it to have an early look at the river. There, turning the corner of a building, I came suddenly upon four young men daintily clad in swimming trunks—no, there were only three at first; one came up afterward out of the water after a long dive. They were all taking their turns at diving into that almost icy water, running across a float upon which carpet had been laid, and they were all as fresh and rosy and healthy looking as any young men in the world.

They would have been surprised, no doubt, if they had known that the stranger standing on the bank watching them was saying to himself, "I should rather be one of those hearty young fellows than be the Duke of Cambridge!" But only the day before I had been in a certain part of the old Kew church wherein lay not only a dead Duke, but a dead Duchess by his side. And they looked very stately with their coronets still over, though not on, their heads. That was what led me to make so sage and original a reflection. WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF A TRUST FUND.—In an action brought by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Walter L. Kane and others to settle its account as trustee and for final distribution of a trust fund created in 1846 by John Jacob Astor for his grandson, Walter Langdon, the First Appellate Division, on appeal by Mr. Langdon's executors, has directed a modification of the judgment entered in the case, upon the report of the referee. The trust fund originally consisted of $150,000, invested in bonds of the State of Ohio. When these were paid off in 1881 the proceeds were invested in $130,000 of Government bonds, which cost, with commissions, $140,906.25. Two other purchases aggregating $20,000 were made, all at a premium, using income, amounting to $24,-470.57. At the death of Mr. Langdon the bonds were worth 114. When sold, in April, 1896, they realized $162,562.50. The judgment directed that the whole trust fund be distributed to the next of kin. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that so much of the accumulated income as was needed to keep intact the fund of $150,000 should be applicable for that purpose, and that beyond that amount it should be held to be, as it was, the property of Langdon, which, upon his death, belonged to his executors. "We find no evidence," Justice O'Brien says, "to show that Langdon thought that his legal right to the accumulated income in the hands of the trustees would be in any way affected or impaired by the method adopted by the trustees in keeping the accounts; or that he knew or understood that the trustee was making an illegal application of his money. Nor do we think the trustee was making such application; because, taking into consideration the acts and conduct of the trustee and Langdon, the whole transactions are susceptible of a different and more reasonable construction. Langdon, in his lifetime, had a perfect right to allow the income which belonged to him to accumulate and to remain in the hands of the trustee. He had also the right to permit or direct the trustee to take his income and invest it, and there being no prohibition against such action, it was competent for the trustee to invest it in the very same class of securities in which the trust fund was invested." Justice Ingraham writes a concurring opinion.

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QUESTION OF USURY.—George Hagemeyer & Sons in November, 1894, made a note for $5,000, payable in four months to the order of W. H. Chew. The note was delivered to Chew without consideration and for the purpose only of enabling him to procure it to be discounted. Chew delivered the note to J. Cokefair to dispose of it. James P. Foster bought the notes of Cokefair for the Thames Loan and Trust Company. In a suit by that company against Hagemeyer and others, the defense was usury. Foster testified for the plaintiff on the trial, that he paid Cokefair the face of the note, less 6 per cent., and applied 25 per cent. of the proceeds on account of an indebtedness from Cokefair to him, and paid the remainder in cash. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given for plaintiff because the Court erred in refusing to charge a request made by the defendant to the effect that upon the uncontradicted evidence, the inception of the note was its sale by Cokefair to Foster. "The question presented to the jury," Justice Rumsey says, in his opinion, "was whether the transaction which resulted in the delivery and sale of the bonds was not a cover for usury. The transaction was not alone the delivery of the note by Cokefair to Foster, but it also included the delivery by Hagemeyer to Chew, and by Chew to Cokefair, and at the time of the making of that arrangement between the last two named there was an agreement from the testimony of Cokefair, an agreement between himself and Chew with regard to the proceeds of the note. This transaction may or may not have been a proper one, but it had no relation to the inception of the note, and the question whether the note was usurious was to be determined by what occurred at the time of its inception; and the defendant was entitled to have the attention of the jury called precisely to what occurred at that time, so that they could pass upon that occurrence, and characterize that by their verdict as valid or otherwise, as they should, upon the whole, see fit."

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TRANSFER TAX.—By her will, probated in June, 1884, Mrs. Catherine Langdon, after disposing of a large estate to various legatees and devisees, gave the residue to her husband, Walter Langdon, for life, with power of disposition during life and by will, and provided that the residue remaining at his death undisposed of should pass to certain persons named. Mr. Langdon, by his will, directed his executors to distribute the property "according to the provisions of the will" of Mrs. Langdon, by delivering the same to the executors named in her will for that purpose. The Surrogate of Dutchess County reversed and vacated his own order, which imposed a tax under the statute amounting to nearly $15,000 upon this property. The Second Appellate Division upheld his order, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which holds, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that such direction in Mr. Langdon's will was not an exercise of the power of disposition, but the property was deemed to have passed directly to the remainder men under the will of Mrs. Langdon, and such transfer was not taxable under the transfer tax act of 1892, Mrs. Langdon's death having occurred prior to legislation taxing transfers by will.

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BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO MAKE A CONTRACT.—A judgment for $6,000 was obtained by Richard V. Boyd in his suit against Edward F. De Lacey for breach of an agreement, made in 1892, to make a contract to convey lands in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, for $85,000. The First Appellate Division, in opinions by Justices Ingraham and O'Brien, has modified the judgment by reducing it to $1,500, which sum was paid by Boyd for the option. The Court holds there was no proof of any damages sustained by plaintiff because of defendant's refusal to execute the contract, nor proof that the contract, if executed, would have been of any value; therefore only nominal damages could be given for failure to execute the contract, together with $1,500 which Boyd had paid to De Lacey, whose failure to execute the contract left that payment without consideration.

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ICE UPON SIDEWALKS.—Mary J. Stone secured judgment in her suit in the Supreme Court against the City of Poughkeepsie for damages for personal injuries through falling on the sidewalk, in Main Street, in that city, which at the time was covered with ice. On the city's appeal, the judgment has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen. The Court holds that the evidence authorized a finding by the jury that the accumulation of ice on the sidewalk had not been occasioned by strictly natural or climatic causes, but resulted from the fact that a leader from the roof of a building collected the water and discharged it in bulk upon the sidewalk; that it was negligent upon the part of the city to allow the sidewalk to remain in this condition for so long a time as had elapsed, and that it was not the generally slippery condition of the sidewalk, but the accumulation of ice forming ridges and "hunks," which caused the plaintiff to fall and injure herself. The trial court, it was held, therefore properly submitted to the jury the question as to the defendant's negligence, and the plaintiff's contributory negligence. It was not negligence, per se, the Court said, for a pedestrian to attempt to cross an icy sidewalk; the question whether due care was used should be submitted to the jury.

Linden's Death Due to Accident.

Olaf Linden, the coachman in the employ of Isaac W. Taussig of 10 West Ninety-fifth Street, who was killed by a fall from the roof of the extension on Friday night, it is now believed was the victim of an accident. Mrs. Taussig says he was always in good spirits and had no cause to take his life.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY.)

WILL OFFER TWO HUNDRED STYLES OF

TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS

INCLUDING A NUMBER OF PARIS MODELS,

$9.75 AND $12.50

Original Prices from $15.00 to $25.00

B. Altman & Co

IN ADDITION TO A FINE GENERAL SELECTION WHICH THEY ARE NOW SHOWING OF

LADIES'

SUMMER DRESSES

COMPRISING ORGANDIE, DIMITY, BATISTE, CANVAS, ETAMINE, PIQUE, DUCK, ETC.

WILL MAKE FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN A NUMBER OF STYLES IN THESE DRESSES FOR

TUESDAY, MAY 25TH.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & Sixth Ave. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

B. Altman & Co

WILL OFFER MONDAY, MAY 24th, THE RESIDUE OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION OF

FANCY SILKS

RANGING FROM $1.10 TO $1.50 PER YARD, AT THE UNIFORM PRICE,

78c. PER YARD.

ALSO, 5,000 YARDS IMPERIAL TWILL

FOULARD SILKS,

AT 48c. PER YARD.

(ON COUNTERS REAR ROTUNDA.)

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.

POOL ROOMS IN HOBOKEN

Two of Them in Operation Within a Hundred Yards of Police Headquarters.

CITY OFFICIALS ACQUIESCENT

The Rev. H. A. Beatty Says the Crusades of the Churches Have Been Powerless Against the Laxity of the Officers of the Law.

Two poolrooms are running openly in Hoboken within a hundred yards of Police Headquarters, and with the full knowledge and acquiescence if not with the consent of the city authorities. No pretense at concealment is made, despite the fact that the New Jersey State law defines poolselling as gambling, punishable with five years in prison. The only evidence the backers of the game gave of their knowledge that they are violating the law is found in the presence of watchers around the doors and on the streets leading to the houses wherein are the poolrooms and in their manner of booking bets.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited both places yesterday. One is at the Royal Hotel, kept by "Ben" Hickson, with the front entrance at 68 Hudson Street, and an exit in Court Alley, and the other is in Heynes's old dance hall, above "Gus" Becker's saloon, at Ferry and Grove Streets. The last named is for the accommodation of the poorer class of sports, young men, and railroad employes, and bets as small as 50 cents are accepted. Entrance to the pool room proper is made through the saloon to a box-like stall that conceals the foot of the stairs leading to the hall above. Guarding this door is a man who was formerly a famous detective in the Pinkerton employ. An air of confidence on the part of the visitor is apparently the only passport needed.

The hall is perhaps 40 by 75 feet. It was once a notorious dance hall and rendezvous for the least particular of Hoboken's population. Blackboards, with the names of races and horses, hang on the walls, and in the corners are the screens for the sheet writers and cashiers.

At the Royal, although there is no difficulty in obtaining admission, the game is not played quite so openly. To the right of the saloon bar on the basement floor a door leads to a flight of steps. The door opens readily enough to a practiced hand or face not in itself suspicious. The reporter followed three seemingly well known patrons without being questioned. One flight up is the parlor floor. The front room is furnished with tables and chairs as a reception parlor. In a large rear room about 25 by 40 feet the betting is done. The cashiers' office and the operating room with its furnishing of telephones and telegraph instruments are on the third floor. There were about 100 persons in the betting room at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two of them were pointed out as members of the local Board of Aldermen and one as a member of the State Legislature. The reporter recognized another as a member of the local Police Department.

Once in the betting room the operations of both places are alike. The customer decides upon the horse on which he wishes to bet. Small pads of blank paper are lying conveniently about. On one of them he writes the horse's name and the amount of money he wishes to risk—a dollar is the least accepted at the Royal, and no limit is announced—and then he hands the slip with the money to the clerk. He need not sign or make known his name. The sheet-writer enters the transaction and files the slip, while the money is sent up stairs to the cashier. The customer gets no receipt, and has no record of the transaction. If his horse wins, he calls for his money and gets it. If there be any dispute he is asked to duplicate the slip, and if the handwritings agree the money is paid.

The method is simple and the system renders it impossible to secure written evidence that the law has been violated. But all Hoboken knows that it is violated daily, and the better class of the community have long ceased to believe that the police have any desire or intention of stopping it. The ministers have preached against it and other forms of lawlessness, and the churches have started ineffectual crusades. The Rev. H. T. Beatty of the First Presbyterian Church invoked the aid of the Grand Jury without success.

"The moral tone of the city," said Mr. Beatty, "has gone down so that to-day there is no public sentiment to indorse the enforcement of law. The Police Commissioner sells liquor all day Sunday, and the Grand Jury will not indict him. If the churches ask that the law be carried out, their time is taken up and their patience worn out by the obstacles put in their way by the red tape of the departments to which they appeal. It is natural that the poolrooms should flourish. Among the persons interested in them are three, and, I am informed, four, of the city officials. Evidence of these things has been presented to the Grand Jury without result. I am afraid the moral tone of the city is hopelessly degraded, and until we can awaken public sentiment, gambling houses and even worse forms of evil will continue to flourish under the protection of the officers of the law."

MR. HASKINS'S GEORGIA JOB.

Controller Fitch's Attention Called to the Chief Examiner's Enterprise.

It was reported yesterday that grave irregularities had been discovered in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. On investigation the fact was developed that the attention of Controller Fitch had simply been called to a clipping from a Georgia paper saying that Chief Examiner Haskins had been appointed Controller of the Central Georgia Railroad, and that, while drawing a five-thousand-dollar salary from this city, he had been absent two months doing work for that road. It was alleged that Controller Fitch would insist upon an investigation.

Mr. Haskins, when seen yesterday, said that he was not only connected with the Central Georgia Railroad, but with half a score of other concerns. His name was simply used, he said, as he is the responsible head of the firm of accountants whose members and employes do the work. Mr. Haskins said he was absent from the city for three weeks in January, but it was with leave from the Commissioners of Accounts. He had not taken a vacation for two years, and consequently four weeks were due him. Many city officials, he remarked, are connected with outside firms, or did a private business, including Controller Fitch himself, who practices law at 93 Nassau Street.

MR. FULLER'S LATEST EFFORT.

He Will Endeavor to Drive an Eight-in-Hand and Break the Mile Record of His Six-in-Hand.

Lawson N. Fuller intends to make an attempt at a remarkable feat of horsemanship. On June 12 he will drive eight blooded trotters to a wagon, and will try to beat the record of a mile in 2:56½, made by his six trotters when he drove them in November last. This broke all records of the kind. It was made at Fleetwood Park, and there the coming attempt will be made.

The effort to accomplish this great feat is the result of a discussion that the veteran had with Russell Sage and others, and Mr. Sage is likely to be a interested spectator of the trial, together with Mayor Strong and Chauncey M. Depew. If Mr. Fuller is successful the Manhattan Hospital will receive a check of generous proportions, contributed by a donor yet to be named. When it is taken into consideration that Mr. Fuller is seventy-three years of age, the fact that he believes himself capable of controlling eight horses and keeping them down to a trot in a mile clip, is something unparalleled.

Before the trial takes place there will be a preliminary tour around the track by Mr. Fuller with his six-in-hand, with Russell Sage as the other occupant of the wagon. The eight trotters have been sent down from Mr. Fuller's Vermont farm, and arrived here Thursday. They are quartered now at his stable at Washington Heights.

AID TO BISHOP WILLIAMS.

Speculation as to Who Will Be Named as Coadjutor to the Head of Connecticut's Diocese.

Speculation as to who will be selected as coadjutor to the Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is rife among the clergy of this vicinity, a number of whom have been named as possible candidates for the nomination.

It is said confidently by some of those who are in a position to know the general feeling throughout the Diocese of Connecticut that the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, is likely to receive the majority votes of the clerical and lay delegates for the coadjutorship. It is argued in Bishop Talbot's behalf that he has performed much episcopal work for Bishop Williams during the past few years at the latter's request; that he is thoroughly familiar with the conditions prevailing in the diocese, and that he is personally popular among the people.

Of the Connecticut clergymen prominently spoken of for the place, only two are considered as really possible candidates. These are the Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., of Trinity College, Hartford, Register of the Diocese of Connecticut and Secretary to the House of Bishops, and the Rev. E. S. Lines, rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven. Among those mentioned from this vicinity are the Rev. Drs. Greer and Huntington of this city and the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN MASONRY.

Exciting Contest for the Office of Deputy Grand Master.

The contest for Deputy Grand Master which is going on among the Masons of this State is growing very warm, and much feeling is shown. The election will be held in this city during the first three days in June. The choice lies between Wright D. Pownall, who is called by his opponents the "ring" candidate, and James B. Gillie of New York. Each side professes to be confident of success.

Grand Master John Stewart, who defeated Pownall for the Deputy Grand Mastership in 1894, is now supporting his former opponent, and has been accused of treachery by the men who were formerly his supporters.

Rufus T. Griggs of Brooklyn, who was a candidate for the office in dispute, withdrew to support Gillie.

Boy Highwayman on Park Row.

George Schafer, aged fourteen, of 415 West Thirty-ninth Street, has a distaste for school and a liking for the night society of boys along Park Row. He was standing with three others on Friday night near the Post Office, when an eighteen-year-old boy, known as "The Park Row Panhandler," came along. The latter called Schafer to one side and threw a handful of lime in his eyes and then picked his pockets of 40 cents. Schafer is in the Hudson Street Hospital, and the panhandler is being looked for by the police.

Present for C. W. Dayton.

A sterling silver gold-lined loving cup and salver will be presented to the retiring Postmaster, Charles W. Dayton, Monday by the postal employes of this city.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY.)

LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS

REDUCED TO

95c. $1.45 $1.90 $2.50

AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

SECOND FLOOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 25TH,

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE STYLES OF

LADIES' STREET DRESSES

REDUCED TO $19.50

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEP'T.

MONDAY, MAY 24th.

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES CONSISTING OF GRENADINES, BAREGES, ETAMINES, FISH NET AND OPEN WORK EFFECTS, AT

85c., $1.10 $1.45 $1.75

ORIGINAL PRICES FROM $1.05 TO $3.45; ALSO

1,500 YARDS SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES AND FANCY CHECKS,

REDUCED TO 55c. PER YARD.

B. Altman & Co

MISSES' REEFERS (SUPERIOR QUALITY)

IN VARIETY OF STYLES REPRESENTING MANY AT LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL VALUE, (10, 12, AND 14 YEARS.)

$3.75 AND $6.75

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St., & 6th Ave.

WORK OF HARTLEY HOUSE.

Kindergarten to be Conducted in a New Building, the Latest Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hartley.

The work of Hartley House, 413 West Forty-sixth Street, the headquarters of the first industrial settlement established by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is progressing with energy and zest.

Hartley House was named for Robert M. Hartley, the first Corresponding Secretary and agent of the society. His son, Marcellus Hartley, has taken great interest in the work and has just presented to the association the building which is being used in the work of the settlement. The deed of gift is practically without conditions. The house is given for the present purpose so long as the association sees fit and thinks best to use it in that way, but if at any time it wishes to devote that property to other purposes, then it may be sold and the proceeds placed in a fund the income of which is to be used by the association for the benefit and interest of the poor.

At the same time Mr. Hartley and his wife, Fanny Chester White Hartley, join in the gift of the adjoining building, 411 West Forty-sixth Street. This is to be used primarily for the purpose of a kindergarten, and also for such other work as may be thought advisable; the kindergarten being called "Emma Hartley Stokes," after the only child of Mrs. Grace Hartley Stokes, wife of Mr. James Stokes and daughter of Mr. Hartley, a legacy having been left by her to be used in the maintenance of such a school, and to which legacy Mr. Hartley has added an equal amount, making a total of about $20,000, the sum added by him to be called the "Emma Hartley Dodge Fund," in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Emma Hartley Dodge, and to be used for the same purpose.

NEW LIMITED TRAIN WEST.

The New York Central's Summer Schedule Begins Next Sunday.

The Summer changes of time on the New York Central will occur Sunday, May 30, when the following important alterations will be made:

The through sleeping car on the "Fast Mail" from New York to Chicago, will be withdrawn and a new limited train between New York and Chicago will be placed in service, leaving New York at 10 A. M. and reaching Chicago, via the Michigan Central, at 9 o'clock the next morning. This is the same time, precisely, that the old "Chicago Limited," via the Lake Shore, made for a number of years. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 1 P. M., reaching New York the next afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The afternoon limited train will leave New York at 5 o'clock and arrive in Chicago the next afternoon, via the Lake Shore Road, at 4 P. M.; returning, this train will pleave Chicago at 5:30 P. M., reaching New York at 6:30 the following afternoon.

The Empire State Express trains, Nos. 50 and 51, will continue to run as at present. The Buffalo Special, leaving New York at 7:30 P. M. daily, will haul a through sleeping car to Toronto, arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 the next morning, Hamilton at 9:30, and Toronto at 10:30. This sleeper, returning, will leave Toronto at 8:40 P. M., Hamilton at 9:40, and Buffalo at 11:40, arriving in New York at 10:35 the next morning.

BOYS RANG TWO ALARMS.

They Were Having Great Fun with the Firemen Until a Policeman Caught Them.

Ernest Hippel of 1,420 Avenue A, Louis Stamp of 1,424 Avenue A, and John Kosmear of 1,424 Avenue A, all boys under twelve years of age, were standing at the corner of Avenue A and Seventy-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, looking for fun. Stamp suggested that it would be a great joke to send in a fire alarm. He was so taken with the idea of scaring the people of the neighborhood that he went up to the firebox and tried to take hold of the hook. He could not reach it and the others, fired by his daring, also tried. But each of them was too small. They thought a little while, and then Kosmear stooped down beside the firebox post, and Stamp climbed up on his back to the box. He opened the box and gave the hook on the inside a pull. Then the three boys scampered into a hallway nearby and waited.

Around the corners and through the streets clattered fire engines, and in a few minutes the neighborhood was alive with excitement. Heads were thrust out of windows and hundreds of men, women, and children ran to the scene to try to learn where the fire was. There were three engine companies, two hook and ladder trucks, one chief of battalion, and the insurance patrol on the ground. The firemen hunted around for some minutes, but could find no fire and went back to quarters.

The little boy thought they had had a great time, and they immediately went to the box again. Stamp got on Kosmear's back and once more pulled the hook. Once more the engines came dashing around the corners and down the street. The boys again ran for their hall, but did not get there. Policeman Bray of the East Sixty-seventh Street station, whose day off it was, chanced to be going along that street, and he spied the boys at the fire box. He ran after them and caught all three.

The policeman told the firemen about the boys' escapade, and then took the boys to the station house. They were sent to the Gerry Society rooms. The fire box at the same corner was tampered with twice before, and it is suspected that the three boys arrested yesterday know something about that.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST

Railroad Men Home from California Found Conditions There Better than Was Expected.

INCREASE IN OLIVE CULTURE

Good Reports from the Kansas Cattle Ranges—Mining Operations in Arizona Have Been Resumed and Profits Have Been Made.

Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, has returned from California with R. Somers Hayes and Victor Morawetz, composing the Atlantic and Pacific Purchasing Committee. Their mission was satisfactorily carried out.

Chairman Walker said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that business conditions were found on the whole more favorable than was expected. In Kansas there has arisen an opportunity to bring in cattle from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico, to fatten on the corn held in store by the farmers. This live-stock movement is the principal element represented in the recent increase in Atchison earnings. It is found that

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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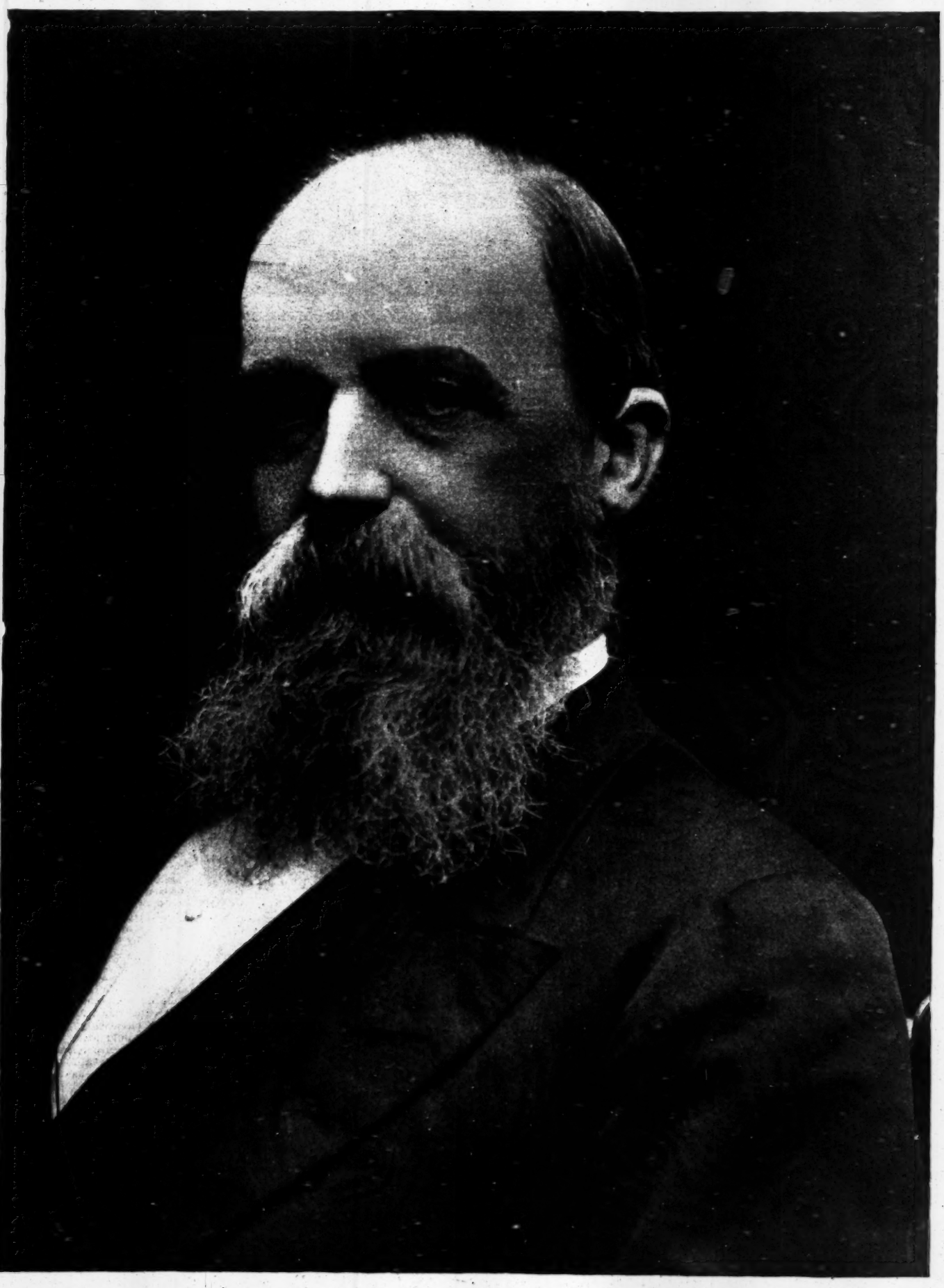


ROBERT BONNER.

ROBERT BONNER.

A CHARMING VIEW OF THE HUDSON RIVER FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

WERE phrenology an exact science, the phrenologist would find his ideal in Robert Bonner. His head tells much of the man as he actually is. The bulging forehead and deeply set eyes are backed by a head so plainly a region of phrenological bumps as to make itch the fingers of him who has ever dabbled in that fad. The enormous and never very fashionable hat that crowns the head when the owner is indulging in his favorite amusement of riding behind one of his fast harness horses at the Tarrytown farm is a hat in which the heads of most of our well-known men would be lost as in a peck measure. Aside from a very kindly face and a pair of searching eyes that have a merry twinkle in them when he is in a peculiarly good nature, Mr. Bonner's head is his striking physical feature. And it is crowded to the full with the right sort of "gray matter."

Witness his success in life as a publisher, his shrewdness as a horseman, and the fact that he probably knows more about the anatomy of the foot of a horse than any professor in any of the veterinary colleges in America. That, perforce, means in the world, for the people on the other side of the Atlantic know comparatively nothing about the shoeing of horses as an art. Englishmen do not need to know much about it, so long as they are content to peg along through life driving hackneys and making excessive knee action in their animals the desideratum. A blacksmith's apprentice can heap iron on a horse's foot until he has to lift them well up in the air in order to take a step. It takes the artist to so shoe a horse that the extreme of speed may be enhanced by a second in a mile by a proper development of the latent propelling power. Mr. Bonner in this way is an artist. He has made horseshoeing an art, and the brush-wielding fellows who have paintings "on the line" or the men who perform delicate surgical operations on the human body need not turn up their noses at the use of the word art in this connection. They would not if they knew how positively exact is this art in the hands of a master such as the subject of this sketch.

A vast deal of unnecessary trumpet blowing has been indulged in of late by the representatives of the so-called "new journalism" because they have secured the publication of what they term "signed articles," written by reporters, but accredited to various murderers, prizefighting loafers, cheap politicians, or sensational ministers who have attained a temporary notoriety among people of the calibre that can read the sheets without blushing. Where these people could write, their signature is reproduced as proof that they were the "authors." If ability to write was not among the accomplishments of these "authors," the reporter made a signature for them, and saved the necessity of the "X, his mark" signature.

Mr. Bonner must have smiled if he has ever happened to hear of these "triumphs of modern journalism," which is exceedingly doubtful, as he is a man of clean mind and Christian character, and would hardly get within the range of such contamination. It was something more than a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Bonner introduced this "feature" of the new journalism into the columns of The New York Ledger, which he was then conducting. Of course Mr. Bonner had in his papers no "articles" by low-browed and unlettered prizefighters or jockeys or murderers or thieves, who could not tell an alphabet from an architect's working plans. But before some of these "new journalists" were born, or their sheets dreamed of, he secured the publication in his paper of a series of articles written by men who could write, and treating of topics with which they were familiar and on which they were authorities. Twelve college Presidents, twelve United States Senators—in the days when brains rather than pocketbooks were considered a necessity in the highest law-making body of the country—twelve of the leading divines of the country, and scores of others who had something to say and knew how to say it, exploited their views through the columns of The New York Ledger. And it was Mr. Bonner's pride that from the first time to the last there was not one word in any number of his paper that the most careful mother would refrain from reading to the members of her family.

So this brainy Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, pure minded, devout, charitable, a lover of man, and of his best friend, the horse, set the pace for the feeble imitators, who have dragged old files of The Ledger through the filthy gutter of their imaginations and found in the wreck the model on which to base "achievements" which they could gloat over and blow trumpets about. It is sometimes a bad thing to set a good example.

Years ago it was said that with the exception of Gen. Grant and P. T. Barnum, Robert Bonner was known by repute to more people than any other man in America. It was probably true. He was a shrewd advertiser, and was never at all modest about letting the world know what Robert Bonner and The Ledger were doing. That self-sacrifice led to the foundation of the immense fortune of which he is to-day possessed, even though he has spent more than a million of dollars in buying and raising trotting horses, and has given away an even greater sum in charitable and philanthropic work. These gifts, very greatly to his credit, were never a means to the advertising end of Mr. Bonner's career, and it will probably be a surprise to very many who know the man well, or think they do, to learn that he has been as open-handed in giving to the Lord in a wholly unassuming and unostentatious manner more money than he ever expended for trotting horses, and that he acknowledges the cost of the latter has aggregated about $600,000. This expenditure was very largely for advertising purposes, though back of it was of course a sincere love for the horse, coupled with a personal pride in knowing that he owned and could drive horses that would go faster and further than the horses that any one else owned. Whether he refused to allow them to trot in public for stakes was another advertising move, or because of conscientious scruples, is neither here nor there. It is a part of the record of his life. Mr. Bonner was on principle opposed to betting or any other form of gambling.

Of Mr. Bonner's birth in Londonderry, Ireland, seventy-three years ago; his immigration to this country when a lad of fifteen, landing with but a sovereign in his pocket; his work at his trade as a printer on The Hartford Courant, now owned by Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, the graceful essayist, and their associates, with whom Mr. Bonner was well acquainted; of his removal to New York, and the purchase of The Merchants' Ledger, then a commercial paper, and its conversion into the best-known story paper in the country, all the world knows. So, too, do they know of his purchase of the long string of famous trotters with which his name has been so intimately associated.

Less is generally known of the best side of the man. His family and his intimates know him as one of the untitled nobility of Christendom. His pastor could tell, if he would, of the many deeds of kindness and charity that he has performed with the strictest obedience to the Biblical injunction not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth. His life has been marked with that noblest of all Christian characteristics, the extending of a helping hand to hundreds who have shown a disposition to help themselves. Of the young men and men well advanced in life, for that matter, who have been cheered and encouraged, assisted with advice and cash as well, the number is one of which he alone is cognizant, for these works have never been blazoned forth. As husband and father he is known as being all that human can well be. His Christianity has not been of the sort that calls for such a display as is made by the fencer with his mimic heart of red blazoned on the breast of his black fencing jacket, but of the quiet, unostentatious sort that believes in deeds rather than words, and that a man's whole duty is best performed by doing the greatest good for the greatest number. His citizenship has been of the best, such as would alone be expected of a man of his character, and place seeking has never been a feature of what he deemed his duty as a member of the great body politic.

Retiring from business ten years ago, when he gave his paper to his three sons, Mr. Bonner has since lived a very quiet life at his comfortable residence on Fifty-eighth Street, just back of which is the unpretentious stable, with its seven box stalls, which have sheltered in their day such famous horses as Maud S., Sunol, Dexter, Startle, Rarus, Edward Everett, and scores of others. Much of his time is spent at his farm, just back of Tarrytown, where, with a hand that is at once one of iron and of velvet, he has driven his pets at rates of speed faster than horses have ever been driven by any man, alive or dead, who has not been a professional driver of horses.

CHAS. TRACY BRONSON.

LOWER NEW YORK VIEWED FROM SOUTH FERRY.

THE CUTLASS DRILL.

NAVAL VESSELS have changed vastly since the good old days of the American frigate, with her enormous hoist of topsail, her nettings spreading away from the spritsail yard, her ensign streaming from the spanker peak, and her black smooth-bores held in place by breeching and side tackle. When the spars and sails gave way to the turrets and barbettes, when the old walls of oak went out to make room for walls of steel, a great change came over the methods of drilling men-o'-war's men. There are no longer any sails to set, and there was some point to the joke of an officer aboard a modern ship about taking in a mainsail. "How do you take in a mainsail?" asked an old officer from an old corvette. "Answer quickly!"

"Oh," replied he of the steel cruiser, "we don't take 'em in at all; we just let 'em blow away."

While that was, of course, an exaggeration, it is none the less true that there is room for doubt as to whether a modern battleship's crew would make as good a showing in seamanship as that of a first-class merchantman. The old sail and spar drills, which were regarded as a nuisance by the men, and sending down light yards, which was always done on coming into port, to the intense disgust of certain midshipmen, had their uses in keeping Jack spry and active alow and aloft. But when the ship was shorn of her lofty spars it became necessary to introduce other physical training in order that Jack might not become fat and lazy. So now we may see our bluejackets engaged in the calisthenics of the setting-up exercises or in the monotonous treadmill of the double-time trot in column around the decks.

One of the good old drills, however, survives, and it does so simply because it is valuable as a physical exercise. That is the cutlass drill. Those who are unfamiliar with ships of war may need to be told that a cutlass is a broad-bladed, heavy sabre, which in a hand-to-hand fight in the hands of one skilled in its use is about as deadly a weapon as one would care to meet. Cutlasses belong to the old days, but they are to be found aboard all the modern ships of Uncle Sam's Navy. In the old days of yardarm to yardarm fights vessels were frequently brought so close together that it was possible to "call away boarders." These boarders were a body of men armed with cutlasses, and it was their business to spring upon the deck of the opposing vessel, drive her crew from their guns, and bring them to terms in a hand-to-hand fight. Any one who wishes to read of a daring exploit of this kind should study the story of Bainbridge and the Philadelphia.

Certain members of every gun's crew are still allotted boarding service and are armed with cutlasses. But it is not deemed probable that modern warships will ever come to such close quarters that boarding will be practicable. The allotment of boarders is an evidence that naval tactics are still in a transitional stage. Cutlasses are also of theoretical value in "cutting out" expeditions. "Cutting out" means attacking and capturing a vessel in small boats—a thing which was practicable in the days before searchlights and rapid-fire guns were invented, and while low, projecting channels and martingales afforded a means of reaching decks from small boats.

The truth is that the cutlass drill is preserved simply because it is a fine kind of setting-up exercise. Naval cadets at Annapolis have to learn it, the theory being that as officers they will wear swords and hence ought to know how to use them. But as boarding and "cutting out" are practically obsolete the naval officer of the future will probably wear a sword simply as a badge of office.

The cutlass drill is not practiced with cutlasses, but with single-sticks. These are light wooden rods, provided with basket handles for the protection of the hands. The junior officers aboard ship, fresh from the hands of the master of the sword at Annapolis, make excellent instructors for the bluejackets, and the illustration reproduces a spirited scene on the level space in front of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sailor men enjoy the sport of single-stick exercises after they have learned enough to enter single-hand combats with their superiors, and it does not require any wild stretch of the imagination to suppose that Jacky takes a deep delight in administering a resounding thwack to some pretentious "young gentleman."

The single-stick drill is simple and easily acquired. It begins with the position of "guard," which is its greatest difficulty. After that the recruit is taught to make cuts at the head and at the cheeks and to parry those cuts. Other movements are added, and when the men are sufficiently skilled they are permitted to engage in friendly duels. Aboard ship the drill is practiced on the "spar deck," as the uppermost deck is called. The men are arranged in two ranks, one outboard and the other inboard, with sufficient space between individuals to permit of free work. The officer in charge instructs them in each cut and parry, and then by word of command causes one rank to make the cut and the other the parry, correcting those who execute the movement incorrectly. The naval militiamen have taken very kindly to single-stick work, and their roster contains the names of some men who can give a very pretty exhibition of broadsword fighting.

W. J. H.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—The Duke of Argyll has been in possession of the family titles and estates for fifty years.

—Mr. A. E. Keet has resigned the editorship of The Forum. He succeeded Mr. Page in August, 1895.

—Capt. William J. Clark, the last survivor of the John Brown raiders in Kansas, died there a few days ago.

—Mrs. Mary A. Frost, for four years with the German department of Smith College, has given up teaching to devote herself to editorial work.

—Judge Charles W. Walton, after serving for thirty-five years on the bench of the Maine Supreme Court, has retired. He is seventy-eight years old.

—Mrs. A. E. Rinehart of Denver, Col., rode 17,000 miles on her bicycle in 1896, including 116 centuries, a feat without parallel in the history of the sport.

—The Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Jane Ellice are the last survivors of Queen Victorias bridesmaids. The Duchess of Bedford, another of the bridesmaids, died recently.

—Chief Gall, who with Crazy Horse commanded the Indians that took part in the Custer massacre, is now an ex-Police Judge at Standing Rock Agency, South Dakota. He was succeeded by John Grass, another chief.

—The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has been called to the pastorate of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, England, to succeed the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D.

—Benjamin C. Clark, a Boston philanthropist, desiring that every defendant, with whatever crime he may be charged, shall be assured a fair and impartial trial, supplies money to accused persons in Boston that they may retain counsel to properly defend them. He reads the daily papers to discover if arrested persons are without friends and need assistance. If he finds any one that needs a friend he goes to his relief.

—The Rev. S. D. Sammis, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in the village of South River, N. J., uses a phonograh in his church services to lead the singing. He says that by it he gets good music and has no quarrels in his choir.

—Prof. J. M. Baldwin of Princeton, N. J., has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Science and Letters, Denmark, for the best work on a general question in social ethics. His work was entitled, "Social and Ethical Interpretations of Principles of Mental Development."

—Among the Americans who will be in London for the Queen's Jubilee are Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough; Lily, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, (or Lady Beresford;) Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Terence Blackwood, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mrs. Cora Smith Colgate, who has leased a residence in Eaton Square; Mrs. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen, W. W. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Channing Barclay, Miss Barclay, and Col. and Mrs. John Hay.

MAY.

"O sing and rejoice!
Give to gladness a voice
Shout a welcome to beautiful May!
Rejoice with the flowers,
And the birds 'mong the bowers,
And away to the green woods, away!
O, blithe as the fawn,
Let us dance in the dawn
Of this life-giving, glorious day;
'Tis bright as the first
Over Eden that burst—
O, welcome, young joy-giving May!

"O, crown me with flowers
'Neath the green spreading bowers,
With the gems and the jewels May brings!
In the light of her eyes
And the depth of her dyes
We'll smile at the purple of kings.
We'll throw off our years
With their sorrows and tears,
And time will not number the hours
We'll spend in the woods
Where no sorrow intrudes,
With the streams and the birds and the flowers."

—ALEXANDER McLACHLAN in The National Review.

CREW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PRACTICING CUTLASS DRILL ON THE COB DOCK, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE LATE BARON DE HIRSCH.

WITH the marriage of the late Baron de Hirsch were united two remarkable figures in the world's history of philanthropists. The wife, no less than the husband, was a master of the art of money making, and under the skilled guidance of this unique couple, their individual fortunes grew to colossal proportions. A love of their fellow-men was the predominating characteristic of both the Baron and the Baroness. With similar tastes, vast wealth, and the ability to use it wisely and well, they acted as a mighty compound engine in the field of education and charity.

The Baron Maurice de Hirsch de Gereuth was born to be a money king. He made millions while still a youth by rebuilding the ruins of the greatest bank in Belgium. The Baron gave away millions, but wasted not a cent. It is said of him that he would save a franc by condensing a telegram announcing the gift of a fortune to some hospital or school.

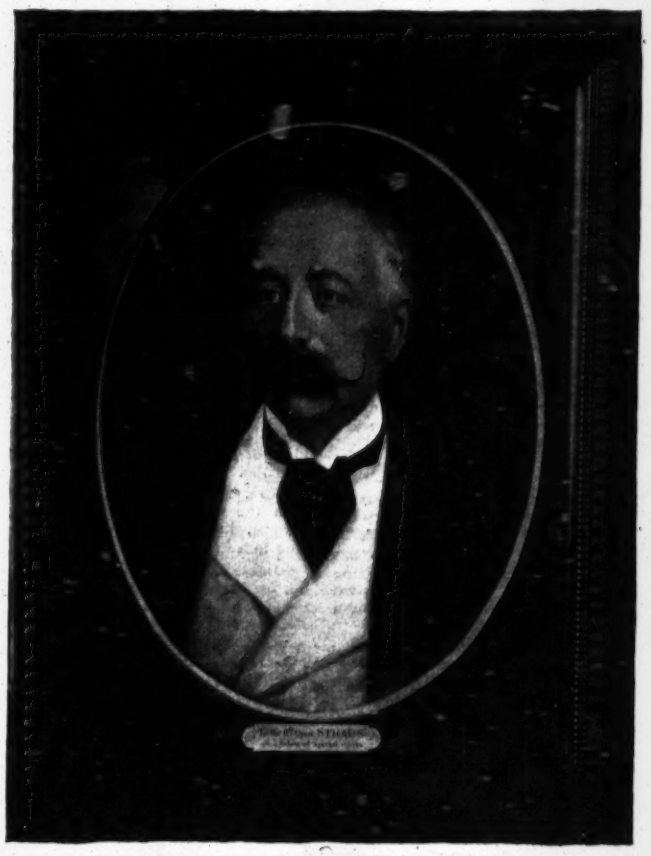
Money making was merely an incident with him. His chief energies were devoted to spending his fortune properly. His social aspirations were gratified throughout Europe, in nearly every capital of which he was a chosen friend of sovereigns and Princes. Among his most intimate friends was the Prince of Wales. The Baron was born near Munich in 1833, and died in Vienna, April 21, 1896.

It was through long association with her father, who was a Brussels banker, that Baroness de Hirsch learned the business principles which enable her to use her vast wealth toward the improvement of mankind. She never fritters away money. Some of her friends regard her as the equal if not the superior of her husband in the skillful handling of enormous sums of money. When she was a girl she acted as secretary to her father, the late Senator Bischofheim, who was himself a philanthropist. She was only two-and-twenty when she married Baron de Hirsch, and for nearly two-score years she assisted him in his business and charitable work. Small wonder is it, then, that at the age of sixty, after a lifetime of experience, she is able to direct her affairs unaided, except by clerks. She herself is a hard worker, and frequently spends part of the evening after dinner at her desk. An ordinary woman, carrying on the vast operations which her wealth entails upon her, would have no time left for social diversions, but the Baroness knows so well how to economize time that she is able to enjoy the company of her friends freely.

Of late her eyes have turned toward America as a field for philanthropic endeavor. The crowded condition of the Russian Hebrews on the east side of New York has been the subject of special study, and she has decided to place at the disposal of the Baron de Hirsch Fund $1,000,000 to be devoted to the work of improving these conditions. A home for the benefit of Hebrew working girls and immigrant girls is now being organized here.

Another American donation was $100,000, which was used to pay off a mortgage upon the building of the Educational Alliance in Jefferson Street. It is supposed also that the Baroness was the anonymous donor of nearly $200,000 to the Paris Charity Bazaar, whose success was marred by the dreadful fire.

A distinguishing trait of the world's greatest woman philanthropist is her aversion to anything approaching show or ostentation. Her large benefactions it is impossible to conceal from the public, but no one knows the extent of her personal work among the poor on a smaller scale.



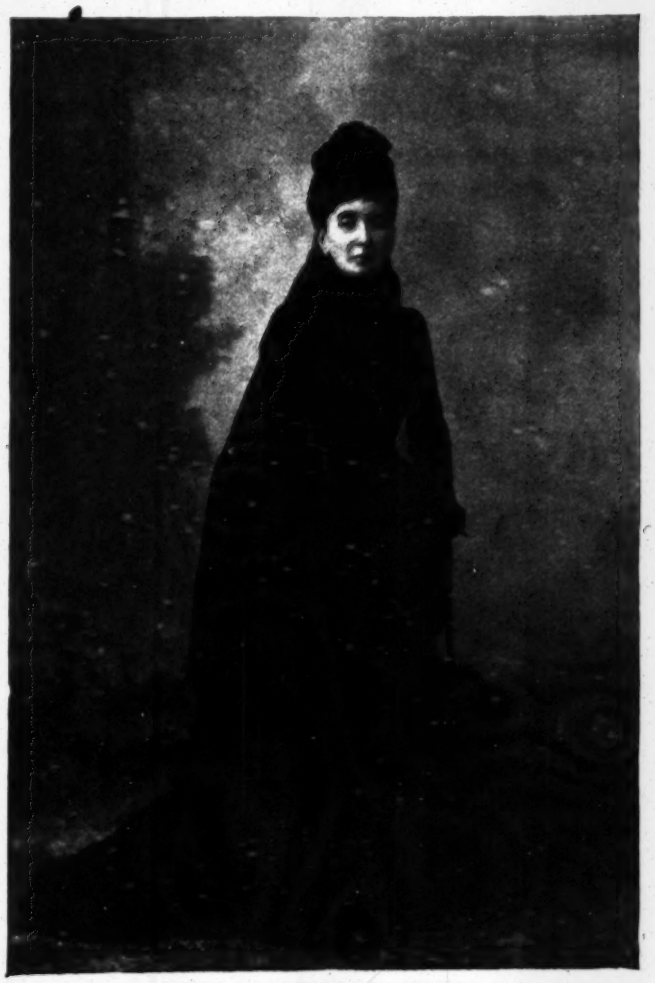
THE LATE BARON MAURICE DE HIRSCH.
From the Painting Now in the Possession of Oscar Straus.

FIRST AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

An ancestor of William C. Whitney is believed to have constructed the first piece of railroad in this country. It was in 1807 that Silas Whitney laid down an experimental railway in Beacon Street, Boston. No record of the result or practical utility of this experiment appears to have been preserved. About two years later Thomas Leiper built a railroad three-quarters of a mile long at his stone quarry in Delaware County, Penn., which rendered valuable service in the hauling of stone. The successful operation of this road speedily led to the construction of other short lines in Pennsylvania, and one at Falling's Creek, Chesterfield County, Va.

In 1826 a three-mile line of railroad was built in Massachusetts which attracted much attention. It was constructed for the purpose of transporting granite from the Quincy quarries to the port of Neponset. Stone sills were used for ties, and the rails were wooden stringers, 6 by 12 inches in thickness, plated with flat iron bars. This road was known as the Quincy Railroad, and its operation marked a distinct advance in early railway construction. The next important railroad to be built was the Mauch Chunk Road from the coal mines to the Lehigh River, a distance of nine miles. Very soon after the completion of the Mauch Chunk Railroad, in 1827, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company built the Carbondale and Honesdale Railway in Pennsylvania from the Carbondale coal mines to the head of the Lackawaxen Canal, a distance of 16¼ miles. It was for this road that the "Stourbridge Lion," one of the first locomotives imported from England, was run.

After 1830 railroad building in this country developed steadily, the Baltimore and Ohio and the South Carolina being the two first important railroads to be put in operation.



THE BARONESS DE HIRSCH.

A HARSH MOTHER.

A woman in my neighborhood, a mother whose house and sewing and other work absorb her best energies—one who whips when annoyed or interrupted—lay at the point of death one Summer days, says a writer in The Kindergarten News. The sudden attack brought all the neighbors together in groups. The little son, four only, was in my yard. My boy came in and said: "Mamma, Freddie says if his mamma dies there won't be any one to whip him any more!" The pity of such a thought! Dwell upon the incident and imagine it your child!

OLD DUTCH PICTURES.

THERE will be sold at Antwerp on June 1 a collection of old Dutch and Flemish pictures, formed and owned by Mr. Gijsbert de Clercq, a distinguished citizen of Holland and a descendant of a family which has always been noted for its love of art and the ownership of fine pictures. Some of Mr. de Clercq's ancestors were painted by Franz Hals, and these portraits were presented by the family to the Amsterdam Museum, where they can be seen by all visitors. Mr. de Clercq spent many years in the Dutch East Indies, where he amassed a fortune. Retiring from business a few years ago, he returned to Holland, his native land, to enjoy his ease, but, like the Mulvaneys, who, after a long residence in India, found when they returned to England that they were out of touch with the home land, and were perforce obliged to return to the land of their adoption, Mr. de Clercq, as the French catalogue quaintly puts it, has been seized with a "nostalgie des palmes," or homesickness for the palms of Java, and has decided to return there to end his days. This is the cause of the disposition of his collection.

The pictures that form the collection are for the most part remarkably fine examples of the early Dutch and Flemish schools, and all without exception are in a fine state of preservation. A few have been selected for reproduction herewith which will give a good idea of the high merit of the collection.

A "Portrait of a Man," by Nicolas Maes, is a particularly fine example. Maes, the pupil of Rembrandt, at first painted portraits notable for their reddish tints. He was gradually influenced by the Flemish masters at Antwerp. He painted genres and many portraits, especially of children. The present portrait is that of a distinguished-looking young man, who is painted standing in a park with his right arm resting on a pedestal. He is robed in the beautiful red cloak which Maes always loved to introduce in his portraits.

Sebastian Vranck, the painter of an Italian public fête, illustrated herewith, was a historical and battle painter of the Flemish school and a pupil of Adam van Noort. He enlivened his pictures with a multitude of well-grouped figures, brilliant in coloring, but as a rule stiffly drawn. In the present canvas the female population of a town is grouped around an equestrian statue in front of a hotel de ville. There are nearly 200 figures in the canvas, which is charming in design.

The painting of a church interior is by Hendrick C. Van Vliet. Van Vliet was born in Delft in 1611, and died there in 1675. The present canvas depicts the corner of an old Gothic cathedral, brilliantly lit by the sun, with a number of people studying the epitaphs on the wall.

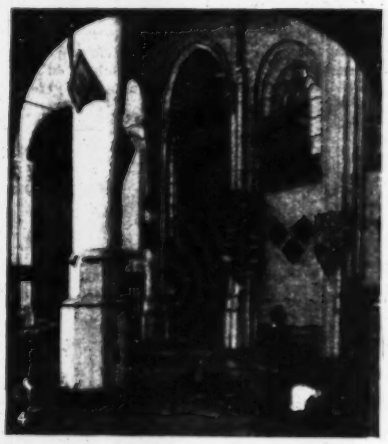
Pieter de Putter, the well-known painter of genre, died at Beaverwyck in 1659. His painting of a fish merchant is remarkably skillful in drawing and composition. The old merchant is seated at the right in his simple hut, listening to a fisherman who has fish to sell. On the left is a dead fish, notable as a fine piece of still-life painting, together with a cat, plates, and a cauldron.

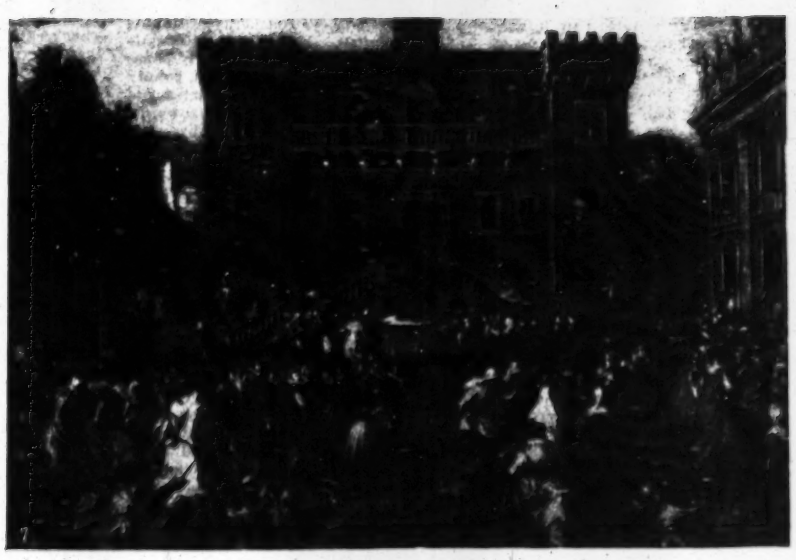
Anthonie Palamadesz was born in Delft in 1601, and died there in 1673. He was a genre and portrait painter whose work shows the influence of Mierevelt and Franz, and particularly of Dirk Hals. The canvas, which depicts a party of young people, is finely composed. A group of men and women are talking in the foreground and furtively watching the two couples flirting behind them. At the right a grande dame converses with a cavalier, and on the left another group listen to a chanson which a boy sings to a mandolin. At the left there is a characteristic figure of a page turning to drink at a buffet in the shadow.

A second example by Palamadesz is entitled "La Toilette," and is an interior with two small female figures. One robed in black and white, is seated, and the other stands before the glass finishing her toilet. She is robed in blue silk, richly trimmed with lace, and a skirt of orange satin. The costumes are admirably painted.

"A Wooded Landscape," by Jacob Ruysdael, is one of the best pictures in the collection. Jacob Ruysdael, who was a nephew of Solomon and a son of Isaac Ruysdael, and who was born about 1635 and died at Haarlem in 1681, was the greatest landscape painter of the Dutch school. His early work was remarkable for its minute treatment of accessories. There is a wood with superb trees on the left of the present canvas, while on the right a plain stretches away to the distant horizon. On the road which leads to the wood is a troop of cows and sheep accompanied by their shepherd. A beautiful Summer sky, covered with fleecy white clouds, completes the picture.

J. B. T.





1.—Portrait of a Man, by Nicolas Maes. 2.—A Merry Company, by Anthonie Palamedesz. 3.—The Fish Dealer, by Pieter de Putter. 4.—Interior of an Ancient Cathedral, by H. Van Vliet, (1662.) 5.—Landscape by Jacob Ruysdael, (1650.) 6.—"La Toilette," by Anthonie Palamedesz. 7.—Public Fete in Italy, by Sebastian Vranck.

SOME OLD DUTCH PAINTINGS.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Charles II.

NO biography of Thackeray, in the true sense of the word, has been written—Thackeray wished that none should be. When Anthony Trollope produced his sketch in the English Men of Letters Series the volume was found to be a biography only in so far as Trollope could make one when hampered by a dearth of material. His work was more properly an essay, with reminiscences and estimates, and the latter not very satisfactory to admirers of Thackeray. The later Brookfield correspondence really told us more about the man than Trollope told.

It is in a man's private letters to intimate friends that he is always best seen. There he seldom poses, provided he be a man of full stature and candid mind. Those letters enlarged the circle of men and women by whom Thackeray's memory is cherished; they exhibited an author who as a man was worthy of his renown. Men who had admired the writer loved the man yet more. Even men who are careless of the personal side of an author were led to acquire new interest in Thackeray, and from this interest were led to affectionate regard. Still more light was shed by Mrs. Ritchie in her "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs," published two years ago. Written as they were with a daughter's love, they could not fail to show us a man lovable, steadfast, and of sweet nature.

Could a formal biography have given the world any truer picture than these books have already given us? There might have been fuller details—letters of a more strictly intimate kind, facts of a more precise sort, information more definite as to the misfortune which wrought so cruel a blow to his domestic affections. But could we have known the man much better? We may feel quite sure that nothing would have undermined the solid foundations of our esteem. Foibles there might have been to disclose and to be recognized, but they scarcely would have been serious ones. More likely they would have been of a kind to increase our liking for the man, since one may often love a friend the more simply for his foibles—provided they be not on the wrong side in conventional morality.

Mr. Eyre Crowe has known Thackeray since childhood. He was with him in Paris; he frequented his London homes; he came with him to America. Not the earliest of his reminiscences relate to the year 1839, when Thackeray lived at 13 Great Coram Street, in Brunswick Square. His visit to that house was "one of the delights of this boyish time." When Thackeray was recovering from a serious attack of bilious fever and "Pendennis" in monthly parts had had to be stopped for four months, it was to Mr. Crowe's father's house that Thackeray went to dine off "roast pig, with its crackle coating," and declared that the dish "had given the finishing touch to his convalescence."

But, with all this intimacy, Mr. Crowe gives us little in the nature of reminiscences. That he might have given much more seems all too obvious, and the reader closes his book—"Thackeray's Haunts and Homes," (Charles Scribner's Sons)—with regret. With fewer than fifty pages of text, the book contains about twenty illustrations; really the material for a magazine article of perhaps 10,000 words, and such the book originally was. But we are to take the book for what it is, not for what it might have been or what we may think it should have been. The text tells a plain story for the pictures, and tells it understandably, clearly, and accurately. As far as the writer aimed to go he goes. He might have gone further, but he did not, and here arise our regrets.

Taprell's chambers, where in 1832 Thackeray became a pupil of Taprell's in the law, still stand. Even the interior still shows us the ground floor where Thackeray pored over Taprell's leather-bound books, the panel-oak wainscot, with numerous book shelves still holding folios that are taken down in search of law and precedent as they were sixty years ago. Once Thackeray was married and had returned to London, he for a brief while settled in Hyde Park; here Mrs. Ritchie was born. When Mr. Crowe had that delight in his boyish time to which he refers, Thackeray had taken the Great Coram Street house. Here pleasant moments were spent at the prandial hour; "Mrs. Thackeray, having our welfare at heart, was quite delightful at her own fireside." Of all Thackeray's conversation at that time Mr. Crowe best remembers his "noble acknowledgment of the great powers of 'Boz,' whose nom de plume covered the walls of London." Thackeray was already an author, but "without acerbity, as plain matter of fact," he would add to these acknowledgments plaintively, "he sells thousands of copies to my small hundreds."

From "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes." Copyright, 1897: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TAPRELL'S CHAMBERS, LONDON, WHERE THACKERAY STUDIED LAW.

At this house the door was opened by John, the red-breeched butler, "who found a niche in a vignette of Pendennis, where he is seen hugging a basket of Madeira with a grin suggestive of mirth to come." The house has now fallen on evil days. Neglect and decrepitude are written over its walls, and the visitor who asks why is told that twenty years ago a spell was cast over the place by a murder committed next door.

When Thackeray changed his home to 13 Young Street, Kensington, he already had "Vanity Fair" in contemplation, and here finally that great work was written. Here also Thackeray was wont to lie at full length on the sofa, smoking a cigar as he dictated "Esmond." James T. Fields once went to this house, and has told us how Thackeray bade him go down on his knees because "Vanity Fair" was written there.

Thackeray's last home was the house built by himself at Palace Green, Kensington, on whose walls has been placed a commemorative tablet telling that here Thackeray once lived and died. No other home of his has been marked by any tablet. On this site stood an old house when Thackeray made his purchase. He planned to enlarge and improve the structure, but finally gave up this idea and reared a new house instead. "I recollect," writes Mr. Crowe, "with what mingled feelings I trod upon its mortar and brick bestrewed floors for the first time; it seemed so much too vast for comfort; and how this impression was reversed when, on its completion, he invited friends to a housewarming. These warm admirers had to be divided into two sections, as the rooms, though as yet barely furnished, couldn't hold all the invited guests in one lot. In this house Thackeray was actually placed astride the two parishes of Westminster and Kensington, the boundary line of both running discreetly into the lawn at the back, where a stone denoting the division has been placed."

Of Thackeray's life in Paris Mr. Crowe records but little. The art-student days are referred to, but we have only a "tradition" that it was the atelier of Gros, that famous school whence came so many great artists, that Thackeray went to. Of this atelier we have a picture showing an extremely modest building in the inner court of the Institute, with the entrance next to that of the Mazarin Library. Abraham Hayward remembered the Thackeray of those days. Day after day he saw him at the Louvre copying pictures "in order to qualify himself for his profession." Mr. Crowe himself in later years used to see Thackeray in the Louvre copying, and when Thackeray described the second funeral of Napoleon Mr. Crowe was still in Paris. Thackeray had admission to the Church of the Invalides, but Mr. Crowe was content to stand on one of the many sloping platforms that had been erected for the public. Thackeray's account of the funeral, Mr. Crowe tells us, had a small sale, and yet to this day that narrative affords good reading, so full is it of the wholesome sentiment and philosophy of Thackeray. It was years ago that I read it, and on turning to it a few days since my surprise was to find how plentifully the pencil marks of enthusiasm lay scattered along its pages.

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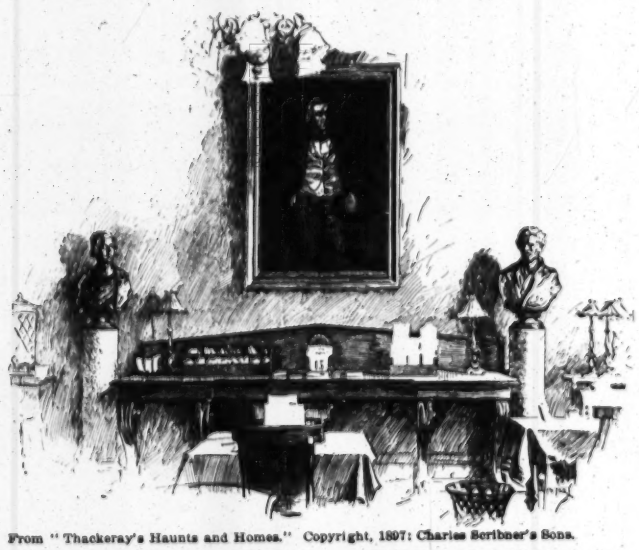


From "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes." Copyright, 1897: Charles Scribner's Sons.

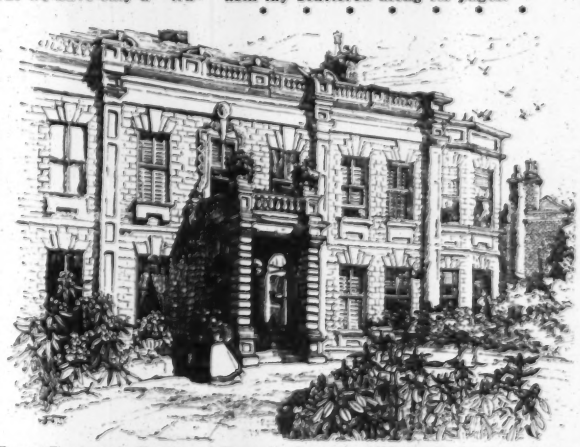
ROOM IN REFORM CLUB, LONDON, WITH PORTRAIT OF THACKERAY.

From "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes." Copyright, 1897: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THACKERAY'S HOME, GREAT CORAM ST., IN 1837—1840.

From "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes." Copyright, 1897: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

THACKERAY'S HOME, 13 YOUNG STREET, WHERE "VANITY FAIR" WAS WRITTEN.



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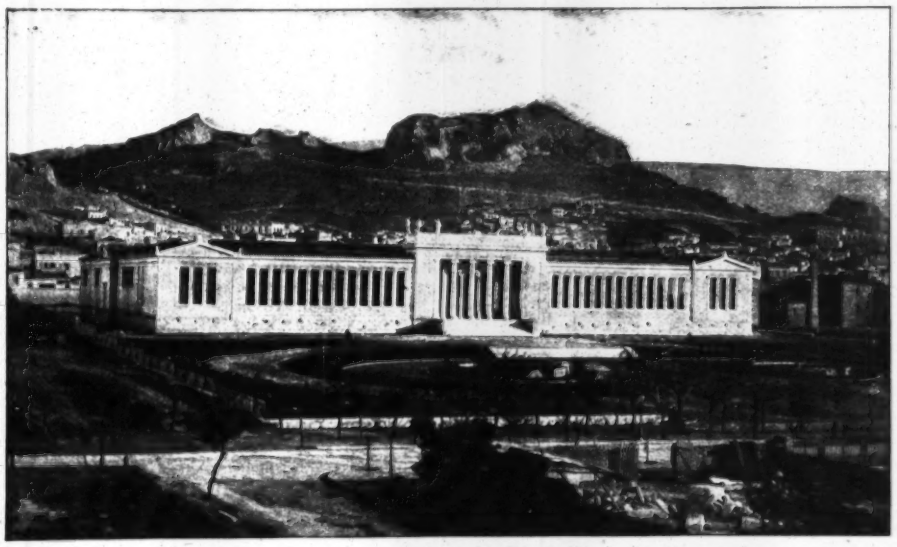
THACKERAY'S HOME, KENSINGTON, WHERE HE DIED.

Prof. James M. Hoppin of Yale has written a volume of very special interest at this time. He gives it the definite title, "Greek Art on Greek Soil," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) It has particular claims to attention because produced as a result of study in Greece extending over two visits, the last having been made in 1895. Apart from its value to students of Greek art, the volume has usefulness for the knowledge it imparts concerning the people of Greece. Greek art came from two races, the Dorians and the Ionians, and while foreign elements, now Macedonian, now Roman, now Gothic, now Norman or Venetian or Turkish, have left their impress on the people in the lapse of centuries, the primitive type in Greece has never been wholly stamped out. Tenacious are the Greeks. Prof. Jebb has gone so far as to declare that the central fact of their history, from the earliest times to the present, is "the unbroken life of the Greek nationality."

Prof. Hoppin writes of three races as now inhabiting Greece, with the true Greeks the unifying one of the three, the two others being Wallachians and Albanians. Owing to their Thracian origin, the Wallachians are affiliated to the Greeks. They migrated southward from the Carpathians in the Middle Ages. Mainly nomads now in Northern Greece and largely shepherds, "the traveler meets them on the sterile hills and in the narrow valleys, clad in sheepskins, stalwart but savage-looking men, driving their flocks to pick up the scanty pasturage."

It is the Albanians, however, who form a more marked element. They are "the land possessors, agriculturists, and soldiers, the bone and muscle of the State." The north also was their early home. Descendants of the ancient Illyrians, they are more closely allied to the Greeks than are the Wallachians in speech and blood as well as in traditions. They have become Greeks, as the Wallachians have not. In the war of independence it was they who "formed the most vigorous fighting element," and—adds Prof. Hoppin, writing before the present war began—they "would do so in any other war that should arise." By them new blood was brought into the degenerate Greek race. They are the men whom the traveler sees "striding with haughty carriage about the streets of Athens, dressed in their jaunty red caps, with long tassels, snowy fustanellas, embroidered jackets, close-fitting white leggins splaying over the foot, and large shoes upturned at the toes, with a tuft of wool at the extremity, an armory of silver-mounted pistols and daggers in their belts, and swinging big rosaries, which, like their petticoats, are not quite in keeping with their martial character."

More than did other provinces, Athens and Attica escaped the early Slavic invasions, and thus the Greeks proper in Athens are men who boast of their pure blood. Morally and intellectually they are "children of Odysseus, man of many devices, and who saw many cities; they are the traders, merchants, sailors, commercial travelers, shop keepers, stock brokers, money changers, dragomen, rich men, (if there be such,) as well as intermeddlers in all arts, students, artists, professional men, and, above all, politicians." They speak Greek and have always done so. Modern Greek differs from ancient widely in pronunciation and much in construction, but it is nevertheless "at base Greek, with the same alphabet and forms." The grammar of classic Greek is now used in the schools. Children are taught to read Xenophon and other old authors. Approximately the language of books and periodicals is that of Homer. Thus while Latin has ceased to be a spoken language Greek is a living one, and "it is an almost miraculous fact that this should be so, considering the great changes and upheavals that have occurred."



From "Greek Art on Greek Soil." Copyright, 1897: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NATIONAL MUSEUM AT ATHENS.

Prof. Hoppin devotes one of his chapters to the National Museum at Athens, where he spent days of study and felt that he "never could exhaust its riches." Situated in a modern part of the city, this long one-storied building was begun in 1866; one wing was completed in 1874, and in 1889 the entire edifice finished. Its specific purpose has been to receive all the antiquities that might be found in Greece outside of the Acropolis. This exception was made because a special building, or annex, is reserved for antiquities found on the Acropolis. Prof. Hoppin calls the National Museum "the glory, not only of Athens, but of Greece." Its sculptures, vases, bronzes, and other treasures are arranged in historic sequence. Nothing inferior or commonplace is found there. Its antiquities are of unsurpassed interest and value. One room devoted to Mycenaean art he describes as a hall of extraordinary richness, whose cases and shelves "gleam with the golden treasures of prehistoric art dug up by Schliemann," and "there is not another such golden room in the world."

* * * * * * *

The life of Charles II. while he was King of England presents little that is pleasing or instructive, except by contrast. The early Georges may have been as dissolute as he; certainly they had not a tithe of his redeeming wit; but the Georges had at least some respect for public appearance—or were made to have some. Charles's defiance of decency was unblushing. The worst that prevailed prevailed openly, and the worst was as bad as a King could make it. The wit of Charles has saved his personal character from consignment to complete ignominy. Most men must have owned to some secret liking for the man's candor, but a liking for his wit which they were free to own publicly. When Rochester wrote the famous lines,

> Here lies our sovereign lord the King,
> Whose word no man relies on;
> Who never said a foolish thing
> And never did a wise one,

he voiced the general opinion of his time. Posterity has shared the opinion. It was these lines which evoked from Charles as a reply one of his best sayings. The lines were true, he said, for the reason that his words were his own, whereas his acts were those of his Ministers.

The early life of Charles must always be vested with romantic interest. The circumstances in which he was called to represent the Stuart cause surrounded him with heroic associations. The manner in which he bore himself well sustained the character he was called upon to maintain. It is his successful escape from the Cromwellians, after the battle of Worcester, that forms the most romantic chapter in Charles's career. The story has been fully told in many histories, but it has been reserved for Mr. Allan Fea, in a beautiful volume, "The Flight of the King," (John Lane,) not only to give a more full and particular account than has heretofore been published, but to supply a detailed description of each place where Charles was secreted and of the means by which he escaped his pursuers at each point, with a series of pictures of the various places connected with his flight. Thus we have pictures showing the present condition of secret chambers, closets, and cellars, portraits of royalists who aided Charles, and other memorials of a chapter in history that was so big with possibilities for the future of the English Crown.

How Charles was disguised as a woodsman and spent a day toiling in the rain in the forest while his pursuers were close upon his track; how he was concealed in the top of a thick-leaved oak tree and slept there in the arms of a yeoman, who pinched him when his arm grew weary with the weight; how Jane Lane traveled on horseback, with Charles sitting forward of her as her servant and disguised as such—these are some of the details here unfolded, with interesting views of exteriors and interiors, portraits and scenes.

Those who aided Charles in his flight had their reward when Monk at last placed him on his father's throne. The Penderel brothers, who had secreted him at Boscobel—now in the forest, now in secret chambers, (with which the house was amply provided as if for the purpose,) now in the oak tree—joined the procession of royalists which went through London streets in May, 1660. Charles made them gentlemen of coat armor, commanded that they should attend at Court once a year, and gave each a pension payable to them and their heirs forever. When one of them died while on a visit to London he was buried in a London church beneath an altar tomb, with a eulogistic inscription.

A grandson of one of the Penderels followed the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts as their secret agent. Catherine of Braganza, Charles's wife, was his godmother. He became a Catholic. Exempted with others of his family from the penal laws in force against Catholics, he was able to live in England and to aid the Stuart cause there almost unmolested. But his life was spent mainly in Italy. Charles Emmanuel III. of Sardinia created him Marquis Penderel de Boscobel. This title has survived to the present day.

Jane Lane shared the honors bestowed upon the Penderels. When Charles's safe arrival in France became known in England she went with her brother to France, fearing for her safety at home. At Court she was accorded marked honors and entered the service of the Princess of Orange. When Charles was restored to his throne Parliament voted her £1,000 to buy herself a jewel. Charles gave her a watch. A pension of £1,000 was granted to her and one of half that sum to her brother. Lely painted for her Charles's portrait. Jane Lane married Sir Clement Fisher, and a year after the revolution of 1688 died, leaving only £10. She had invariably lived up to her income, her opinion being that "her hands should be her executors."

Mr. Fea's story of the Penderels and the Lanes is written with rare pains as to details. It is a work such as only original research could have produced, and research of that patient, difficult sort which only those possessed of ample time and firm determination can prosecute successfully.

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Phillips Brooks's life and writings were such abounding things, the life so full, the writing so rich in spiritual good, that the compilers have not yet ceased to find among his manuscripts material for books. The newest one is called "The More Abundant Life," (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) and, while the volume was issued especially for the Lenten season, there is nothing that Phillips Brooks ever said which has not its worth at any season of the year. Mr. W. M. L. Jay, who has made the selections, chiefly from unpublished manuscripts, makes no attempt at an estimate of Phillips Brooks's work, but in a brief preface he refers to his "largeness of sympathy and fineness of insight." These terms leave much more to be said, it is true, but they point the way to all that is to be said. In whatever Phillips Brooks said or did sympathy was written large, and the things that he saw he saw with clear and bright vision.

Francis W. Halsey.

From "Westminster Abbey, &c." Copyright: John C. Winston & Co.

PHILLIPS BROOKS AND CANON FARRAR.

A PIANO SOUNDED BY ELECTRICITY.

A piano on an entirely new principle is announced from Germany, writes George B. Waldron in The Illustrated American. The strings are stretched across the sounding board as in the ordinary piano, but the entire hammer mechanism is absent. Instead, the depressing of the key puts in action a magnet which automatically attracts and releases the wire, thus producing vibrations without the metallic stroke which accompanies the sound in the common type. The resulting effect upon the tones is said to be very remarkable. The high notes resemble those of an Aeolian harp. The middle and lower notes are like a 'cello or an organ. It responds readily to every variation in power and expression. A note can be sounded for several minutes without varying in quality. So radically different from all existing instruments are the effects that a new style of music is needed to bring out its capabilities.

THE DRAMA

George W. Lederer.

THE Wall Street play has had its day, and no American playwright with his wits about him will waste his time sentimentalizing over the rise and fall of stocks until financial speculation again becomes a popular theatrical topic. For that reason, and some others, there is small chance that "Widow Goldstein," which was the only new play of last week, will last long; yet it was not unwelcome as a diversion to some persons who saw it, and as a study of popular play building it was rather interesting to others. The makers of this thing, Lillian Lewis and Lawrence Marston, seemed to think that much interest would be attached to it because two of their personages were supposed to be drawn from the life and to represent, in imaginary circumstances, two noted speculators of the present hour.

The German Jewess who had begun her laborious career in the land of the free by baking cakes and selling them to brokers and who became a magnate of the Street was evidently conceived seriously as a powerfully impressive personage. She had married a broker, who was afterward driven to suicide, not by matrimonial complications, but by the machinations of one Russell, who was tall, thin, smooth-faced, elderly, and frugal, and she took to finance for the purpose of revenge and became an instrument of Nemesis.

All this is very ridiculous, of course, yet it is no worse than the stuff which has served well enough in a dozen or more Wall Street plays produced since Bronson Howard put the stock ticker in drama, and I have no doubt that sublimated melodrama rather than farce was the original intent of the authors of "Widow Goldstein." Perhaps they lacked confidence, or, more likely, an opening offering in the late Spring, when everybody is believed to be in a frivolous mood, they cheerfully changed their play into farce. They would doubtless as cheerfully have changed it into tragedy or pantomime.

As farce, with some sentimental ornaments and two or three patches of melodrama, it is a queer and extremely modern mess and interesting to the jaded reviewer for a little while, because its framework is all exposed, so to speak. To be effective the serious part of the story should create an illusion of life. Yet this is made impossible by the playwrights. The posture of events is barely made known when there is a sudden invasion of the broker's drawing room by a crowd of college boys utterly unlike the boys in any American college. We have learned all about the "jays" of Harvard from Mr. Howells, but these fellows are not "jays." That word does not half describe them. As a matter of fact they are members of a "vocal quartet," and presently they sing a medley.

An acrobatic and saltatorial office boy, two caricatures of rural women, and a superfluous and unexplained sleight-of-hand performer also interfere with the progress of the play, and there are songs and dances and harlequinade rushes and "specialties" that quite deprive Widow Goldstein of her dignity and Cyrus Russell of his power to thrill. He is a heartless, widow-and-orphan-destroying, apple-munching rascal, and he knows it, but he has not a fair show when his best scenes are cut in two by buck dancers and gentlemen who juggle with coins.

Nevertheless there is some good in this thing. It did not seem to me one of the awful fantasies of the Mistaken like "An Iron Creed" and "My Life" and "Not One Word," plays long since forgotten by all but the newspaper reviewers, who can never hope to forget them. The character of Mrs. Goldstein might yet serve in a serious play. There is always a sort of fascination about those creatures of fiction who devote their lives to revenge and turn out to be amiable benefactors. I used to dream of writing a fine play in which the protagonist should deny himself food, clothes, and fire to accumulate a fortune to crush an enemy, and, in the climax, should pay off the mortgage on his enemy's house and settle an income upon his enemy's daughter. But, alas! I could never spare time, and now so many other fellows have written the same play. There are some bits of good dialogue in "Widow Goldstein," too. I remember particularly the reckless hero's description of his conscience: "Good. Brand new. I've never used it."

The only other new theatrical article last week was a Portia from St. Louis. Miss Rowland, as she called herself, came into town quietly. She hired one of the best theatres. She employed a manager and a company of actors, but she employed no press agent and did not seek notoriety for notoriety's sake. Apart from the vanity which led her to fancy she could impersonate one of Shakespeare's heroines who is so extremely difficult to impersonate that the old stager remembers very few Portias, she was extremely modest. So far from acting Portia, the experiment proved to persons with trained eyes and minds that she could not act at all. She did not express an idea of Portia from the first scene to the last. Her posing was strained, artificial, and unlovely; her speech was generally parrotlike recitation. She was always rhetorical except in the rhetorical passage of the trial scene, where she was hopelessly commonplace and almost colloquial. She seemed to lack the temperament, and she certainly lacked the physique, the face, and the voice of a successful actress. Is it credible that she could not see for herself the superiority of Olive Oliver, who is still a novice?

Yet if her ambition was so strong that she was compelled to gratify it, no harm was done; for doubtless she could afford to pay for the music to which she danced, and she must know now how hard it all is. As for the few newspaper critics who accepted Miss Rowland's invitation to see her Portia, they were not surprised or grieved. They knew well enough that there is no girl in all this over-theatred land (if I may use that queer compound just once in an emergency) who can act Portia fairly well who needs to pay the expenses of her own début and come out after the May parties are all over and the Spring flowers are in bloom.

I rather took to the thing beforehand, because I have been thinking a good deal about "Shakespeare at popular prices," and a sudden and necessarily cheap recurrence of "The Merchant of Venice" seemed to fit into my thoughts. I did not object strongly to the scenery. The bastions of Elsinore were all right for once in a way in the neighborhood of Shylock's house. Even the sleeves of the polite but dingy supernumeraries did not annoy me. But in the chilling presence of Frederick Warde's hard, mechanical, vociferous, obvious, and monotonous Shylock—in which a rôle so rich in interest that it seems as if any well-trained player could carry it effectively was made an infliction—the conclusion was forced upon me that Shakespeare for the masses must still be an unrealized dream. Such performances of Shakespeare as this would send the masses back to their Tony Pastors with tears of gratitude in their eyes.

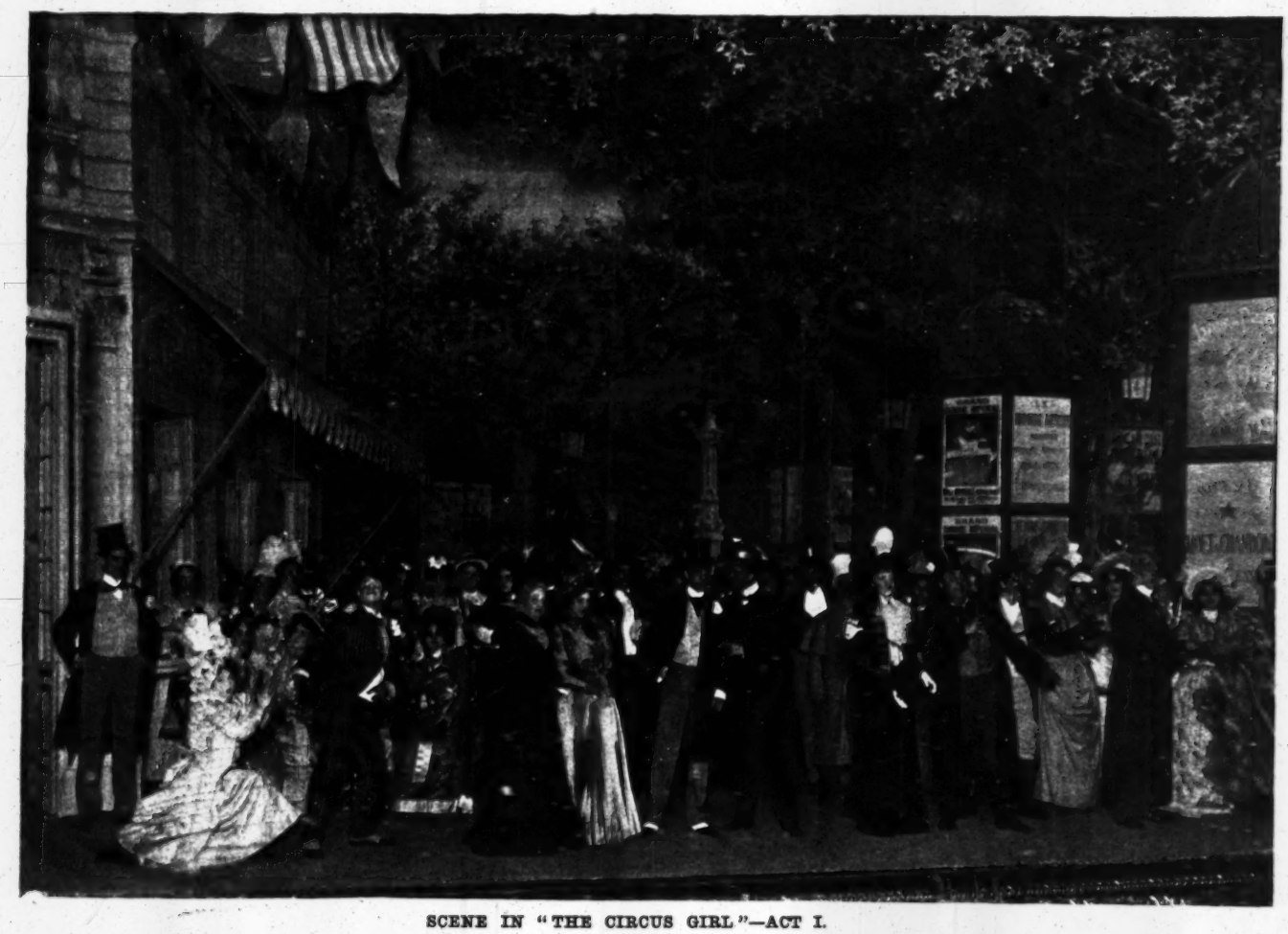
I suppose it might be possible to draw curious conclusions from the fact that in the year 1897 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been running, simultaneously, in two New York theatres, but really there is no significance in it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not a stage classic, and the people do not love it. Indeed, so far as the present generation is concerned, the attitude of the public toward the dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's famous novel with a purpose suggests the mental condition of the strange lady in Mr. Kipling's latest poem. They don't know, they never can know, they don't understand, and they don't want to understand. The faintest echoes of the controversy the book caused when it was published do not reach them. When American slavery died it died forever. Its ghost does not walk.

Besides that, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was always a very poor play, involved, incoherent, and unlikely. It survives now chiefly as a medium for the exhibition of the Northern darky, descendant of freemen, in his great rôle of the careless, happy, irresponsible slave, in which his utter lack of dramatic comprehension is noisily manifested. There have been legends of negro actors. There are memories, even, of Ira Aldridge, who could play Othello without painting his face. But the ordinary darky has no mimetic ability. He sings, after his fashion, often very agreeably, and he has his peculiar way of dancing, and his lack of the sense of humor and superb self-consciousness make him an extraordinary figure in his

MARGUERITE SYLVA,
Who Will Have a Prominent Role in "A Round of Pleasure" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

VIRGINIA EARLE AS DORA WEMYSS.
In "The Circus Girl"—Act. I.

Jerome Sykes,
Who Will Have a Prominent Role in "A Round of Pleasure."



SCENE IN "THE CIRCUS GIRL"—ACT I.
The Crowd on the Boulevard by the Cafe de la Regence.

cakewalks. And it is for this that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fitfully survives. It ventures into town in the "off season," with its amiable bloodhounds, its tinseled drop, and magnesium light for the apotheosis of little Eva, and, sometimes, though rarely, with a few genuine Southern darkies, who have inherited an idea of plantation dance and music, though generally its divertissements are characteristic of the Northern darky. So long as these wholly undramatic and illusion-destroying antics please the people who support the cheap theatres, the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will occasionally appear on the bill boards.

Talking of cheap theatricals, it is noteworthy that one somewhat audacious attempt to establish the cheapest kind in this city has just failed dismally. The so-called comedy company which was to have occupied the Murray Hill Theatre all this month, is one of many which have proved formidable rivals to what may be called "middle-class attractions" in some of the smaller cities. Theatrical "combinations" of very ordinary merit which, in prosperous times, would do well enough, after a supposedly long and profitable run in New York, have been driven to the wall by the rivalry of "aggregations" of talent (to say nothing of genius) with repertories large enough to permit a daily change of bill, and uniformed brass bands, which have been warranted to gratify an exalted dramatic taste for the humble sum of 10 cents. The invasion of New York by one of these troupes, brass band and all, was inevitable. It came, saw, and retreated in the Grecian manner. Its prices, unfortunately, were somewhat lower than the taste of any appreciable number of New Yorkers who seek dramatic entertainment of any sort. Perhaps this was the first time any speculator in things theatrical ever got so far beneath the public taste, though his mistake was in the theatre he selected for his metropolitan venture, which is in the centre of the town, and is a clean, modern, well-appointed dollar house. Over on the far east side ten-cent theatricals are common enough, as common as stale fruit and second-rate vegetables, but in an artistic way they prove nothing at all.

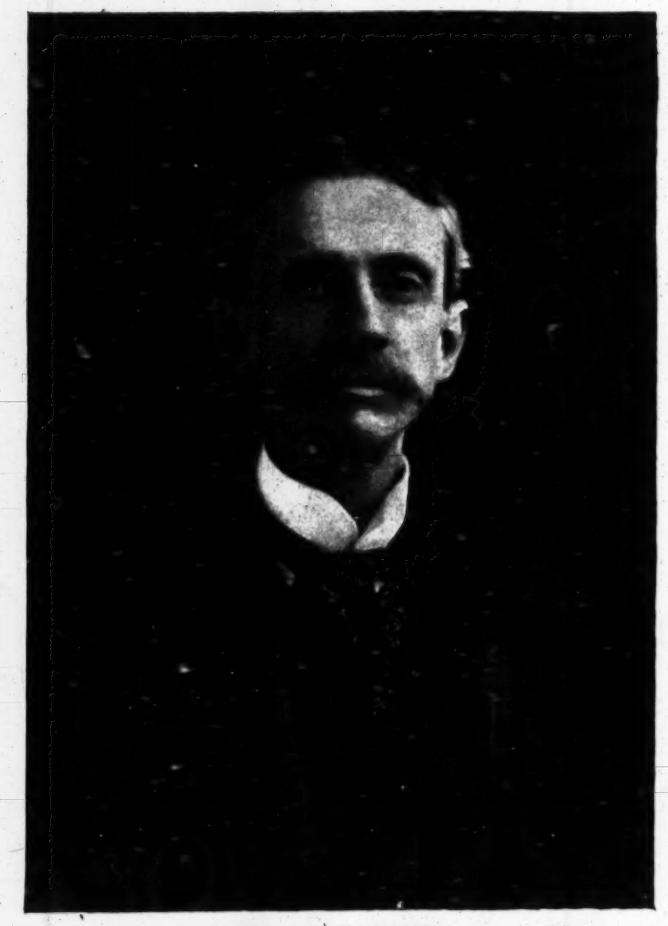
Much more interesting and important, too, are the Summer stock companies in various cities, which have a genuine aesthetic purpose and an educational influence. The company established at the Columbia Theatre in Washington includes Katharine Grey, A. L. Lipman, William Boag, Henry Bergman, Kate Denin-Wilson, Clara Emory, and other actors of metropolitan reputation, and it has already produced a new play, "A First Offense," by Paul Wilstach, while a drama of Washington life, by Willard Halcombe, called "A Gentleman Vagabond," is in preparation. In this Mr. Boag will appear as old Beau Hickman, relics of whom are or used to be carefully preserved in that place on Pennsylvania Avenue where you go for mint juleps. But I wander.

The London dramatic critics are, broadly speaking, of two sorts, Ibsenites and reactionists. At least, that is the impression one derives from reading the theatrical reviews whenever an Ibsen play is acted in London. In this city, at present, it does not much matter what attitude the dramatic critics take toward Ibsen. It seems to me most of them view him intelligently and dispassionately; but there is absolutely no paying public for his smart, cold-hearted, "depressing" plays. In London, however, they can give a dozen performances of an Ibsen play and pay expenses. Some of the "conservative" fellows seem actually to fear that the modern drama will get a foothold, and their reviews are as severe and denunciatory as possible. The day for joking at Ibsen has passed. While it is true that no play of his has yet secured a place in the common repertory, his influence seems to grow. On the other hand, the Ibsenish critics frequently let their enthusiasm run away with their judgment.

It is all very like the old controversy here of Wagnerite and anti-Wagnerite, with much reason in the arguments of both sides. Still, one would have more respect for The London Times's assertion that "John Gabriel Borkman" would give the horrors to the "healthy-minded pit and gallery" if one could feel quite sure that the pit and gallery always are healthy minded; and, on the other hand, one cannot help smiling at the raptures of the zealot who likens the stupid and provincial Borkmans to the Atridae, and hails Ibsen as a master who transforms ordinary performers into actors of genius. As a matter of fact, Ibsen holds the actor in so great subjection that, like the pieces of W. S. Gilbert, his plays often fare better in the hands of second-rate performers than when they are intrusted to comedians of fine skill and strong individuality.

Edward A. Dithmar

SCENE IN "THE CIRCUS GIRL"—ACT II.
La Favorita is Ready for Her "Turn."



FRANK R. STOCKTON.

AS the traveler passes along the fine turnpike road leading from Madison to "old historic Morristown" he cannot help but notice the beautiful residences that line the road. Far off to the right in a beautiful valley he sees the former residence of H. McK. Twombly, with its surounding grounds and outbuildings, all made noticeable by the effect of wealth; further on he sees the gray, silent walls of the Convent of St. Elizabeth, and if he goes a little further on he may see the grounds of the Morris County Golf Club. But as he thus speeds along, noticing and perhaps admiring, he sees but does not realize that the mansion far off to the left, surrounded and almost hidden by cedars, is the home of one of America's best-known novelists, Frank R. Stockton. If he proceeds up the half lane and half road that leads to this interesting home he will certainly feel that the few minutes of careful observation were well spent. To approach the property it is necessary to ascend a short hill, at the top of which, far back from the road, is the mansion built in 1856 by the father of Dr. Kitchell, then State Geologist, as a country residence for his son. Dr. Kitchell lived but four years after the building of this mansion, and after his death the property was left in the occupancy of various tenants until Mr. Stockton bought it, in 1889. Since that time he has made its appearance neat and pleasing to the eye.

As one enters the house, directly in front and running almost the length of the building is a long hall, terminating in several steps that lead up to the study. The bright carpeting gives the hall a cheerful aspect, and the odd arrangement of doors and staircase along its sides makes it conspicuous and interesting.

The library is the first room on the left of the hall. Five bookcases are the most prominent decoration of the room, and the walls are adorned with many pictures, among which the one that is highest in the appreciation of Mr. Stockton is the pen sketch by his neighbor, A. B. Frost, the subject of which is "The Music for the Dance." The picture is that of four negroes, with banjos and violins, plodding through the snow toward the dance.

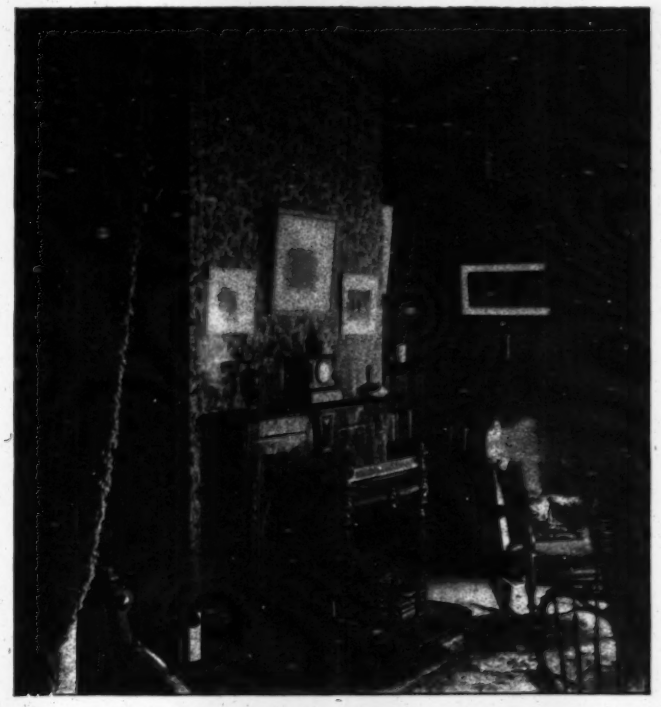
Directly behind the library is the parlor. This is a well-lighted, beautiful room. The furniture is simple but neat, and the pictures are interesting, particularly the beautiful painting by Thomas Moran.

The study is the most interesting part of the house. The furniture is for the most part antique. An interesting object is the desk at which the novelist may be found in the morning dictating to his stenographer, who sits at the table near him. In the study are many quaint relics, pictures, and other valuables. The most noticeable is a cabinet of pipes. Most of these pipes were sent to Mr. Stockton by friends; some by a woman missionary in Asia. In this collection are pipes from China, the East Indies, and Germany. There are opium pipes from China and Japan. All these are of interest to Mr. Stockton, although he does not smoke pipes. In the corner of the study is a window, near which stands an orange tree, the fragrance of whose blossoms scents the entire room.

Opposite the desk is a bookcase, in which is a collection of Mr. Stockton's works in the several editions, including the French, German, and English.

An interesting relic in the study is a framed will, one made in 1730 by an ancestor of Mr. Stockton's.

On the mantel is another valuable relic, which was made the subject of Mr. Stockton's story, "The Knife That Killed Po-Hancy." It is an odd-shaped knife, sent to him by a missionary in India, and was used by some Christian converts to behead an Indian robber.



A COZY CORNER IN MR. STOCKTON'S LIBRARY.

MR. STOCKTON'S STUDY, DESK, AND COLLECTION OF PIPES.

WAR HORSES IN ARMOR TIMES.

The size of the English war horse reached its maximum in the reign of Henry VIII., when the relations of body armor to "hand guns" were analogous to those of the early ship armor and cannon before the "high velocities" were obtained at Elswick. There was good reason to believe, says The Spectator, that by adding a little to the thickness of the coat of steel the soft low-velocity bullet of the day could be kept out. So it was for a time. But the additional weight required a still larger horse to carry it. The charger had to be armored as well as his rider, and the collection in the Tower of London shows the actual weight which it carried. The panoply of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the brother-in-law of Henry VIII., still exists. That of the horse covers the whole of the hindquarters, the back of the neck, forehead, muzzle, ears, shoulders, and chest. It is exactly like a piece of boiler plating, and fastened by rivets.

The rider sat in a saddle the front of which was a steel shield 10 inches high, covering the stomach and thighs as the "breastwork" on an iron-clad's deck covers the base of the turret. The total weight is 80 pounds 15 ounces. To this add the weight of the rider's armor, 99 pounds 9 ounces, and of the rider himself, say 16 stone, (224 pounds,) and the total is 28 stone 12 pounds 8 ounces, or 404 pounds 8 ounces. This bears out Holinshead's statement that in the days of Henry VIII., "who erected a noble studderie for breeding horses, especially the greatest sort," such as were kept for burden, would bear four hundredweight commonly.

COLONIAL FEAR OF LAWYERS.

In the columns of the New York Gazetteer of Sept. 8, 1786, there was a paragraph lamenting the increase of lawyers as threatening to the future prosperity of the community and degrading to freemen. "An honest trade in former days," said the writer, "was all that people of common ability and education were ambitious of, but now no profession is genteel but the lawyer and the merchant. The lawyers are now creeping into every post of importance and thrusting themselves wherever there is a vacancy. Our Congress, our Assembly, are crowded with them, and even in our great commercial convention there are five lawyers to one merchant."

THE COLONEL RIDES TO TUXEDO.

IF the one or two day cycle rides or tours around New York, that to Tuxedo is the Colonel's second choice. "Where can you find," he says, "a more charming combination of field and hill, river and mountain, than the thirty-eight miles which intervene between New York and the famous park contain? Lofty cliffs, fair meadow land, a rolling country, and the eternal hills—all these afford pleasure as they succeed one another in varied ways." The Colonel, it may be observed, is poetical at times.

It may be suspected that the comforts and even luxury of the Tuxedo Clubhouse, probably the best-appointed country club in the world, have something to do with the Colonel's enthusiasm regarding this particular ride or tour. His friends and associates have noticed that a good dinner, particularly when following a long ride, always makes the Colonel particularly eloquent over the beauties of the scenery of the preceding ride, and the Tuxedo Clubhouse is noted for its good dinners.

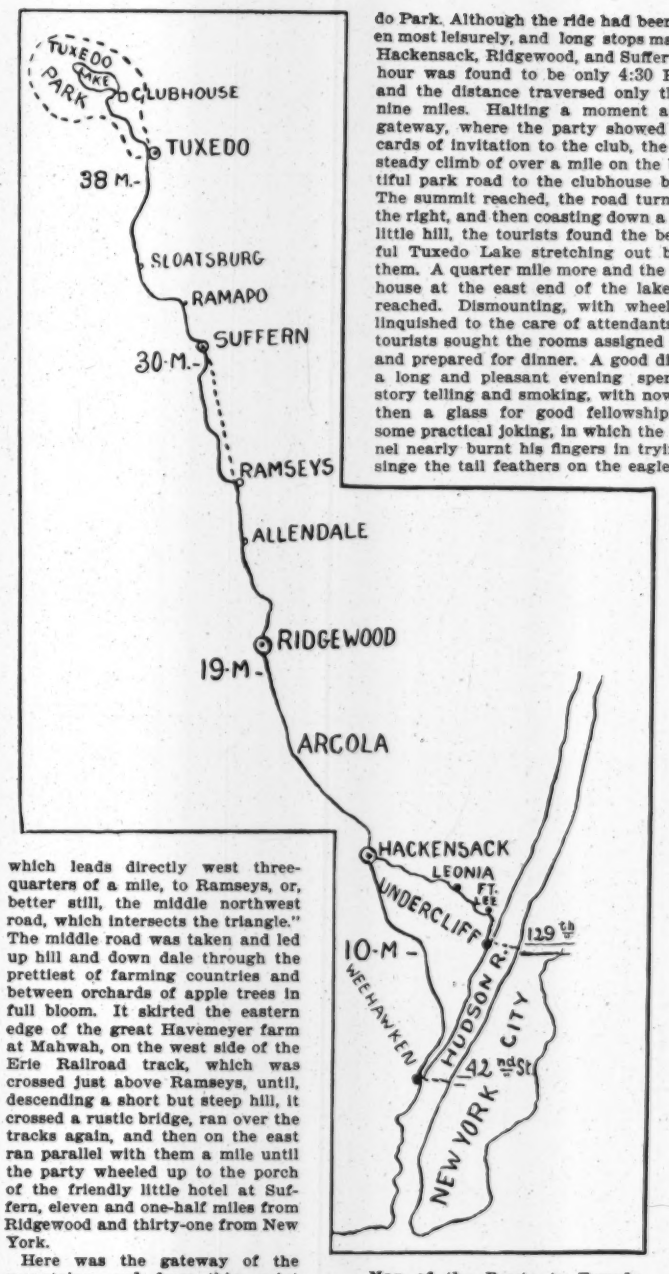
It was on a recent Saturday, one of the fairest and balmiest of May days ever vouchsafed to the sons and daughters of men, that the Colonel and some five or six members of the Cycle Touring Club started from New York for Tuxedo. Some of the riders had taken care to express bags containing black trousers and waistcoat and the appropriate Tuxedo coat, with other necessaries, ahead, while others, who argue that cycling should not compel a change of dress at evening, carried underwear and toilet articles in neat cases on the handle bars or strapped beneath the saddles of their wheels. The Colonel appeared with a neat little canvas roll deftly tied to his handle bars, and which he jocosely called his "repair kit." "It contains," he said, "all appliances to repair the physical wear and tear of a ride, and even the ravages of time." Although the Colonel is no longer young, he is not yet old, and this last remark was proclaimed by his friends to be paradoxical. Boarding the ferryboat at 10 A. M., a few minutes' sail brought the party to Weehawken. The morning was cool and lovely, and the party walked up the long and gradual hill to the top of the Palisades. "It is never well to begin a long ride by riding a hill," quoth the Colonel. "Save your strength for the journey before you." His advice was unanimously followed. The summit of the hill reached, the cyclers rested several minutes to observe the beauty of the scene before them. The waters of the river and lower bay danced in the sunlight and a cool northerly breeze blew fresh from the distant Ramapo hills, which reared their blue heads against the horizon like the hills of Beulah. Then a short ride of two or three blocks brought the party to the Hudson County Boulevard, and here again they paused to view the vast expanse of meadow land stretching away to the west, crossed by two silver lines which marked the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and over whose brown surface numerous railroad trains flitted to and fro like shuttles working in a huge loom. Turning right on the boulevard, a two-mile ride brought the party to the beginning of the long and gradual descent which led to the western base of the Palisades, and then across meadows and over the Hackensack River at Little Ferry into the sleepy and quaint old town of Hackensack. Merrily rolled the wheels and blithely did the Colonel sing

"But he went back
To the town of Hackensack
With a little bunch of whiskers on his chin."

No well-conditioned cycle tourist ever passes through the Town of Hackensack without halting to test the quality of the water of that town, which testing is generally accompanied by sundry winks, a general expression of pleasure, and a mysterious exchange of silver between the tourists and a white-aproned attendant who stands behind a polished piece of wood, and the Colonel and his friends were no exception to the rule.

Hackensack left behind, ten miles from New York, and only a little past 10 o'clock, a broad and fine macadam road, running a little to the west of north and with easy grades and only an occasional hill, led through the little village of Arcola, five miles, and finally five or six miles more, to where, at the junction of four roads, stands the Rouclere House, a favorite resort of the Colonel's. Here, for it was not yet noon, and over half the distance from New York to Tuxedo, or twenty miles, had been traversed, the party rested and awaited the serving of lunch. They were enlivened during the interim by tales of cycling feats and experiences, and no one was more to the front in these tales than the Colonel. Lunch served, and the party joined by one or two more riders who had come out from New York by train, the ride was resumed about 2 P. M. Now began that beautiful rolling country which stretches from Paterson some twelve or fifteen miles to the base of the Ramapo Mountains. A mile and a half from Ridgewood the Colonel, after crossing an old bridge over a pretty stream, took the road to the left, and warned his fellows to be careful, if on their way to Tuxedo, never to follow the centre or right-hand road. "That," he said, "leads to bad roads and to a rough country, which is destruction to wheels and riders." The road now had a steady upward grade, and, running between verdant lawns and through the little villages of Hohokus and Waldwick, finally, five miles from Ridgewood, at the top of a hill and in front of a white farmhouse, parted. It had been macadamized up to this point. The Colonel announced that the straight road leading due north was the most direct route to Suffern, the next objective point, but that it was rough and in poor condition. "Far better," said the Colonel, "take the broad macadam road, which leads directly west three-quarters of a mile, to Ramseys, or, better still, the middle northwest road, which intersects the triangle." The middle road was taken and led up hill and down dale through the prettiest of farming countries and between orchards of apple trees in full bloom. It skirted the eastern edge of the great Havemeyer farm at Mahwah, on the west side of the Erie Railroad track, which was crossed just above Ramseys, until, descending a short but steep hill, it crossed a rustic bridge, ran over the tracks again, and then on the east ran parallel with them a mile until the party wheeled up to the porch of the friendly little hotel at Suffern, eleven and one-half miles from Ridgewood and thirty-one from New York.

Here was the gateway of the mountains, and from this point eight miles of good road led through the little towns of Ramapo and Sloatsburg, amid ever-changing vistas of mountain and river to the picturesque stone gateway of Tuxedo Park. Although the ride had been taken most leisurely, and long stops made at Hackensack, Ridgewood, and Suffern, the hour was found to be only 4:30 P. M., and the distance traversed only thirty-nine miles. Halting a moment at the gateway, where the party showed their cards of invitation to the club, the long, steady climb of over a mile on the beautiful park road to the clubhouse began. The summit reached, the road turned to the right, and then coasting down a steep little hill, the tourists found the beautiful Tuxedo Lake stretching out before them. A quarter mile more and the clubhouse at the east end of the lake was reached. Dismounting, with wheels relinquished to the care of attendants, the tourists sought the rooms assigned them and prepared for dinner. A good dinner, a long and pleasant evening spent in story telling and smoking, with now and then a glass for good fellowship and some practical joking, in which the Colonel nearly burnt his fingers in trying to singe the tail feathers on the eagle of a half-dollar piece, were followed by a most refreshing sleep in the pure mountain air and a wakening to another perfect Spring day.

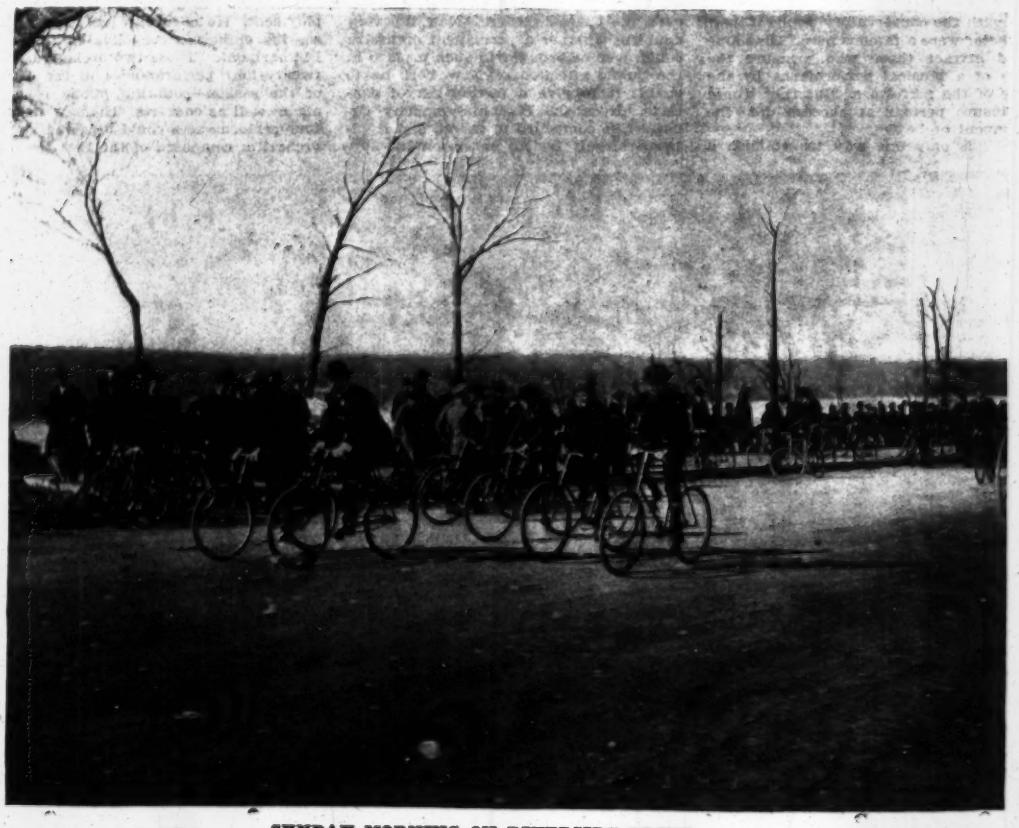


Map of the Route to Tuxedo.

Leaving the clubhouse at 11 o'clock, after taking a five-mile spin around the lake, the party retraced their course of the preceding day, and, stopping again at Ridgewood for luncheon, arrived in New York at 5 P. M. Such was the Colonel's ride to and from Tuxedo. To those who may not be so fortunate as were the Colonel and his friends to secure accommodations at the clubhouse, good meals and rooms can be had at Turner's, a few miles beyond Tuxedo village, and if a longer tour be desired, the second day may be devoted to a ride between Turners or Port Jervis or Milford, Penn.

The Colonel's third favorite ride around New York is to Oyster Bay, L. I., and this ride will be described in the next issue of the Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.



SUNDAY MORNING ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

TWO POLITICAL HOODOOS.

There are certain superstitions in National politics concerning particular places which are always eagerly sought after but are tolerably sure to turn out cemeteries of dead hopes, comments a writer in The Illustrated American. One of these is the embassy to Great Britain. It has even been said that a successful Presidential candidate carries the British Embassy as a knife up his sleeve to cut the throat of his most dreaded opponent, and the offer of this splendid mission has been declined with loathing by several ambitious statesmen who did not feel ready to mount the funeral pyre. The Speakership of the House, however, carries with it a more frightful hoodoo than the British Embassy. Every man who has sought the Speakership of the House since the foundation of the Government has done so with a view to the Presidential nomination of his party. It has always been enough to defeat his election, except in one lone, solitary instance—that of James K. Polk.

Music

Adolph Philipp.

THE world of music has transferred its chief activities to the other side of the Atlantic, where London's season has begun with its customary blare of trumpets. Already the cable has begun to seethe under the briny deep with the fiery flashes of the press agent's blazing fancy, and we are like to have our very souls dazzled with the visions of the world beyond the waves. It is interesting to note the difference between the accounts which come by way of the cable and those which one afterward reads in the English papers. The cable dispatches are manufactured strictly for the American market and err as far on one side as the English papers are likely to err on the other. But when one has learned to read between the lines he readily comes to understand, when the cable announces that Miss Tessie Morninglight, the American pianist, made a tremendous sensation at St. James's Hall and was recalled twelve times after her performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," that her manager had a large audience of Americans present on free tickets and that they took care of the enthusiasm and the recalling. As for the London correspondents—well, they are very, very kind.

Meanwhile, we read that M. Maurice Grau maintains stoutly the position which he assumed before he left this side of the Atlantic. He says there will be no opera at the Metropolitan next season so far as he is concerned. And I am inclined to believe that he really means what he says, despite the repeated prophecies of some of my confrères that there will be opera and that we shall begin to get the plans by cable in a very short time.

Perhaps some one else may try it—say Col. James Henry Mapleson, or perchance Marcus Mayer. But I am pretty well convinced that Mr. Grau will not let any one into the Metropolitan except at a destructive price. The fact seems to be that the astute impresario desires to let the public rest for one season and then come back at it the following year with the same old combination of artists and operas. He actually does not know what else to do. The maintenance of a fashionable opera house appears to be a pretty serious problem.

But it does not appear to be at all difficult to keep one going that is not fashionable. The Castle Square Theatre in Boston has been giving opera continuously for some three or four years. It gives the best operettas and also the standard grand operas at low prices, with an ordinary company, and it makes money. The concern has branched out now and has established itself in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Some day I shall write more about this Castle Square Opera Company, for the lesson of its history is valuable.

We are promised in lieu of our regular establishment of opera a permanent orchestra. The plan which has been announced is to take the forty-five orchestral pupils of the National Conservatory of Music, put them under a good conductor, and give concerts with them. This would be an admirable scheme, if it were not for the numerous objections with which it is surrounded.

In the first place, the forty-five pupils of the National Conservatory cannot play well enough to become a public orchestra at the word of command. If they are really conservatory pupils, they have not the routine yet, and they are not sufficiently masters of their instruments. To say they are simply because the Paris Conservatoire is able to turn out a good orchestra is to disclose ignorance which would be funny if it were not likely to have serious results. Three-fourths of the pupils of the Paris Conservatoire have already had long courses of instruction under competent masters before they enter that institution. They know as much when they go there as most of our conservatory pupils do when they graduate.

In the second place, forty-five persons are not enough to make a good concert orchestra in these days, unless the conductor will confine himself to works of no later date than Beethoven. But it is hardly necessary to say that no conductor could hope to attract audiences in New York if he did not play anything written after 1827. But the scheme is so tenuous that it is hardly worth while discussing it seriously. It will probably be like many other schemes of the same sort. It will never go further than the announcement. If it does come to a trial it will receive respectful consideration from the critics. But the public will be slower to give it attention.

Par example, Mr. Sam Franko's American Symphony Orchestra is composed of players who are considerably more advanced than any conservatory pupils can possibly be, and they play very well indeed. But the public has not yet given to this orchestra the patronage which it deserves. Perchance something might be done with the conservatory pupils if their conductor were a famous man. His name would attract those who measure the value of a musical performance by the name of the performer. But that would not insure permanent success for the permanent orchestra.

There is only one way to establish a permanent orchestra, and that is the way adopted by Col. Higginson in Boston. He invested $1,000,000 for the purpose. With the income of that sum he was able to engage a first-class conductor and to let him secure the very best performers available in any part of the world. After that it was a matter of discipline for both orchestra and public. The orchestra had to be drilled into military precision, unanimity and spirit, and the public had to be taught gradually to appreciate the excellence of the orchestra. Meanwhile the interest of that $1,000,000 kept the enterprise in existence until it became able to pay its own expenses. That is the only way to establish a permanent orchestra.

But that was done in Boston, where the musical enthusiasm of the public is not absorbed by something else. The Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts are the fashionable musical entertainments of Boston. They occupy a more important position in the public esteem than even the opera does here. Now, it is very doubtful whether a permanent orchestra could ever be brought to such a place in the public affection of New York as to enable it to give a paying list of concerts. Even the Boston Symphony Orchestra is compelled to travel, and it depends largely for its profits on the support of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

In New York, with a voracious opera house swallowing all the money people have to spend on music, it does not seem likely that a permanent orchestra could give more than a dozen concerts in the course of the musical season with any hope of profit, and that would not do at all. The sum total of profit would be not large enough to support the orchestra, and it would be useless to think of attempting to fill the deficiency in other cities, for they have their supply of orchestral concerts already.

It is a pity that the existing orchestras in New York cannot be consolidated and placed under one leader. Of course this is merely a vision, for the Philharmonic Society has existed independently for over fifty years, and will go on existing so. Mr. Damrosch evidently finds it possible to make some profit with his orchestra, and his opera season enables him to give his men a long term of employment. He naturally has no desire to see his orchestra consolidated with the Philharmonic. These two orchestras give twenty-four performances in the course of the season—counting public rehearsals as well as concerts. If those twenty-four performances could be given by one orchestra, composed of the best material

MISS MARY REICHARDT AND ADOLPH PHILIPP,
In Act II, "The Wizard of the Nile."

CLEOPATRA'S FLOWER GIRLS IN "THE WIZARD OF THE NILE."

QUINTET IN ACT II., "THE WIZARD OF THE NILE."
Miss Angelo Verack as Cleopatra.

from those now in existence, and directed by a competent conductor, we should have concerts of a very high order, and they would concentrate upon themselves all the patronage now scattered among several series.

But there are too many contending parties in the musical field in this city. There are too many ambitious men with plans to forward. No one will yield to the other. Just think what might be accomplished here by one strong man with a clear field and the whole support of the musical public. But what can we expect while there exists a bitter partisanship which affects not only the musical public, but even disturbs the equanimity of some critics?

There are other aspects of this orchestral question, but they must be deferred for future discussion. It being conceded that we cannot support a permanent orchestra in addition to those already in existence, and that we cannot expect to see the extant bodies consolidated under a great conductor, it behooves us to inquire what can be done to improve the quality of the work done by our present orchestras.

That it can be improved is hardly a matter to be questioned. All who are capable of judging admit that the work of the Philharmonic Society is far below the standard set for the playing of such organizations. The Philharmonic does not improve. It even retrogrades in some respects. What should be done to bring it up to the standard? Perhaps that is a question for the conductor to decide. If it is, why does he not decide it? Why does he not do something? If he is powerless, then the authorities of the society ought to do something. If they do not know that they play badly, they must be told so until they do know it. They must be told so not only by the newspapers, but by their subscribers. But this is a matter that is not ripe for discussion now, when the operetta blooms upon the mead, and the symphony is laid away in the library until the closing days of October.

Bernhard Rank,
As King Ptolemeus in "The Wizard of the Nile."

Up at Terrace Garden they are giving operetta in the German tongue and the German manner. Mr. Victor Herbert's "Wizard of the Nile" music is well adapted to the German style of performance, and the audiences which attend at Terrace Garden will undoubtedly enjoy it. The members of the company are generally competent, and it is really interesting to note the manner in which they continue to make themselves look like the originals. "The Wizard of the Nile" was performed in Germany last season, and now it comes back to America with a German libretto which was originally made in this city. On the whole, the operetta seems to have had a very interesting experience.

The appointment of Mr. Frank Damrosch to supervise the study of music in the public schools makes very pertinent the showing of England in the matter of State-aided study of music. The Government returns, just issued, show that upward of £206,000 was last year given in grants for music to 4,250,000 pupils in elementary State-aided schools in England alone, Scotland and Ireland being left out of count. This is of special interest in view of the new agitation against the tonic sol-fa system. Dr. Hubert Parry, Sir A. Mackenzie, Mr. Cummings, and Dr. Bridge will, it is reported, head a deputation to the Education Department urging the use of the staff (or ordinary) in place of the tonic sol-fa notation in State-aided schools. The public will probably be more or less indifferent in the matter. They are perfectly well aware that the smattering of music gained at elementary schools in England is useless for technical purposes, although it is doubtless useful in elevating the taste and encouraging a love for the art, which, when the pupil becomes an adult, is in many instances further developed. For this either notation would serve.

But to State-aided schools the question is much more serious. Last year tonic sol-fa was the system taught in 20,678 schools, and the staff notation in only 2,386, while 7,204 schools earned a grant for the useless system of teaching "by ear." It is true, as Mr. MacNaught, one of her Majesty's Inspectors, points out in the May issue of The School Music Review, that ear teaching is employed mostly in small schools of under sixty pupils, (nearly half the Church of England schools are ear taught,) so that the figures are a little deceptive. Indeed, out of 4,500,000 children in English elementary schools last year, only 634,000 were ear taught.

On the other hand, the staff notation was used in only 8 per cent. of the schools, and the tonic sol-fa in 68 per cent. To discourage tonic sol-fa would, therefore, inevitably throw the pupils back on the useless ear system, by which a tune is played over till it is learned parrot fashion. The staff notation makes no headway whatever in the schools. Twelve years ago 2,396 schools taught the staff system, while last year the figures had dropped to 2,386. On the other hand, the number of tonic sol-fa schools has during the same period tripled, and over a million children have been transferred from ear teaching to tonic sol-fa.

In the public schools here the tonic sol-fa system is not known, and the staff notation is used exclusively. Mr. Damrosch's system of instruction enables pupils to read the staff notation accurately at sight, and the value of such instruction as compared with that used in England may be gathered from the fact that the great mass of published music is Greek to the pupil who can read only tonic sol-fa.

Several English and American musicians a few days ago banded themselves together to give an orchestral concert of their compositions at Berlin, under the conductorship of Dr. Muck. From the pen of Mr. Charles Hulton, one of Sullivan's countrymen, was produced a concert overture, and a symphony in C minor, said to be rather Beethovenish, but very fine. Mr. Otto Floersheim, the Americo-German musician, produced a miniature suite in six movements, entitled "Liebesnovelle," which achieved great success, an unsuccessful attempt being made to encore the third movement, a waltz. The programme also included a sonata for violin and piano by Mr. Edmund Hertz, the slow movement from an orchestral suite in F, and the "Honeysuckle" waltz by Mr. Ernest Cazter, and a sonata entitled "Lorna Doone," by Mr. Arthur Nevin.

Herman Gerold,
As Chaops in "The Wizard of the Nile."

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER'S "VENICE."

BAYBERRY POINT is the name of a sandy stretch of beach down on Great South Bay near West Islip, which a year ago was about as barren and uninviting a place as one could find. At high tide a good part of it was submerged, and there was nothing to commend it as a place for human habitation. About that time, however, Henry O. Havemeyer bought the sandy tract, and from the improvements which have already been completed it is evident that the place is destined to become one of the most beautiful and at the same time one of the most novel and picturesque spots anywhere along the coast.

A glance at the accompanying illustration showing the ground plan of the property will give a correct idea of its situation and surroundings. The "point" would more correctly be called a corner, the shore line turning from a westerly course and running almost due north. The illustration shows the extent of the tract and represents about a mile north and south by half that distance east and west.

A "modern Venice" tells in a word what the old Point will become, but not without the expenditure of vast sums of money. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has already been devoted to the digging of the waterway shown in the centre of the illustration, while the other canal at the right will require almost as much more for its completion. The central canal is about 2,000 feet in length, and has a uniform width of 100 feet. The material dredged out has been deposited on the low grounds, so that all parts of the point will be free from danger of encroachment by the sea. The work is being pushed forward rapidly under the supervision of Richard H. Montgomery & Co. of this city, and the season of 1898 will doubtless find the grounds laid out and several villas ready for occupancy.

When the second canal has been completed and the general topography of the place so altered as to conform to the plans, the work of improving the landscape will begin. A broad boulevard will lead down to the grounds from the north. Just at the entrance the road will divide, and, after going to either side a short distance in the arc of a circle, will run straight down to the bay. The semi-circular plot inclosed by the roadways at the head of the canal will be laid out as a little park and adorned in every way that the landscape architect can devise. Between the roadways and on either side of the canal will be the villas. Twelve of these sites have already been laid out. Each plot contains about one and a half acres, and has a frontage of 200 feet on the canal. The villas will be situated about 150 feet back from the waterway and at a considerable distance from each other, so that the entire place will impress one by its roominess and expanse, and be wholly lacking in everything that might give it a crowded appearance.

In the construction of the villas, this same idea will be carried out. All of them, of course, will be of Venetian design, similar to that shown of Mr. Havemeyer's house, but they will also conform to the general features of the landscape, in that they will be broad and low, not over two stories in height, and wholly without the clusters of pinnacles, turrets, and cupolas which are so often a feature of Summer homes by the sea. Broad porticoes will replace the conventional veranda or piazza. The villas will be covered with staff, the material used for the World's Fair buildings, with the natural wood of the timbers showing in places. A feature of the structures will be their small cost. Mr. Havemeyer's house will be erected for $11,000, an insignificant sum in view of the amounts frequently expended on such places by wealthy men. In front of each house and extending to the water's edge will be a court, surrounded by a low wall or hedge, and having between its pathways flower beds, fountains, and other adornments.

Mr. Havemeyer has chosen as a site for his house not one of the plots along the waterway, but the extreme southwest corner of the tract overlooking the Great South Bay. It will doubtless be several years before the "modern Venice" will have reached perfection. Lawns and tree-lined boulevards cannot be developed over night, but with fair time allowance there is every prospect that Bayberry Point will become a Tuxedo of the seaside and a place well worth a visit.

AN IRISH SCHOOLHOUSE.

Nearly every day I saw the children going to school in the morning, and met them returning in the evening. Their aspect had the same untamed wildness then that it had as I saw them running about the bogs and crags that surrounded the home village, is the comment of a writer in The Outlook. The schoolhouse was four miles distant along a desolate road winding through the dun marshes. The children went barefoot and bareheaded, except for a few of the older boys, who wore caps. They each carried a piece of dry bread for their noon lunch, and that was all the food they had till they returned home late in the afternoon. But, with all their hardships, they looked sturdy and healthy. Probably weaklings do not survive long. Once I noticed that a boy in a group of children returning from school carried a book, and I asked to see it. It was a most forlorn little third reader—a wreck of a book—covers broken, marked and greasy within, and many pages gone or torn.

The schoolhouse was a bare modern building, with gray plaster walls. It stood in the centre of a rough, rocky yard, that was surrounded by a high stone wall. Outside the inclosure all was bog.

THE HARVARD CLUB.

THE Harvard alumni of New York City and vicinity have reason to be proud of the enterprise, liberality, and devotion to their Alma Mater which has resulted in the possession and occupancy by the Harvard Club of its charming and unique clubhouse, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, patterned after certain features of the university buildings and affectionately called by the members "Harvard House."

The club, now numbering over 1,000 members, had a modest beginning in 1865, when it was founded by a few enthusiastic alumni for the purpose of holding an annual dinner of the New York Harvard men and occasional monthly gatherings for songs and stories. Most of these gatherings took place at the old location of Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

These reunions proved so interesting that the club grew apace and was so strong that in 1886 it rented the old brownstone mansion at 11 West Twenty-second Street, where it had a home, in fact.

On April 16, 1887, the club became incorporated, the incorporators being Edmund Wetmore, Edward King, Edward L. Parris, T. Frank Brownell, G. S. Greene, Jr., J. W. Hawes, A. K. Fiske, Clement Cleveland, Camillus G. Kidder, William Montgomery, Jr., Nathaniel S. Smith, William S. Seamans, Eugene D. Hawkins, W. A. Parrington, Samuel H. Ordway, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, and Charles C. Beaman.

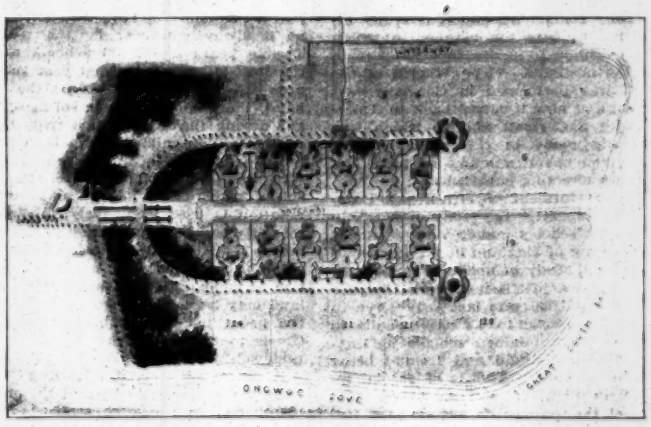
The project of having a proper clubhouse of their own, suitable for all the requirements of the organization, was formed in December, 1890, and in a short time nearly $50,000 was subscribed by some 250 graduates, to which was added a generous addition of $20,000 by another graduate, Mr. H. McK. Twombly.

By 1892 a sufficient amount was obtained to purchase the present site and erect the club's fine headquarters thereon. When the building had been completed, generous subscriptions and gifts were made by Harvard graduates for its furnishing. Among the gifts were many of a very interesting character. In the reception room before the fireplace stands a small fire screen with the Harvard arms richly embroidered upon it, the affectionate labor of Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, the wife of a graduate; and the Harvard banner which flies over the house was the gift of Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. George Blagden, and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman.

On the evening of June 12, 1894, "Harvard House" was formally opened, but the great reception which was to have been a part of the ceremony was postponed until the following Autumn. "Harvard House" is a fine three-story building in the old Colonial style, whose simple exterior of Harvard brick (laid like that of the Harvard Gates in Flemish band) and Indiana limestone is reminiscent of Holworthy, the Gates, and of the old Hancock and Tudor houses, which used to adorn Beacon Hill.

Carved on a shield placed in the upper part of the front of "Harvard House" are the Harvard arms with the dates 1636, 1865, 1893, respectively the dates of the foundation of the college, club, and house. The doors of the house open into a white Colonial vestibule, and the final door admitting the visitor to the club is of dark mahogany, with single panels of great beauty. Within is a broad hallway, finished in red, with a big fireplace at one end and an ample staircase, with slender, white balusters, surmounted by a heavy mahogany rail. The hallway is well lighted from the windows on the street, from another window above the stairs, which lead into the basement, and from those in the grillroom. Its floor is of hard wood, and a big red rug is spread over it, which accords with the loyal color scheme of all the rooms on the ground floor.

The grillroom opens from the hall to the right of the stairs, and its windows look upon the lawn at the rear of the building. At the eastern end of the hall is a reception room, fronting upon the street. To the right and left of the vestibule are little official rooms, and the western end of the hall, in proportion to the reception room, is extended to the outer wall, and is also lighted from the street. Adjoining the reception room is the cozy little sanctum of Mr. David R. Jamieson, the Superintendent of the club, who has occupied that position for many years, and who is exceedingly popular both with the members of the club and its guests on acount of his tact, efficiency, and urbanity.



GROUND PLAN OF MR. HAVEMEYER'S PROJECTED "VENICE."

Half a flight up the staircase is a broad landing, with a fine, great window looking out on the lawn. A tall, eight-day grandfather's clock adds to the dignity of the stairway. At the next half flight one enters the western end of the library, which is a stately room, running the whole fifty feet along the front of the club building, very high ceiled and furnished simply but richly in oak and dark green in refreshing contrast to the prevailing reds of the building's interor.

Mr. T. Frank Brownell, Chairman of the Committee on Literature and Art, has taken great pride in all matters connected with the library. The collection of books is of a special character, relating almost exclusively to colleges and schools and educational matters, and the greater part to Harvard University. There is a collection of Harvard memorabilia, (being writings about the college and its alumni.) Then there is a second collection of the writings of alumni, consisting of some hundreds of volumes and about 3,000 pamphlets. Mr. Brownell and his committee are busily engaged making another collection, consisting of the portraits of Harvard alumni, of which they have already nearly 2,000, 150 of which are framed and hanging on the walls. There is also still another collection relating specifically to other colleges.

The windows upon the street, which open upon balconies of wrought iron, are of great height and flood the room with light, and when opened thoroughly ventilate the whole interior. A supper room, corresponding to the grillroom, above which it is, leads from the library, from which it is separated only by folding doors—a device which adds to the spaciousness of the larger room as the smaller rooms on the first floor add to that of the hall. In relation to the furnishings of the library, it may be said that on the top of the tall and well-filled bookcases are two finely sculptured busts of Emerson and Holmes. Above the eastern fireplace is a large painting of President Eliot, and facing it on the wall opposite is one of the late Dr. Peabody.

The third floor has a similar air of amplitude, gained by wide doorways and the connection of rooms, and comprises a large billiard room, a committee room, and two cardrooms. On this floor are hung several pictures of value and interest, placards, and other souvenirs of the college, all of which are continually being added to.

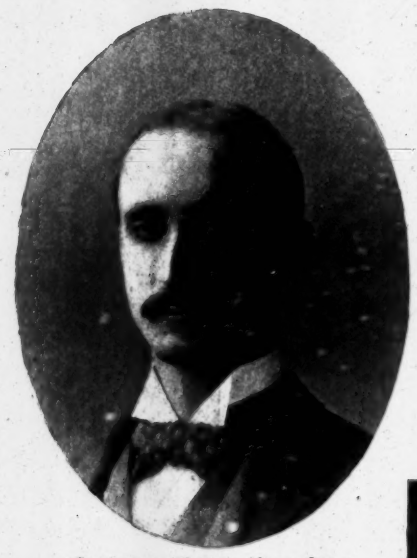
The club has restaurant facilities for about 150 guests, and dinner parties of members of the various classes and graduates are of frequent occurrence. "Harvard House" is what it was intended to be—essentially a place of reunion, comfortable and homelike. It has been from its opening a grand centre of the social affections of the members, and has been and will continue to be the scene of many periodical jollifications and interesting meetings. An informal entertainment and supper is held on the second Saturday evening of every month, and the annual dinner of the club takes place on Feb. 21, or the nearest practicable day.

The club is strong both in membership and in finances, its assets amounting to nearly $100,000, which will probably be the nucleus of a fund for the extension of the club building. An indication of the spirit and liberality of the members and of their warm attachment for their Alma Mater is the fact that at a reception recently given at "Harvard House" to Mr. R. C. Lehman of the University of Cambridge, who is here to coach the Harvard crew, when he made a statement as to what was required by that crew, over $6,000 was spontaneously and immediately subscribed by those present to build a new boathouse for Harvard's representatives.

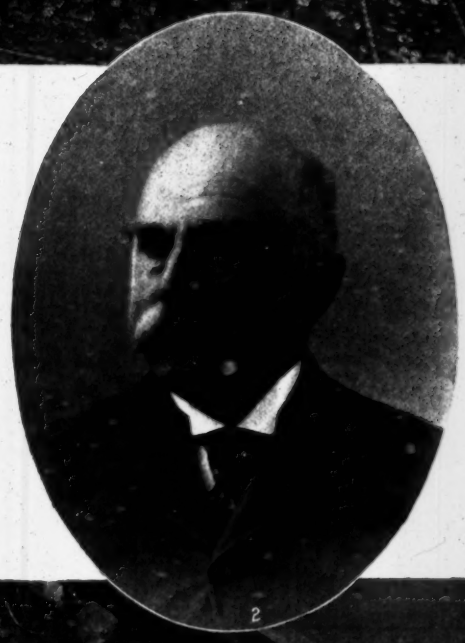
The following gentlemen have been Presidents of the club since its organization: Samuel Osgood, Frederick A. Lane, John O. Stone, Henry W. Bellows, James C. Carter, William G. Choate, Joseph H. Choate, John O. Sargent, Francis M. Wells, Charles C. Beaman, Edmund Wetmore, Francis O. French, Edward King, and James C. Carter, the present President, who is serving a second term. The other officers for the present year are Henry S. Van Duzer, Vice President; Armory G. Hodges, Treasurer, and Walter Alexander, Secretary. The Board of Managers consists of Edward King, George Blagden, Nathaniel S. Smith, Amos T. French, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., James T. Kilbreth, Francis R. Appleton, David Ives Mackie, Frederick C. De Veau, A. Bruce Whiting, George H. Sargent, H. J. Hayden, T. Frank Brownell, A. M. Sherwood, and Robert Bacon.

JAMES POOTON, JR.

George H. Adams,
Chairman of House Committee.



Secretary Walter Alexander.



Vice President Henry S. Van Duser.

T. Frank Brownell,
Chairman of Committee on Literature and Art.

1.—The Hall and Staircase. 2.—James C. Carter, President of the Harvard Club. 3.—Library of the Harvard Club.

THE HARVARD CLUB, WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE—OR THE TABLES TURNED.

Don't wear those blue glasses; they look very well in Summer— But oh, dear! when the tanning is over.

Worked an Old Trick.

"In my time," said a broker to his friends at Delmonico's the other day, "I have observed many sad and touching scenes, but never one which affected me as much as the one I witnessed last week.

"Passing along a busy thoroughfare, I paused for an instant in order to read and reflect upon the miseries of a man who bore the legend 'Deaf and dumb,' picturing to myself my own condition under like circumstances, when the following remark somewhat startled me:

"'Say, Jimmie, here's a poor deaf-and-dumb man. Father gave me five cents to spend, but I think I'd better give it to him. He needs it more than I do.'

"This was followed by the chink of a coin in the tin cup.

"Instinctively I turned to the boy who had made this remark to his companion and said:

"'Noble boy, I overheard your generous words. You shall not want for the money. Here is a dime.'

"With a curtsey and 'Thank you, Sir,' he fled.

"I turned to the deaf-and-dumb man. The muscles of his face seemed to be working to a degree rarely seen on a man bereft of those important senses. Unable to contain himself longer, he blurted out:

"'Say, you're dopey. That kid has worked that racket before. That ti'pence is made of lead!'

"I went home and communed with myself."

If a man is not impatient for his dinner he is accused of being sick.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Woman's Reason.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—Yes, "because" is a woman's reason—and it's about all the reason she has.

She—It is about all the reason she could have for marrying a man.

A LIGHTNING DISAPPEARANCE.

"But, Willie, if this is a picture of David and Goliath, why have you left Goliath out?"

"Cos he's gone to heaven; Dave killed him dead."

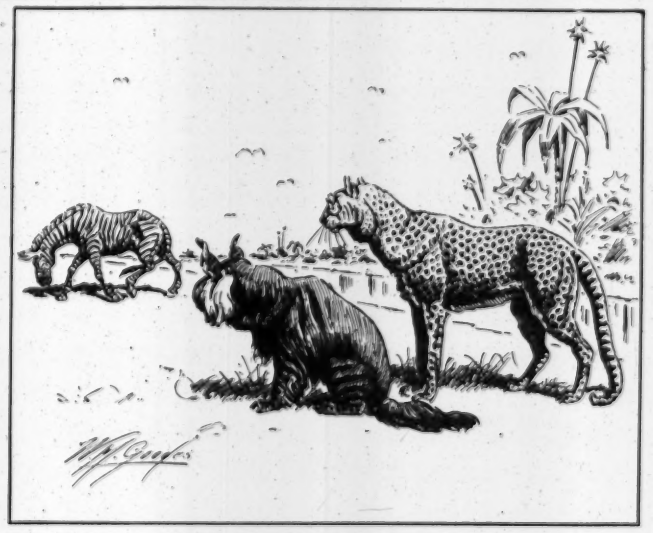
ON THE PLACE MADELEINE.

Miss Chatterton—We had not been three days out from New York when Jack proposed.

Her Dearest Foe—Ah, cherie! Men are not responsible for what they do when they're half seas over.

EXTRACT FROM A NOVEL.

"An irresistible, unseen power seemed to urge him onward."



THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE, ETC.

Cheetah—I wonder what's the matter with the Zebra; he looks as if he'd lost his best friend!

Hyena—So he has; he fell in love with the Tigress, but her parents objected to the match.

Cheetah—Pshaw! What was the objection?

Hyena—Oh, they said he wasn't the right stripe!